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Celebrities of the century : b



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CELEBRITIES OF THE CENTURY.

Thos. R. Price
1887

CELEBRITIES OF THE CENTURY.

BEING

A Dictionary of Men and Women

OF THE

Nineteenth Century.

EDITED BY

LLOYD C. SANDERS,

"

FORMERLY EXHIBITIONER OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

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PREFACE.

THE present publication attempts to make good a real deficiency—existing at any rate in this country—namely, that of a fairly adequate and exhaustive Dictionary of Recent and Contemporary Biography, including foreign as well as national celebrities. The greater lights of the century have been treated with some fulness; in the case of those of minor importance, it was unnecessary to do more than give a concise summary of the leading events of their lives. Again, the introduction of contemporaries necessarily implied two standards of criticism. In their case the aim has been to make the articles something better than mere strings of facts and dates, while avoiding on the one hand flippancy expressions of individual opinions, on the other empty eulogy.

A few words as to the scope and arrangement of the book. It was of course inevitable, where a purely arbitrary frontier line, such as that of the century, was selected, that there should be a considerable number of subjects lying partly within and partly without it. As a rule those who merely survived the year 1800, without making any material addition to the landmarks of their lives, have been altogether excluded, or treated with great brevity; even in cases like those of Fox and Pitt, the earlier part of their career has been shortly summarised. Within the compass of eleven hundred pages of a moderate size, utility rather than completeness was the object chiefly kept in view. In drawing up the lists of names, the wants of the average reader were consulted as far as possible, and an effort was made to avoid serious omissions by a diligent consultation of standard works and the catalogue of the British Museum. Also, inasmuch as the world has not stood still while the work was in progress, care has been taken in the case of living men to include occurrences of consequence down to the eve of going to press. In order to give a connected idea of the leading facts in the annals of minor nationalities, their potentates have been treated under the heading of the country over which they rule. Thus, the article on "Egypt, The Khedives of," may be of some value as a commentary on what has taken place in that country within the last few years. To save the reader the trouble of hunting up and down the book, authors who have written under a *nom de plume* of European celebrity, such as George Eliot,

George Sand, and Mark Twain, are dealt with under the title by which they have chosen to be known to the world at large.

Such value as this volume may be found to possess, is due for the most part to the able staff of contributors who have given it their invaluable aid, and have constantly supplied useful suggestions and much zealous co-operation. To all of them the Editor renders his most grateful thanks, but especially to Mr. H. W. Nevinson, B.A., who has been his right-hand man throughout, and given him much sound advice upon matters on which he was insufficiently informed. His thanks are also due to the great band of men of mark who have been kind enough to give information about themselves, or to revise the notices that were sent to them. The Editor has met with few refusals, and the ready courtesy of his correspondents has made his labours far lighter than they would have been otherwise.

January, 1887.

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CELEBRITIES OF THE CENTURY.

A'ali Pasha (b. 1815, d. 1871) was a Turkish statesman, who on five occasions filled the post of Grand Vizier. A'ali Pasha, who was a zealous advocate of reform, first entered the service of the Sultan in 1830, and was subsequently transferred from one diplomatic post to another. He was accredited Ambassador to England from 1841 to 1844. On his return to Constantinople he was made a member of the Council of State. In 1846 he received the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in 1852 filled the office of Grand Vizier for six months. In 1854 he was nominated President of the Council of the Tauximat; and, as Foreign Minister, he took part in the deliberations of the Conference at Vienna in 1855, convened for the purpose of terminating the Crimean War. A'ali also represented Turkey in 1856 at the Paris Conference, at which the Declaration of Peace was signed, and presided over the Congress at Paris of 1864, called to settle the affairs of Roumania. When the Sultan visited the Courts of Europe in 1867, A'ali was appointed Regent. His tenure of the office of Grand Vizier in no instance lasted more than a few months.

***Aarifi Pasha** (b. 1830) is the son of a distinguished Turkish diplomatist, by whom he was introduced at an early age into political life. His knowledge of languages gained him the post of Interpreter to the Divan, which he held for many years. In 1872 he became Ambassador at Vienna, and two years later he held successively the offices of Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Justice. When in 1876 an attempt was made to stave off the intervention of the Powers in Turkish affairs by the promulgation of a new Constitution, Aarifi Pasha became the President of the Senate. In 1879 he was appointed Prime Minister, the Grand Vizierate having been temporarily abolished by decree. His Ministry, which included Safvet Pasha, only lasted, however, for a few months. Aarifi Pasha became President of the Council in the new ministry of Oct., 1885.

Abascal, José Fernando (b. 1743, d. 1821), after rising to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Spanish army, was appointed commander of the island of Cuba in 1796, and defended its capital, Havana, against

the English. In 1804 he became Viceroy of Peru, and in the face of the general revolt of the Spanish possessions, he managed to keep that colony faithful to the Government. In 1816, however, owing to several reverses suffered by his troops, both from the insurgents and the English, he was recalled to Spain.

W. B. Stephenson, *Twenty Years' Residence in South America.*

Abbas Pasha. [EGYPT.]

Abbot, CHARLES. [COLCHESTER, LORD.]

Abbott, CHARLES. [TENTERDEN, LORD.]

***Abbott, EVELYN, M.A., LL.D.** (b. March 10th, 1843), was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and obtained the Gaisford Prize, 1864, and a first-class (classics) in 1866. He became a fellow of the college in 1874, and subsequently classical tutor and librarian. Mr. Abbott is well known as a classical scholar. Perhaps his most useful work is his masterly translation of Professor Duncker's *History of Antiquity* (1877). He has also edited, in conjunction with Professor Lewis Campbell, an admirable edition of the plays of Sophocles for the Clarendon Press. Among his other works are *Selections from Lucian* (1872), *The Elements of Greek Accidence* (1874), and he has edited a collection of essays on Greek subjects, styled *Hellenica* (1881).

***Abbott, THE REV. EDWIN ABBOTT, D.D.** (b. 1838), became a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1861. After being for three years Assistant Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, he was appointed Head Master of the City of London School in 1865. He has been Select Preacher at both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Hulsean Lecturer in the latter University in 1876. Dr. Abbott is understood to be the author of two remarkable religious romances, published anonymously—*Philochristus: Memoirs of a Disciple of our Lord* (1878), and *Onesimus: Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul* (1882). His religious works include *Bible Lessons* (1872), and *Through Nature to Christ* (1877). His educational works are:—a *Shakespeareian Grammar* (1870), an edition of *Bacon's Essays* (1876), and an *English Grammar* (3rd edition, 1877). He has also written a sketch

of Bacon's earlier life, entitled *Bacon and Essex* (1877), and *Francis Bacon* (1885).

***'Abd-el-Al Pasha**, an Egyptian officer, was identified with the nationalist movement of 1881 and the following years. An attempt made by the Egyptian Government in February to seize him and his fellow-officers, Ali Bey Fehmy, and Arabi Bey, was followed by a mutiny of the troops, and he played a prominent part in the measures taken by Arabi for the coercion of the Government. In 1882 he was appointed commandant of Damietta by the National Council, and some days after the battle of Tell-el-Kebir, surrendered there with six thousand black troops. He was tried with the other leaders of the rebellion and sentenced to death, a punishment subsequently commuted for perpetual banishment in Ceylon.

A. M. Broadley, *How we Defended Arabi and his Friends*.

'Abd-el-'Aziz ("Servant of the Mighty"), thirty-second Sultan of Turkey (b. 1830, d. 1876), succeeded his brother, 'Abd-el-Mejid, June 25th, 1861. Unlike his humane and kindly predecessor, 'Abd-el-'Aziz was of a gloomy, morose disposition, more interested in cock-fights than in the soft delights of the harim which entranced 'Abd-el-Mejid. The chief events of his reign, which was not marked by the reforming tendencies of the preceding (unless his visit to London in 1867—an event unprecedented in Turkish annals—is to be counted as a reform), were the Cretan revolt, which was brought to an end in 1869 by the remonstrance of the Powers addressed to Greece, who had assisted the insurgents; the withdrawal of the garrisons on the Servian frontier, whereby that principality became virtually independent; the insurrection in Herzegovina in 1875, which was followed by disturbances in most of the Christian provinces of the Empire, where Russian agents fomented the discontent of the rayahs and eventually brought about the now celebrated Bulgarian "atrocities," and the Servian, Montenegrin, and finally the Turco-Russian War; but these disturbances and their momentous consequences overran the reign of this Sultan. The great external event was the repudiation by Russia of the provision of the Treaty of Paris which guaranteed the neutrality of the Black Sea. This breach of international faith was successful mainly because France was exhausted by the struggle with Germany; Austria and Germany were indifferent, and England, without an ally, was under the direction of the government of Mr. Gladstone, which was not remarkable for its interference in foreign questions. Hence, by a treaty signed at London, Feb. 13th, 1871, Russia was permitted to violate the laws of nations. Another serious occurrence in the reign of 'Abd-el-'Aziz, was the insolvency of Turkey, which impended during the latter years of his rule, and was actually announced under

his successor in July, 1876, when the Porte declared itself unable to make any payments on its national debt, and thereby lost the confidence and favour of the English middle class. On May 30th, 1876, 'Abd-el-'Aziz was deposed, ostensibly because his reason had given way, and on the 4th of June he was found murdered, probably to prevent his being used as an excuse for risings among the disaffected; but by whom the deed was committed is still a matter of dispute.

[S. L.-P.]

***'Abd-el-Hamid** ("Servant of the Praised"), the reigning Sultan of Turkey (b. 1842), thirty-fourth of his line, son of 'Abd-el-Mejid, succeeded his brother, Murād V., on Aug. 31st, 1876. He found the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire in a calamitous condition: the Christian provinces were either in open insurrection or teeming with revolutionary societies, who received their inspiration and the sinews of war from Russia; Servia and Montenegro declared war in sympathy with the already revolted Herzegovina; Bulgaria, stirred by the agents of the Pan Slavists, attempted to throw off the yoke of the Turk, and the wanton cruelty which was then shown in reducing a peasantry of which stupidity was the chief crime did more to weaken the Ottoman Power in the eyes of civilised Europe than centuries of bad government could have effected. The Bulgarian "atrocities" led to the Turco-Russian War in 1876, which ended in the defeat of the Turks, the reconstruction of the Christian provinces, and the permanent weakening of the Ottoman Empire. By the treaties of St. Stefano and Berlin, Turkey was virtually shorn of her northern provinces, and Russia became more influential than ever in the councils of the Porte. A little later, the disturbances caused in Egypt, partly by misgovernment and debt, and partly by the intrigues of the Khedive Ismail, led to his deposition, and the consequent reinforcement of the disaffected, who found the new Khedive Tawfik (or Tewfik) powerless to contend with the factions that were destroying his dominions. The result was the insurrection of 'Araby, and the interposition of England, in the bombardment of Alexandria, the defeat of the Egyptian rebels at Tell-el-Kebir, and the practical administration of Egypt by England with exceedingly scant success ever since. The Sultan could scarcely regard those operations with favour; he was forced to look on whilst his most important province was placed in the hands of English officials, and a dangerous religious movement in the Sudan was fostered by official incompetence. 'Abd-el-Hamid, however, has studied how to wait, and his acquiescence in these and other shocks to his empire is the result of policy, and not of indifference. On the contrary, he is devoted to the business of

his position, does an immense amount of work personally, and takes a keen interest in all matters that concern his country. That he indulges dreams of the restoration of the ancient power of Turkey and of Islam is well known, and should the Pan-Islamic movement ever come to anything, 'Abd-el-Hamid will be its head. But with all his zeal for his creed and nation, he is no fanatic, and produces a very favourable impression upon Christians. Lord Dufferin said of him that he "excels all the monarchs of the day in the urbanity and charm of his manners, and in the gracious consideration he shows to those who have the happiness of being admitted to his presence;" and the universal opinion is that he is no less capable as a ruler than personally engaging. [S. L.-P.]

'**Abd-el-Kādir** ("Servant of the Powerful"), (b. 1807, d. 1883), Algerian patriot, belonged to a family of rank and influence in Oran, and was himself as much renowned in youth for intelligence as for athletic accomplishments. The Dey of Algiers foresaw danger in the young man, and sought to kill him; so 'Abd-el-Kādir fled into Egypt, and performed the pilgrimage to Mekka. When he returned to Algiers he found the French in possession of his country, and forthwith set about turning them out. The people of Oran rose in 1831, and made him king, or at least Emir of Mascara, his birthplace, and he preached the Holy War, and led the tribes against the French with so much success that he concluded a favourable treaty, in 1834, with the French general, which recognised him as absolute Emir of Mascara. In the following year 'Abd-el-Kādir again raised the cry of the Holy War, and the conflict lasted ten years, and cost France more men and money than she cares to own. 'Abd-el-Kādir's brilliant tactics won the admiration of the Duke of Wellington, and baffled all the marshals and royal princes of France. Marshal Bugeaud and 40,000 French troops, however, at length set themselves determinedly to subdue the Arabs, and succeeded, after an heroic resistance, in compelling 'Abd-el-Kādir to surrender in 1847, on condition that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or Acre. This promise was broken by the French Government, and the Arab hero was imprisoned in the castle of Pau, and afterwards at Amboise, till 1852, when Napoleon III. restored him to liberty upon condition of never returning to Algiers. 'Abd-el-Kādir thenceforward lived, a pensioner of the Second Empire, at Brusa, Constantinople, and Damascus, and died at Mekka. He was an Arab of the best type: generous, hospitable, frank, with a quick and vivid temperament; and a devotion to his country. During the Syrian massacres, in 1863, he befriended the Christians publicly, for which he received the Grand Cross of the

Legion of Honour. He came to Paris to see the 1867 Exhibition, and on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, the old chief begged to be allowed to lead an Arab army against the Germans. [S. L.-P.]

***Abd-el Kerim Pasha** (b. circa 1817), after a distinguished career in the Turkish army, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Danube on the outbreak of war with Russia in 1877. He proved, however, exceedingly unequal to the occasion; the Russians crossed that river without being compelled to strike a blow, and the line of the Balkans was speedily penetrated at several parts. In September he was accordingly recalled in disgrace, and succeeded by Mehmet Aly Pasha.

'**Abd-el-Mejid** ("Servant of the Glorified"), thirty-first Sultan of Turkey (b. 1823, d. 1861), succeeded his father, the famous Sultan Mahmūd II., July 2nd, 1839. At the time of his accession to the throne the youthful Sultan found the very existence of his Empire menaced by the successful advances of the Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mohammed 'Aly. On June 25th, 1839, the Turkish troops had been disastrously routed at the battle of Nezib, when many of the officers were induced by bribes to go over to the enemy; and in July the Turkish fleet was traitorously surrendered to the Egyptians. In the midst of these calamities Sultan Mahmūd died, and left his young son to meet what appeared to be the probable dissolution of the Empire. Such a catastrophe, however, was not to be contemplated by the great Powers, who, with the exception of France, now came to the rescue of the Porte. The bombardment of Beyrūt and Acre in August and November, 1840, proved to Mohammed 'Aly that the warnings of the four Powers were not to be disregarded; the Pasha yielded, and the firman of Feb. 13th, 1841, laid down the future relations of Turkey and her rebellious province, fixed the annual tribute, made the vicereignty hereditary to the descendants of Mohammed 'Aly, and regulated other disputed matters. Another outcome of the war was the celebrated Convention of London, July 13th, 1841, whereby the right of the Sultan to control the navigation of the Dardanelles was recognised by the five Powers, who bound themselves to respect the Porte's right to refuse passage to foreign ships of war. Twelve years of peace, broken only by insignificant insurrections, which were ably subdued by the Ottoman general, 'Omar Pasha, enabled the Sultan to carry out some of the reforms which had been initiated by his great father. In the first year of his reign he promulgated the famous Hatti-sherif of Gülhané, whereby equal rights and liberties were decreed to all his subjects, without distinction of nationality or religious belief; the law, especially with regard to public trial for capital offences, was

re-asserted ; and regulations for the improvement of the military system and the collection of taxes were introduced. The Sultan himself was generally a passive agent in these affairs, for his disposition was that of a refined voluptuary, and his devotion to the pleasures of his harim left him little energy to expend on public concerns, which he was content to leave to his ministers. His kindly, gentle nature, however, was completely in accord with the civilising policy inaugurated by his father. In his advisers he was singularly fortunate ; for not only was Reshid Pasha an enlightened and able statesman, but during most of his reign the Sultan had the priceless advantage of the counsels of Sir Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was in effect the Prime Minister of Turkey so long as he remained at Constantinople, i.e. from 1842, but with brief intervals, to 1858. He it was who kept the more enlightened school of Turkish ministers in power, and enforced the detailed application of the provisions indicated in the Hatti-sherif ; obtained the formal renunciation of the old system of torture ; of the execution of renegades ; insisted on the practical adoption of the principles of religious toleration which had been enounced in the Hatti-sherif ; procured a just revision of the commercial treaties, and secured the rights of trade and other advantages for English merchants, to the benefit of both countries ; and steered the Porte through the complications of 1849, when 'Abd-el-Mejid courageously refused to give up Kossuth and the other Hungarian patriots who had taken refuge in Turkey, in spite of the menaces of Russia and Austria. Under 'Abd-el-Mejid's rule, or that of his ministers, guided by Lord Stratford, the Ottoman Empire made real progress, and the reform of the army, the new system of recruiting, and the reduction of the local feudatories, rendered the Porte the better prepared to carry out the successful campaign on the Danube which preceded the Crimean War. Of that war, which was the great event of 'Abd-el-Mejid's reign, it is not necessary here to relate the incidents. Russia had before attempted to force the Porte, in 1850, but diplomacy had then averted the extremity of war. In 1853, however, in pursuance of an intolerable demand for the virtual sovereignty of the thirteen million subjects of the Porte who belonged to the Greek Church, Russia poured her troops into the Danubian Principalities, by way of securing "material guarantees" for a totally unjustifiable claim. The result is familiar to all. The capture of Sevastopol in September, 1855, terminated the war, and the Treaty of Paris of March 30th, 1856, provided for the settlement of the Danubian Principalities, the neutrality of the Black Sea, and the internal administrative independence of the Turkish Empire ; while a convention of the same date re-asserted the closing of the Darda-

nelles to ships of war so long as the Porte was at peace, and proclaimed the adhesion of the six Powers (Sardinia included) to this principle. By a separate treaty of the 15th of April, 1856, England, France, and Austria guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and bound themselves to treat any infraction of the treaty of March as a *casus belli*. In the same year 'Abd-el-Mejid promulgated the Hatti-Humâyûn, which confirmed the reforms of the Hattisherif, and recapitulated many of the concessions which Lord Stratford had obtained with respect to the liberties and legal privileges of the Christian rayahs. In 1858 the Principalities were finally settled, and united as the kingdom now known as Roumania. In 1860 massacres of Christians in the Lebanon and Damascus were near exciting a general conflagration, and a French expedition was, with the approval of the Powers and the consent of Turkey, despatched to restore order. The Porte, however, misliking the interference of foreign troops in Ottoman territory, managed to pacify the disturbed districts by the firm hand of Fuâd Pasha before the French arrived on the scene, and the expedition shortly returned home. This was the last important event of the reign of 'Abd-el-Mejid. On the whole, his rule was signalised by many valuable reforms, some of which, in Turkish manner, remain more effective on paper than in practice, but many have been really carried out, and his period, thanks in a large degree to Lord Stratford, was marked by progress and enlightened ideas. [S. L. P.]

'Abd-er-Rahmân Khan. [AFGHANISTAN.]

***Abdy, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D.** (b. 1822), an English barrister and author, son of Lieut.-Colonel J. N. Abdy, took his degree from Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Three years later (1847) he obtained the degree of LL.B. ; in 1850 was chosen Fellow of his college, and called to the bar. In 1852 he was created LL.D., and in 1854 was appointed Regius professor of civil law at Cambridge University, which post he held for nineteen years. Dr. Abdy was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1870, and a County Court Judge in the following year. Among his legal works may be mentioned annotated translations of *The Institutes of Justinian* (1876), and of the *Commentaries of Gaius* (1870), an edition of *Kent's Commentary on International Law* (1878), and a *Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans* (1857).

***A'Beckett, ARTHUR WILLIAM** (b. 1844), journalist, author, and dramatist, son of Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, was (1862-64) a clerk in the War Office, an appointment he left to edit the *Glorworm*, a London evening paper. Subsequently he devoted himself chiefly to periodical literature, and in 1870-71 officiated as war correspondent for the *Globe* and *Standard*.

He joined the *Punch* staff in 1874, and is the author of several successful novels and plays. Among his works are:—*Fallen Among Thieves*, *Our Holiday in the Scottish Highlands*, *The Modern Arabian Nights*, *The Ghost of Grey-stone Grange*, and *The Mystery of Mostyn Manor*. He is also the author of the plays *L. S. D.* (1872), *About Town* (1873), *On Strike* (1873), *Faded Flowers* (1873), and *Long Ago* (1883). In conjunction with Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson, he dramatised the novel *Fallen Among Thieves*, which was acted under the title of *From Father to Son* (1883).

A'Beckett, GILBERT ABBOT (b. 1811, d. 1856), comic writer, was educated for the bar, to which he was called at Gray's Inn in 1841. When quite a boy he was connected with the newspaper press, and became the editor of the *Figaro in London*, which was illustrated by Cruikshank, and was one of the numerous predecessors of *Punch*. When that paper was founded (in 1841) A'Beckett was a member of the original staff; but for a short period, when Mark Lemon was appointed sole editor, he ceased his contributions, and started a comic paper of his own, called the *Squib*, which had a brief career. After this short secession he continued to contribute to *Punch* until his death. He also contributed to the *Times* (the whole of the leading articles of which are said to have been written by him on one occasion), the *Morning Post*, and the *Illustrated London News*. His principal publications are the exceedingly popular *Quizzology of the British Drama* and the *Comic Blackstone* (1846); the *Comic History of England* (1847) and the *Comic History of Rome* (1852). He was also the editor of the *Table Book*, which contained Thackeray's *Legend of the Rhine*, and wrote numerous plays, which in their day were very successful. In conjunction with Mark Lemon, he dramatised several of Charles Dickens's novels, at the request of their author. In his legal capacity A'Beckett was made a Poor-Law Commissioner, and his reports were made the basis of poor-law legislation. In 1849 he was made a Metropolitan Police magistrate, and discharged his duties very efficiently.

Abeken, BERNHARD RUDOLPH (b. 1780, d. 1854), a German writer, was tutor to the children of Schiller, and professor in the College of Osnabruck. He wrote *Studies on the Divina Commedia of Dante* (1826), and *Cicero in Seinen Briefen* (1835), a biography of Cicero, which has been translated into English.

Abel, NIELS HENRIK (b. 1802, d. 1829), though little known to the world at large, was one of the ablest and most acute of modern mathematicians. He was born at Findöe, in Norway. Though his career extended over little more than twenty-seven years, in that

period his great powers of generalisation were displayed so remarkably in the development of the theory of elliptic formation that Legendre, who had occupied all his life with similar investigations, exclaimed, when he read for the first time Abel's investigations, "Quelle tête celle du jeune Norvégien!" In 1839 Abel's works were published by the Swedish Government, with the editorial care of Holmbro, under whom he had studied at Christiania, and several of the papers have at subsequent dates been reprinted in the mathematical journals of Germany, France, and Great Britain.

***Abel**, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (b. 1827), a distinguished chemist, is a native of London. Chiefly known in connection with explosives, his researches have been published in *The Modern History of Gunpowder* (1866), *Gun Cotton* (1866), *On Explosive Agents* (1872), *Researches in Explosives* (1875), *Electricity Applied to Explosive Purposes* (1884). He is also the author, in conjunction with Colonel Bloxam, of a *Handbook of Chemistry*. Sir Frederick has been at various times President of the Institute of Chemistry, of the Society of Chemical Industry, and of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians. In 1867 he was appointed Associate Member of the Ordnance Committee, a post which he still holds, together with those of Chemist to the War Department and Chemical Referee to the Government. He sat on the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines in 1883, was Commissioner to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna, and in 1885 a leading member of the Council of the Inventions Exhibition. He was created C.B. in 1877, and Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, in 1883, in which year he was knighted.

Abercorn, JAMES HAMILTON, DUKE OF, statesman (b. 1811, d. 1885), was the head of the Irish Hamiltons. His father, James Viscount Hamilton, died in 1814, and his mother married secondly Lord Aberdeen, afterwards Prime Minister. In 1818 he became Marquis of Abercorn, on the death of his grandfather. Lord Abercorn was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In politics he was a consistent Conservative. He was made K.G. in 1844, and was for fourteen years (1846-59) attached to the household of the late Prince Consort as Groom of the Stole. The Marquis claimed the Dukedom of Chatelherault in France, but the Emperor Napoleon III., in 1864, decided the matter in favour of the Duke of Hamilton, a descendant of the Grand Duchess of Baden, who belonged to the Beauharnais family. In 1866 the Marquis went to Ireland as Viceroy, an appointment which was well received. The chief incident of his administration was the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, and during its whole period the executive had to contend with agrarian disturbances and Fenian move-

ments which compelled the Government to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. In August, 1868, he was raised to a dukedom, and resigned his office after the Conservative defeat at the general elections. On the return of the Conservatives to power in 1874, the Duke was again appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and, after an uneventful tenure of office, he resigned in 1876, and was succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough. He moved several important amendments to the Irish Land Bill of 1880, some of which were accepted by the Government. The Duke of Abercorn was Lord-Lieutenant of Donegal, and Grand Master of the Irish Freemasons. He was also one of the largest landowners in Ireland.

Abercrombie, JOHN. (b. 1781, d. 1844), is a name now rapidly fading from the memory of the younger school of psychologists, though at one time no works were more extensively read and admired than those of the accomplished Edinburgh physician. Born in Aberdeen in 1781, he was carefully trained by his father, the Rev. George Abercrombie, and subsequently attended the Grammar School and Marischal College of that city. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh, graduating M.D. in 1803. After a year's attendance on the practice of St. George's Hospital, London, he returned to Edinburgh, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and began practice as a general practitioner. In a few years his acuteness in detecting disease, and the reputation which he obtained for sagacity in its treatment, gained for him a wide circle of patients, and eventually raised him to the first place in his profession. In 1824 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and after the death of Dr. Gregory in 1822 he was considered the first physician in Scotland. At a time when pathological anatomy was almost neglected, Abercrombie cultivated the habit of noting all the special features of the cases which came before him, and endeavoured at a subsequent period to compare the state of the organs after death with the condition which they normally possess during life. By a sedulous perseverance in this habit he accumulated in time a more minute and extensive acquaintance with disease than was possessed by most of his contemporaries. The result of these observations began to be recorded in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* in 1816, in his essays on diseases of the spinal cord and brain, and on diseases of the pancreas, spleen, and intestinal canal, which formed the basis of his *Pathological and Practical Researches in Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, and Researches in the Diseases of the Intestinal Canal, Liver, and other Viscera of the Abdomen*, both of which were issued in 1828. These purely medical works led to others more metaphysical, for, in spite of his large and lucrative practice,

there appeared two years later the *Inquiries Concerning the Intellectual Powers of Man and the Investigation of Truth*, and in 1833 a sequel, entitled *The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings*. In neither work is there exhibited the original observation so amply displayed in the more professional treatises above-mentioned; and, indeed, the author made no pretence of their containing more than a popular digest of the chief facts of the science of mind, and its connection with the doctrines of revealed religion. Indeed, no one was more astonished than Dr. Abercrombie at the success which his books met with. They are still read, for the sound information they contain, and the pleasing style in which they are written. But the more critical students of these times no longer hold these works in the same esteem as the admiring generation which ran them into eighteen and fourteen editions respectively. It is, indeed, not quite easy nowadays to understand the lavish praise heaped upon them by the thousands of readers who bought them; by the University of Oxford, which conferred an honorary Doctorate on their author; by the students of Marischal College, who elected him Lord Rector; and by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, over which he ruled as Vice-President. He was also, it may be added, Physician to the Queen of Scotland. No doubt, apart from his scientific merits, much of Abercrombie's unwonted success was due to the suavity of his manners, his unvarying kindness of heart, and the benevolence and unaffected piety which distinguished him in every walk of life. [R. B.]

Abercromby, J. [DUNFERMLINE, LORD.]

Abercromby, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RALPH, K.C.B. (b. 1734, d. 1801), was the son of George Abercromby of Tullibody, in Clackmannan. He was educated at Rugby and at Edinburgh University, and though sent to Leipzig to study civil law in 1754, he selected the military profession, and was in 1756 gazetted to the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1773, and in 1781 was appointed colonel of the 103rd; but when the battalion was disbanded in 1783 he was placed on half-pay. During his retirement from the military profession he was (in 1773) elected to represent his native county in the House of Commons, but on the dissolution he did not seek re-election. His retirement may have been partly due to political reasons, for his sympathy with the American colonists in the War of Independence was great, and freely expressed. Nevertheless, his value as a soldier could not be altogether ignored, so that in 1793 he was appointed to the command of a brigade under the Duke of York, in the expedition to Holland. He was engaged in the action at Cateau, and received his first wound at the battle of Nimeguen.

He commanded the rear-guard in the disastrous retreat from the Netherlands in 1794, and his services were rewarded by the Knight Commandership of the Bath, followed by the appointment to the West Indian command. Here he was not idle. In 1796 he successfully organised the attack on Grenada, and, later on, directed the operations that resulted in the capture of Demerara, Essequibo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. Returning to England in 1797, he was made colonel of the Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), and with the rank of lieutenant-general received the appointments of Governor of the Isle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Augustus. He commanded in Ireland in 1797-98, at a time when the invasion of the island by the French was threatened, and did his utmost to suppress the rising rebellion of the people, and to curb the consequent tendency to military oppression. His clemency, though greatly to his credit, was not much appreciated at the time, and receiving little assistance from the Government, both to effect these objects and to improve the lax discipline of the army, he resigned his command, and, after holding the position of Commander-in-Chief in Scotland for awhile, joined for a second time the army of the Duke of York in Holland in 1799. The country was fated to be a scene of British disaster, not merely from the inclemency of the season, but from the ill-conduct of the Russian and Dutch allies; but Sir Ralph's own energy and ability were so apparent, even under the disadvantageous circumstances of such a campaign, that, though the army returned without laurels, his own reputation had not suffered. When, therefore, the expedition to Egypt in 1801 was decided on, his appointment in chief command met with general approval. The embarkation of the army at Alexandria, in face of stout opposition, was fully successful. It was followed by a decisive battle under the walls of Alexandria, on March 21st, 1801, when the general was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the upper part of the thigh, and was conveyed on board H.M.S. *Foudroyant*, where he died on the 28th. Major-General T. H. Hutchinson, who succeeded him in chief command, echoed the feelings of the army in the order of the day in which he said, "Were it permitted to a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious." His monument in St. Paul's Cathedral was erected in accordance with a vote of the House of Commons, and his widow was created a peeress, with a pension of £2,000 a year settled on her and two successors to the title.

Lord Dunfermline, *Memoir of Sir R. Abercromby*. [C. C. K.]

***Aberdare**, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, BARON, statesman (b. 1815), is the son of John Price Bruce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, in Glamorganshire. In 1832 he came to London, and was for some time in the chambers of Lord Justice Knight Bruce. In 1837 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but only practised a few years, retiring in 1843. He entered Parliament in 1852, as Liberal member for Merthyr-Tydvil, and sat as its representative for twelve years. The general election of 1868 compelled Mr. Bruce to look out for a new constituency, and in January, 1869, he was elected to represent the county of Renfrew. Mr. Bruce's ministerial career began in 1862, when he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department; in April, 1864, he became Vice-President of the Council on Education, an office which he held until July, 1866. In 1864, Mr. Bruce was also made a Privy Councillor and a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales; in 1865, he filled the office of Second Church Estates Commissioner. After the Liberal victory of 1868, he entered the Cabinet as Home Secretary, and while in that position he successfully carried the Act amending the licensing laws, generally known as "Bruce's Act," which received the royal assent in 1869; in 1873 he was created Lord Aberdare, and appointed Lord President of the Council, but the result of the general elections of Feb., 1874, caused his tenure of office to be brief. Lord Aberdare has published some of his speeches and addresses on educational topics, and a *Life of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B.* (1864). He has been prominent in his efforts to relieve the Welsh miners in times of distress, and has at various times arbitrated in disputes between masters and men.

Aberdeen, GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, 4TH EARL OF (b. 1784, d. 1860), was educated at Harrow School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1804. He had succeeded to his grandfather's title in 1801, and for some time he occupied himself chiefly in the study of Hellenic antiquities, a subject in which throughout his life he took the utmost interest. His political career began in 1806, when he was elected one of the representative peers for Scotland, and he took his seat upon the Tory side of the House. His ability soon became recognised, and in 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, with the object of inducing the Emperor of Austria to join the coalition against Napoleon, and the Treaty of Töplitz crowned his efforts with success. After his return he was raised to the English peerage with the title of Viscount Gordon. Lord Aberdeen was a member of the Duke of Wellington's Cabinet of 1828-30, and during most of the time held the office of Foreign

Secretary. During that period he was in favour of a policy of neutrality; he refused to employ the English power to dispossess Don Miguel of the throne of Portugal, and he strongly objected to the Quadruple Alliance negotiated by Lord Palmerston. He took, however, a prominent share in the formation of the Greek kingdom, recognised by the Powers in 1829. When his party, now calling itself Conservative, returned to a brief spell of power in 1834, under Sir Robert Peel, he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he again received the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when Sir Robert Peel formed his second administration in 1841. Throughout the six years during which our relations with the Continental Powers were in his hands, Lord Aberdeen pursued, as before, a uniformly pacific policy, which was the subject of much bitter comment in this country, but which may perhaps on the whole be defended. The difficulty with France about Tahiti and Queen Pomare was most satisfactorily arranged, and Lord Aberdeen's compromise of 1846 (the Oregon Treaty), by fixing a boundary between English and American dominions west of the Rocky Mountains, closed a dispute which many in the United States were anxious to settle by an appeal to the sword. Upon home affairs his views were of a decidedly Liberal character: the causes of Catholic emancipation and of the repeal of the Corn Laws were advocated by him in all sincerity, and in 1843 he made a well-intentioned but futile attempt to avert the schism in the Scottish Church by a Bill to remove doubts respecting the admission of ministers to benefices, commonly known as "Lord Aberdeen's Bill." He did not receive office again until 1852, when the collapse of Lord Derby's ministry left parties so evenly divided that a coalition of some sort was evidently imperative if affairs were to be carried on at all. Lord Aberdeen's extremely moderate views on most subjects, and the general popularity he had acquired as the leader of the Peelites after the death of that statesman, indicated him as the man who would most competently fill the delicate position of leader of a motley ministry. He obtained the support of Lord John Russell at the Foreign Office; Lord Palmerston became Home Secretary; and Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In quiet times all might have been well; but the Eastern question began to burn again, and the Government, when its most able diplomatist, Lord Palmerston, declined to come to its assistance, and expressed his contempt for his colleagues by a temporary resignation, proved unequal to the crisis. From simple want of nerve, Lord Aberdeen and his fellow-ministers allowed England to "drift" into the Crimean War. Their management of the war was even worse than their conduct of the negotiations that preceded it. Confusion reigned over all the preparations, particularly

in the commissariat, and, in spite of its large majority of two years before, the ministry at the beginning of 1855 was evidently extremely unpopular. Mr. Roebuck gave the *coup de grâce* by his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, which was carried by no less than 157 votes — 305 to 148. Lord Aberdeen wisely regarded the vote as one of want of confidence, and promptly resigned. During the remainder of his life he took very little part in public affairs. It may perhaps be said of him that he was a man of decided ability, and with generous sympathies; but lacking in spirit, and decidedly unfortunate in being at the head of a divided ministry at a time when unity of councils was of the utmost necessity.

Kinglake, *Invation of the Crimea*, ii. 62 and X
passim. [L. C. S.]

Abernethy, JOHN (b. 1764, d. 1831), an eminent surgeon, and a scarcely less celebrated humourist, was born in London on April 3rd, 1764. His father was a London merchant, but some of his peculiar traits of character may have been derived from his grandfather, who was a Protestant dissenting clergyman, famous all over Ireland as a ready-witted controversialist whom it was prudent to leave in possession of the field. The future surgeon was educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School, and in 1779 apprenticed, as was then the custom, to Sir Charles Blicke, an operator in extensive practice. Besides the private instruction of his master, young Abernethy attended the lectures of Sir William Blizard at the London Hospital, where he acted as "demonstrator" in anatomy; also those of Potts, surgical lecturer at St. Bartholomew's; and for a time the still more important discourses of John Hunter. On Potts' resignation, Sir Charles Blicke, who had been assistant, became full surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, and Abernethy was elected to the vacant post. He now began to lecture, and proved so successful that a new theatre had to be built in order to accommodate the crowds of students who flocked to hear him; Abernethy thus becoming the actual founder of the flourishing school of St. Bartholomew's. For twenty-eight years (from 1787 to 1815) he held office as assistant surgeon, but in the latter year he was chosen as principal surgeon. Two years before he had been appointed surgeon to Christ's Hospital, and in 1814 professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons. His fame as a skilful practitioner was now well established, and for many years his income was one of the largest ever known in the profession. Blunt almost to rudeness, full of biting sarcasm, he was more feared than loved by his patients. But they bore with his peculiar manner out of regard for the consummate skill which accompanied it, and the punc-

tilious sense of honour which distinguished him in all the dealings of his life. For years Abernethy anecdotes were the stock-in-trade of medical diners-out, but nowadays the more refined taste of the age enjoys these somewhat full-bodied tales less readily than did the men who had been reared in a more pungent atmosphere. In his family circle, however, and among his personal friends, Abernethy was quite another personage, for there he was as noted for his courtesy and affection as in his public career he was notorious for a brusque independence, which was often bearish. "I suppose you want my vote?" the pompous grocer-governor of St. Bartholomew's blustered out when the assistant surgeon came into his counting-room on the eve of an election. "No," was the sharp reply, "I want a penn'orth of figs, and be quick about them!" A lady had a tumour in her throat which could not be reached by the knife. But by making a feint of tossing her tray of precious china out of the window he succeeded in evoking a terrified scream, that did all that was required. These are types of many tales of the same description. Abernethy was too busy a practitioner to write much. Indeed, the only important contribution to surgical literature which he left behind him was "*my book*"—viz. his *Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases* (1809). It was his manifesto. Whenever he was unwilling to waste time by going over the old ground he referred his students to *my book*. "*My book*," in fact, was his legacy to the world. In 1827, he resigned his chair at St. Bartholomew's, and two years later his professorship at the College of Surgeons, and on the 20th of April, 1831, he died at Enfield.

His scattered papers were collected in 1830, and published in five volumes, and in 1853 his *Memoirs*, by George Macilvain, appeared, though a satisfactory biography of Abernethy and his times has still to be written. [R. B.]

Abinger, JAMES SCARLETT, LORD (b. 1769, d. 1844), was born in Jamaica, and having come to England for his education, took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1785. He was called to the bar in 1791, and soon obtained a very large practice. Scarlett's political career began in 1818, when, after two defeats at the hustings, he was returned for Peterborough, a borough of the Fitzwilliam family. At first he voted regularly with the Whigs, and was in particular a powerful advocate of the amelioration of the criminal code. On the breaking up of the Liverpool administration in 1827 he became Attorney-General, and was knighted. Gradually Sir James Scarlett adopted Conservative views, and in 1829, as Attorney-General in the Wellington administration, he conducted the ill-advised press prosecutions caused by comments passed on the Cabinet's change of front with regard to Catholic emancipation. On

the formation of the Peel Ministry of 1834 Sir James Scarlett was made Chief Baron, with a peerage. As a judge he was hardly so successful as he had been as an advocate. He had not self-command enough to be absolutely impartial, and sometimes lectured juries with undue severity.

Foss, *Lives of the Judges*; Scarlett, *Memoir of* ? Lord Abinger.

Abington, FRANCES, actress (b. 1737, d. 1815), was of obscure origin, and during her early life was a flower-seller, a milliner's apprentice, and subsequently a cookmaid. Her first appearance (under her maiden name of Barton) on the stage was at the Haymarket theatre in 1755, and in the following year she became a member of the Drury Lane company. In 1759 she married her music-master, but soon separated from him. She afterwards went to Dublin, and there laid the foundations of her reputation. On her return she was at once engaged by Garrick (1764), and continued a member of his company until 1782, when she went to the rival theatre of Covent Garden. In 1790 she retired from the stage, but reappeared for a season in 1797, and played for the last time two years later. Mrs. Abington, in spite of her origin, was popular in society, and Dr. Johnson testified to the favour she enjoyed with the general public. Her business relations with Garrick were not of the most cordial, the manager complaining of her peevishness, the actress imagining that she was the victim of intrigue and slander. Mrs. Abington was equally at home in high or low comedy; she was the original Lady Teazle, in 1777, and her Beatrice was considered unequalled; while upon occasion she would assume a part like that of Scrub in the *Beaux's Stratagem*.

Genest, *History of the Stage*; Dutton Cook, *Hours with the Players*.

About, EDMOND FRANÇOIS VALENTIN (b. 1828, d. 1885), novelist, essayist, and author of a few not very successful plays, was born at Dieuze in 1828. After distinguishing himself at school, he entered in 1848 the École Normale, whence he was sent with a travelling allowance in 1851 to the French school at Athens. On his return he published *La Grèce Contemporaine*, in which the Greek people, and especially Greek politicians, were treated with humorous severity. Soon afterwards he published, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, his first novel, called *Tolla*, which drew upon the author accusations of plagiarism. Nor, from his friends, did he seek to conceal the fact that the story of *Tolla* was in substance borrowed. A comedy in three acts, called *Guillery*, was M. About's next work. Produced at the Théâtre Français, it failed to please; and *Gaïtana*, by which it was followed at the Odéon, caused so much dissatisfaction that it was hissed and hooted.

From this time the author of *Tolla* occupied himself chiefly with literature in narrative form, and never again ran the risk of a dramatic experiment without some experienced playwright as his associate. In *Le Roi des Montagnes* M. About gave an amusing account of the transactions supposed to be carried on between a Greek brigand and his business correspondent, a Paris banker. *Germaine*, which belongs to the same period, is based on the supposition that, arsenic being a specific for consumption, a murderer endeavouring to poison a consumptive girl by repeated and constantly increased doses of arsenic, would not kill but cure his intended victim. This tale, founded on a fantastic idea, but developed seriously, was followed by purely fantastic tales, such as *L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassée*, in which a man's ear freezes, and in its frozen condition gets chipped; and *Le Nez d'un Notaire*, wherein a notary, having replaced a lost nose by that of a dissipated man, finds his newly acquired proboscis grow compromisingly red whenever its original owner has been indulging in drink. This idea seems, as an idea, to have been borrowed from Swift, by whom, however, it was never developed in narrative form. In 1863 About published *Madelon*, one of his most successful, though not in a moral point of view one of his most commendable, novels. *Le Mari Imprévu*, *Les Vacances de la Comtesse*, and the *Marquis de Lanrose*, were published collectively under the title of *La Vieille Roche*. *Les Mariages de Province* must be mentioned among About's best novels of observation, and *Le Capitaine Bitterlin* as one of his most amusing tales. It has been seen that M. About's first work was not a story, but an essay; and he continued throughout his life to publish studies as well as tales. His *Question Romaine*, written after a brief residence at Rome, and full of clever, biting remarks on the shortcomings of the papal government, obtained great success; and *Le Progrès*, in which the writer contrasts the present with the past, and shows on how many points progress of a most undeniable kind has been made, produced as great an impression, and a more durable one, than his pamphlet on what was only a question of the day. Soon after the war of 1870 Edmond About, who was at that time a regular contributor to *Le Soir*, was sent as correspondent of that journal to the headquarters of Marshal MacMahon. He does not seem to have been present at any engagement; but he wrote several letters on the military situation, and the aspect of the theatre of war. After the peace he published a volume called *Alsace*; and as he was now living in the newly annexed territory, where his wife had an estate, his attacks on the Prussians caused him to be arrested, though after a few days' imprisonment he was set at liberty. During the last years of his life this charming writer produced very little. [H. S. E.]

Abrantes, Duc and DUCHESSE DE. [JUNOT.]

Abt, FRANZ (b. 1819, d. 1885), German composer, was educated chiefly for the clerical profession at the University of Leipzig. After the death of his father, however, in 1841, he devoted himself entirely to music, and resided first at Zurich (1841), where he became kapellmeister, and, after 1852, at Brunswick, where he was first engaged at the Hof-theater, and in 1855 became kapellmeister. Abt's musical publications include pieces for the pianoforte of a light character, which are not well known. His fame rests almost entirely on his songs, some four hundred and fifty in number, and of the most various kinds. These, as for instance, "When the swallows homeward fly," are almost as popular in England as in Germany, and although destitute of feeling, and therefore not of the most perfect art, they are eminently graceful, and devoid of meretricious trickery. They have been published in this country in many collections, among which may be mentioned that called *German National Songs*, by J. E. Carpenter.

Abyssinia, KINGS OF. (1) THEODORE (b. circa 1818, d. 1868) was the son of noble parents. His original name was Lij Kassa. He succeeded, on the death of his uncle, to the governorship of Kuara, to which he added Dembea at the expense of the puppet king, Ras Ali, and compelled the latter to give him his daughter in marriage. Shortly afterwards, having been taunted by a member of the royal family for a defeat by the Turks, he proclaimed his independence, and in 1855 had deposed Ras Ali, and caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Ethiopia, under the title of Theodore III. At first he proved an admirable ruler, merciful to the conquered, and excessively generous, but full of religious fanaticism, and exceedingly passionate. Want of money, however, caused by his extensive military expeditions, of which the most important is that against the Gallas, and which resulted in the capture of Magdala, made him oppressive, and after the death of his first wife his character rapidly degenerated. In 1860, Plowden, the English consul at Massowah, who had been his attached friend, was killed by a rebel chief, and Captain Cameron was sent out as his successor, with instructions to refrain from taking as active a part in Abyssinian politics as his predecessor had done. Theodore imagined himself to be slighted by the British, a suspicion confirmed in his mind by the accidental neglect of the authorities of the Foreign Office to answer one of his letters. He further imagined Cameron to be intriguing with Egypt, and accordingly, in January, 1864, seized him and his suite, and threw them into prison. A mission of conciliation, at the head of which was Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, shared their fate;

and as Theodore showed no disposition to release his captives, war was declared against him in July, 1867. The expedition, commanded by Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), penetrated into the country without mishap, and Theodore, deserted by his army, shut himself up in his fortress of Magdala. After attempting in vain to avert ruin by the liberation of the captives, he died by his own hand shortly before Napier stormed the position (April 13th). His son, Prince Alam-ayahu, was taken to England, where he died in 1869.

- 7 H. Rassam, *Narrative of the Mission to Theodore*; C. B. Markham, *Abyssinian Expedition*;
- 7 Holland and Hosier, *Record of the Expedition to Abyssinia*.

(2) JOHANNES II., originally known as Prince Dejach Kassai, was appointed Governor of Tigré by Wagsham Gobaze, King of Amhara, who had thrown off the yoke of Theodore in 1867. He speedily, however, rebelled, in turn, against his master, and having rendered valuable assistance to the British against Theodore, was rewarded by them, on their departure, by a present of arms. In 1872 he was crowned King of Abyssinia, with the title of King Johannes II., and has proved an able ruler. His relations with the Khedives of Egypt have not been satisfactory. Shortly after his accession he had to oppose an armed force, which, after he had appealed to several of the Powers in vain, was withdrawn; and again in 1876 he was attacked, but utterly repulsed the enemy. In 1877, after the Abyssinians had been defeated, Colonel Gordon, the Governor of the Soudan, succeeded in negotiating a peace, and in 1879, when he attempted to conclude a new one, he was treated by the king with gross indignity, but nevertheless made King Johannes come to terms. During the troubles in the Soudan Abyssinia preserved an attitude of expectant neutrality, but in the autumn of 1885 very leisurely preparations were being made for the relief of the besieged Egyptian garrison at Kassala. [OSMAN DIGNA.] [L. C. S.]

Accum, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN (b. 1769, d. 1838), chemist, was a native of Westphalia, and came to London in 1793. After being engaged for several years in the writing of manuals of chemistry and mineralogy, he became associated with Ackermann (q.v.) in the introduction of gas for the lighting of towns. His *Practical Treatise on Gas Lights* (1815) is said to have led to the adoption of that improvement in London, and the work was promptly translated into several languages. He was made librarian of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, but was dismissed on a charge of embezzlement. On being brought to trial he was acquitted, but immediately left London for Berlin, where in 1822 he became a professor at the Technical Institute. Accum wrote numerous treatises

on chemical subjects, among which may be mentioned *Chemical Reagents* (1813) and *Culinary Chemistry* (1821).

Achard, FRANZ KARL, a German chemist (b. 1753, d. 1821), was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin in 1776. He devoted himself especially to the extraction of sugar from beetroot, and it was chiefly through his writings that that industry was introduced into France.

Acharius, ERIK (b. 1757, d. 1819), was a Swedish botanist of the first rank, but owing to the extremely technical character of his researches, he is very little known outside the circles of the speciality to which he devoted himself. From manhood to the period of his death, all his industry, learning, and acuteness were bestowed on the study of the minutest forms of vegetable life, and more particularly on the forms of lichens, with which his name must ever be honourably connected. Otherwise his life was singularly uneventful. Born at Gefle in 1757, the son of a Comptroller of Customs, he studied first at the gymnasium of his native town, and then left (1773) for the University of Upsala, where, among other lectures, he attended those of Linnæus, then in the heyday of his fame. In 1782, contrary to the custom which compelled the physician who desired the *cachet* of fashion to graduate abroad, he took the degree of M.D. in the University of Lund, and tried to practice, with indifferent success, in various parts of his native country. But a physician he was destined to be in name only, for in 1801, through the posthumous influence of Linnæus, who had expressed a favourable opinion of his researches, he was enabled to devote himself to science by obtaining the chair of botany in the Wadstena High School. Five years before, his merit had been recognised by his election into the Academy of Sciences, while his now classic treatise, the *Lichenographia Universalis*, published at Göttingen in 1804, and a number of other works and memoirs on the lichens, made him the indisputable ruler of this branch of botany, at a time when specialism in this science was little known. His name has been given to a genus, *Acharia*, and to more than one species of plant.

[R. B.]

***Achenbach**, ANDREAS, landscape painter (b. 1815), was born at Cassel, and through business journeys with his father, early acquired a knowledge of nature. In 1823 the family settled in Düsseldorf, and Achenbach studied in the academy there from 1827 to 1835. In his earlier works, which chiefly represent Rhineland scenery, traces are still perceptible of the sentimentality of the romantic Düsseldorf school, but these disappeared after his travels in Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, in the years 1833

and 1835, during which he began the series of marine pictures in which, perhaps, his real strength lies, notwithstanding the general admiration for his mountain studies in Norway and the Tyrol. In 1843 he visited Italy, but, in spite of industrious efforts, he was unable to treat southern scenery with the truth and vigour he could display in the wilder scenes and mistier skies under which his youth had been spent. His genius is nevertheless very versatile, and has even shown itself in architectural interiors and in caricatures. The best collection of his works is in the modern Pinakothek at Munich. He has often exhibited in the Paris Salon, and though of late years the copiousness and facility of his execution have too often rendered his colouring garish and crude, he will be remembered as one of the most conspicuous leaders of the modern realistic school of landscape painting.

Ackermann, Rudolf, art publisher and bookseller (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1834), was born and educated in Germany. His first occupation was that of a coach-builder, but in 1795, after he had come to London, he set up a print shop in the Strand, in connection with which was a very successful drawing school, which had to be closed in 1806, in consequence of the pressure of other business. Ackermann's most important publication was the *Registry of Arts, Literature, Fashions, Manufactures, etc.*, from 1809-28, which was very popular in its day. He also published illustrated descriptions of the universities and public schools, and a series of *Picturesque Tours*. His illustrated annuals, entitled *Forget-me-nots*, were an entire novelty. In his publications Ackermann made a large use of lithography, and was the first to introduce that invention as a fine art into England. He was also among the first to encourage the use of gas for the lighting of streets and private houses. Poverty and distress always found in him a warm sympathiser; he promoted several subscription lists for the German sufferers in the Continental war against Napoleon, and frequently assisted French and Spanish *émigrés*.

***Acland, Sir Henry Wentworth** (*b.* 1815), is an English physician and scholar. He is the fourth son of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., and was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1841, and was elected to a fellowship at All Souls' College. In 1848 he took the degree of M.D., and after filling for a time the office of Lee's Reader in Anatomy, and adding extensively to the Christ Church Physiological Series, now the University Museum, he was elected Regius Professor of Medicine (1858) and Radcliffe Librarian, which office he still holds. He has filled various other positions of dignity, such as that of a member of the "Cubic Space Commission" (1866) and

Royal Sanitary Commission (1869-72); he was president of the Physiological Section of the British Association, and, after being from 1858 to 1875 the representative of Oxford on the Medical Council, president of that body. His chief works are *The Plain of Troy* (1839), *Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford* in 1854, and various medical, sanitary, and scientific memoirs. In 1860 he accompanied the Prince of Wales to America, and since his return in 1861 has been His Royal Highness's Honorary Physician. He is F.R.S., LL.D. Edinburgh and Cambridge, Hon. M.D. of Dublin, and in addition to being a Dignitary of the Rose of Brazil, was created K.C.B. by the Queen on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, whose intimate friend he has been ever since they were fellow-students at Oxford.

***Acton, John Adams**, sculptor (*b.* 1833), was admitted to the Royal Academy in 1853, and gained the gold medal for original composition in sculpture. Being elected to a travelling studentship, he went to study in Rome. He has produced several works in ideal sculpture, such as *The First Sacrifice*, *Zenobia*, *Pharaoh's Daughter*, and *Psyche*; also several busts and portrait statues of eminent modern statesmen and men of letters for public buildings, and some monuments in cathedrals and churches; for instance, the memorial to the Wesleys in Westminster Abbey. He became a member of the Society of British Artists in 1883.

Acton, Sir John Francis Edward, administrator and statesman (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1811), born at Besançon, 1736, entered the Tuscan navy, and took part in an expedition against Algiers in 1775. Through the influence of Caramanico, and Queen Caroline of Naples, he was appointed to reorganise the Neapolitan navy in 1779, and even before the death of Caramanico in 1794 he had gathered all the actual power of the state into his own hands. His expenditure as generalissimo of the large land and sea forces which he had himself created, was so great that he was appointed Minister of Finance to superintend the taxation, and finally Prime Minister of Naples. Popular discontent at the appointment of Nelson to command the fleet drove him and the royal family to Palermo for a short time in 1798, but on his return he crushed the rebellion with cruel severity. In 1804 he was removed from power by French influence, was recalled for a time, but was finally driven to take refuge in Sicily by the entrance of the French into Naples in 1806. He died at Palermo. His brother, JOSEPH EDWARD ACTON, born at Besançon in 1737, also entered the Neapolitan service, was governor of Gaeta, and died in 1808.

***Acton, The Right Hon. John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton, Lord** (*b.* 1834), studied for a few years under Dr. (afterwards

Cardinal) Wiseman at the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, near Birmingham, and afterwards in Munich under the celebrated Catholic historian, Dr. Döllinger. In 1856 he accompanied his stepfather, the second Lord Granville, to Moscow to witness the coronation of Alexander II. From 1859 to 1865 he was member of parliament for Carlisle. In 1862 he edited the *Home and Foreign Review*, a quarterly magazine in the "Liberal Catholic" interest, but it was condemned by the priesthood, and expired in 1864. Next year he stood as a candidate for Bridgnorth, hoping to represent, as he said in a famous phrase, "not the body, but the spirit of the Catholic Church." He was elected by a majority of one, but unseated after a scrutiny. In 1869 Mr. Acton was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham, and in the same year he was present at the assembling of the Œcumenical Council in Rome, where, by his powers of organisation as well as by his writings in his own organ, the *North British Review*, and, it is supposed, his contributions to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, he did much to strengthen the opposition of the minority to the definition of papal infallibility, and to support the views of Dr. Döllinger and the other subsequent leaders of the "Old Catholic" party. In September, 1870, he published a *Letter to a German Bishop of the Vatican Council*, advocating the same cause. In the next year he also published an eloquent and perspicuous account of the Franco-German war, its causes and progress. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Munich. He was among the first to attempt an answer to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on *The Vatican Decrees*; but it is, perhaps intentionally, an answer that makes for the opponent's cause, inasmuch as it maintains that it is still open to good Catholics to set aside the decrees of Pius IX., just as they have in fact disregarded the political mistakes and moral shortcomings of the popes of former ages. Lord Acton also wrote the article on *Wolsey and the Divorce of Henry VIII.* in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1877.

Adair, Sir Robert, English diplomatist (b. 1763, d. 1855), was the son of a medical attendant of George III. He was educated at Westminster School and the University of Göttingen, where Canning, in one of his satirical poems, represents him as falling in love with "Sweet Matilda Pottingen." He entered political life under the auspices of Charles James Fox, and became one of his most intimate friends, but he devoted his attention to foreign rather than home affairs. The story that he was sent by Fox to Russia to intrigue against Pitt will not bear examination; and his first important mission seems to have been in 1806, when he was sent to

Vienna to warn Austria against Napoleon, and on his return to England he was despatched by his old enemy, Canning, to Constantinople to negotiate the peace of the Dardanelles with the Porte. In 1831 he was sent to the Low Countries in order to stave off a war between Flanders and the Dutch, and his successful labours were rewarded by the title of Privy Councillor and a considerable pension. Sir Robert Adair outlived his friends, but to the last he was extremely popular in London society.

Sir R. Adair, *Two Letters to the Bishop of Winchester; Memoir of a Mission to the Court of Vienna; and Negotiations for the Peace of the Dardanelles*; Lord J. Russell, *Memorials of C. J. Fox*.

Adalbert, Heinrich Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia, cousin of Friedrich Wilhelm IV. (b. 1811, d. 1873), entered the army at an early age. Between the years 1826 and 1837 he visited all the principal nations of Europe, and in 1842 sailed from Italy down the Mediterranean for South America, where he explored the coast of Brazil and parts of the course of the Amazon. In 1847 he published a large work on his voyage, *Aus meinem Reise tagebuche*, with a few illustrations and copious carefully drawn charts. Next year he was appointed to organise a national German navy, and published a pamphlet, *Denkschrift über die Bildung einer deutschen Flotte*, in which he critically surveyed the possibilities of the formation of a German fleet of steamships of war, and maintained its necessity for the cause of German unity. In 1856 he was wounded in an engagement with the pirates of Morocco. During the Danish war of 1864 he acted as admiral of the Austro-Prussian fleet.

Adam, Adolphe Charles, French dramatic composer (b. 1803, d. 1856), received his earliest instruction from his father, also a notable musician, till he entered the Conservatoire, and became a pupil of Reicha and Boieldieu. In drawing room fantasias and piano variations he early gave signs of the extreme and almost dangerous facility that distinguished him through life. In 1829, a short opera by Adam was accepted by the Opera Comique in Paris, and from this time forward his works succeeded one another with bewildering rapidity. He produced four operas in the eighteen months before his journey to London in 1832, where another opera, entitled *His First Campaign*, and a ballet on *Faust*, were well received. His return to Paris in the next year was marked by a change in style, which showed itself in *Le Proscrit* and *Le Châlet*, in which he departed to some extent from the manner of Auber and Boieldieu. His masterpiece, *Le Postillon de Longjumeau*, was produced in 1836, and his best ballet, *Giselle*, in 1841. In 1847 he founded a third theatre for comic opera in Paris, in hopes of aiding young and unknown composers, but the revolutionary disturbances

of the following year closed the house. Adam was ruined, and was obliged to support himself by giving lessons, and writing musical reviews for the *Constitutionnel* and the *Assemblée Nationale*. He also succeeded his father as professor of composition in the Conservatoire. At the time of his death he had produced about thirty-five important dramatic compositions, and two religious masses.

Adam, Sir Charles, admiral (b. 1780, d. 1853) was the son of the Right. Hon. William Adam (q.v.). He entered the navy very young, and for a time served under his uncle, Lord Keith. In 1801, as captain of the *Sybil* frigate, he captured the French frigate *Chiffone* in the Seychelle Islands. On the *Chiffone* he blockaded the north coast of France in 1805, and commanded the *Invincible* from 1811 to 1813. After the peace he became captain of the royal yacht. He was made K.C.B. in 1835, and sat as M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross, 1833 to 1841, after which he was Commander of the Fleet in the West Indies till 1845. He was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1847, became admiral in the following year, and died in 1853.

Adam, The Right Hon. William, of Blair Adam, politician and lawyer (b. 1751, d. 1839), entered Parliament in 1774. His half-hearted support to Lord North in 1779 drew an ironical speech from Fox, that led to a duel, in which Fox was wounded. A doggerel poem, *Paradise Regained; or, the Battle of Adam and the Fox*, was written on the encounter. After this Adam and Fox became firm friends. Adam began to practise at the bar in 1782, was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings in 1788, and soon afterwards became auditor to the Duke of Bedford. At the beginning of this century he was patronised by the Prince of Wales, and once defended the Duke of York in an inquiry before the House. In 1815 he was appointed Privy Councillor, and the following year Lord Commissioner of the Scottish Jury Court. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott.

Lockhart, *Life of Scott*.

Adam, The Right Hon. William Patrick, of Blair Adam (b. 1823, d. 1881), Liberal Whip, and Governor of Madras, son of Sir Charles Adam (q.v.), was called to the bar in 1849, and next year was rejected by the constituency of Clackmannan and Kinross. From 1853 to 1858 he was private secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, and in 1859 was returned as M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross, for which constituency he sat for twenty-one years. He became First Commissioner of Public Works and Privy Councillor in 1873. During the Beaconsfield Administration (1874-1880) he rendered high service to the Liberal party as Whip, and was one of the few to foretell the Liberal triumph

of the next election. Towards the end of 1880 he accepted the Governorship of Madras, but in the next spring he died at Ootacamund.

Adams, Charles Francis (b. 1807, d. 1886), the son of John Quincy Adams (q.v.). His boyhood was spent with his father in the European capitals, and after his return to the United States, in 1817, he took his degree at Harvard University in 1825. He was called to the Boston bar, but never practised. In 1830 he entered the Massachusetts Legislature as representative of Boston, and was subsequently transferred to the Senate. In 1848 he was nominated by the "Free-Soil" party, or anti-slavery democrats, as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Van Buren ticket, but without success. In 1859 he was sent to Congress, and soon became a prominent member of the Free-Soil and Whig coalition, now known as the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, whose candidature he had vigorously supported, Minister to Great Britain, and remained in England until 1868, when he asked to be recalled. On the ratification by England and America of the Treaty of Washington (1871), he was appointed by the President as arbitrator for America for the settlement of the claims under that treaty, and it was chiefly owing to his consummate diplomatic tact that the award of the Geneva tribunal was so decidedly in favour of the United States. In 1872 he was a candidate for the Presidency at the "Liberal Republican" convention, but the claims of Horace Greeley were preferred to his; and Mr. Adams subsequently joined the Democrats, by whom he was nominated in 1876 for the governorship of Massachusetts, but without success. Besides many fugitive productions, Mr. Adams has written admirable biographies of his grandfather, John Adams (1850-56), and of his father, John Quincy Adams (1874-76). Of his sons, John Quincy Adams has played a prominent part as a democratic politician, and Charles Francis Adams is an authority on railroads.

Adams, John (b. Oct. 30, 1735; d. July 4, 1826), American statesman, was a native of Braintree, Massachusetts. He studied at Harvard University, and graduated M.A. in 1758. In 1761 he was admitted a barrister, and obtained a considerable practice in Boston. In 1770 he defended the soldiers charged with the "Boston massacre," and henceforward was known as a prominent champion of the rights of the colonists. In the Philadelphia Congress of 1774 he sat as delegate for Massachusetts. The following year he was a member of the "Continental Congress," and was strongly in favour of declining further attempts at reconciliation with the British Government, and preparing for immediate hostilities. He took a large part in shaping the Federal and State con-

stitutions, and was a strong opponent of the "pure democracy" advocated by a section of the Republican leaders. A jurist and student of theoretical politics, Adams was in favour of the system of government by double chambers, which was often objected to as aristocratic. From June, 1776, to November, 1777, he was chairman of the Board of War. In 1778 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court of France. In 1779 he was sent on an embassy to England, and for the greater part of the next nine years was engaged in various diplomatic missions in Europe. In 1789 he was chosen Vice-President of the Union, and was involved in the contests between the Federalists and Republicans. In 1797 he was elected President of the Union by a slight Federalist majority. During his presidency he was bitterly attacked for keeping aloof from the contest between France and the allied Powers. In 1801 he was again a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by Jefferson, and being now extremely, though undeservedly, unpopular, retired from public life. He devoted the remainder of his life chiefly to agricultural pursuits and philosophical speculations. Among his works are:—*A Defence of the Constitution of the United States*, *Letters upon Interesting Subjects respecting the Revolution in America*, and *A Dissertation upon the Canon and Feudal Law*.

→ F. Adams, *Life and Works of John Adams*, 1850; J. Q. and C. F. Adams, *Life of John Adams*, 1871; Jared Sparks, *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*.

***Adams, JOHN CROUCH** (b. 1816), one of the leading astronomers of the nineteenth century, born near Launceston, in Cornwall, was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where, after distinguishing himself highly, he graduated, in 1838, as senior wrangler, receiving in due course a fellowship and mathematical tutorship in Pembroke College. Since the discovery of Uranus by William Herschel in 1781, the irregularities in the motion of that planet had led astronomers to believe in these perturbations being due to the influence of another planet still unknown. This subject Adams undertook to investigate in 1841, clearly demonstrating, in a paper which he left with the Astronomer Royal in October, 1845, that the disturbance was due to a planet (Neptune), the probable position of which he indicated. Meantime, however, Le Verrier, in France, had, unknown to Adams, been engaged on the same enticing theme, and, though he did not begin work till the summer of 1845, he was enabled by the 10th of November to publish the results of his researches, which were in every essential particular identical with the conclusions of Adams, lying in manuscript at Greenwich. Le Verrier had, however, the honour of the discovery, though the fact of Adams having begun the investigation earlier, and of having indepen-

dently arrived at the great fact sooner, is now universally conceded, and long before Le Verrier's death Adams was by common consent bracketed with his French rival in one of the most remarkable triumphs of the Newtonian theory. Indeed, the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society settled the point, so far as they were able to do so, by awarding the same honours to both. Other papers of high, but naturally not of such high merit, proceeded from Adams's pen, though the very character of the mathematician's study renders literary fecundity impossible, and even moderate activity in print undesirable. In 1858 he was elected to the professorship of mathematics in St. Andrews, but the Lowndesian chair of astronomy in Cambridge falling vacant a few months later, Adams was induced to remigrate to his own University, where he has ever since resided.

Adams, JOHN QUINCY (b. 1767, d. 1848), sixth President of the United States, was the eldest son of President John Adams. After being educated at Leyden University and Harvard College, he was called to the bar (1791). He entered the diplomatic service, and from 1794 he was American Minister in Holland, England, and Prussia (1797), appointments obtained through the influence of Washington. In 1803 he was elected a senator of the United States, but owing to a disagreement with the Federalist majority of the Massachusetts Legislature, through his support of Jefferson's Embargo Act, he resigned his position in 1808. From 1806 to 1809 he filled the office of professor of rhetoric at Harvard. Returning to Europe as minister to Russia (1809), he was one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which terminated the unfortunate war with England. In 1817 he was Secretary of State in President Monroe's Cabinet, having in 1806 quitted the Federalists and joined the Democratic party. In 1825 he was elected President of the United States over three other candidates, who were also Democrats. His return, which was principally due to the influence of Henry Clay, was said by the defeated candidates to have been caused by extensive corruption, and though the charge was probably baseless, it seriously weakened his position. His opponents, headed by General Jackson (q.v.), formed a coalition against him, and speedily obtained a majority in both Houses of Congress. Thus weakened, he was able to effect little during his presidency, and as his enemies alleged, he was compelled to yield extreme deference to European opinion. In 1828 he offered himself for re-election, but was defeated by a crushing majority by General Jackson. In 1830 he was elected a member of Congress, and "the old man eloquent" distinguished himself till his death by his ardent advocacy of the Abolitionist cause. He was the author of *Letters on*

- * *Silesia* (1804); *Lectures on Rhetoric* (1810);
 * *Dermot MacMorrough*, a poem (1832).

Jared Sparks, *Diplomatic Corresp. of the Amer. Rev.*, *Bibliotheca Americana*, *Letters of Mrs. Adams* (1840); Seward, *Life of J. Q. Adams*.

* **Adams, WILLIAM**, author of the *Sacred Allegories* (b. 1814, d. 1848), was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow and tutor. In 1840 he was appointed to the living of St. Peter's-in-the-East, in Oxford, but two years later, owing to an accidental chill, he incurred the lung disease that ultimately proved fatal. After a winter passed in Madeira he resigned his living, and settled at Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, where, with the exception of the *Shadow of the Cross*, written in 1842, he produced the series of sacred allegories by which his name is known. These are *The Distant Hills*, *The King's Messengers*, and *The Old Man's Home*, the last being by far his most beautiful work, both by the delicacy of its pathos and the reality of its form, in which the ordinary allegorical methods are, for the most part, abandoned. It is the story of an aged lunatic who puzzles his well-meaning keeper, and, to some extent, his sympathising friend, by the simplicity with which he acts upon the literal interpretation of the laws of life inculcated by Christianity. Besides these, Adams wrote *Warnings of the Holy Week*, a series of lectures delivered in 1842; *Cherry Stones*; or, *Charlton School*, a book for boys; and *Silvio*, an early allegory.

Addington. [SIDMOUTH, VISCOUNT.]

Adelaide, PRINCESS (b. 1777, d. 1847), the daughter of Philippe Egalité, Duc d'Orléans, and sister of Louis Philippe, after her father's execution in 1793 remained in exile in various parts of Switzerland and Hungary, and was at length able to rejoin her brother at Portsmouth in 1808, after which they were never separated again for any length of time. After living for some years in Italy and Sardinia, she returned to Paris in 1814, was in England for two years in consequence of her brother's quarrel with Louis XVIII., but returned to France in 1817, and was living at Neuilly when M. Thiers and M. Scheffer came, in 1830, to urge upon her brother the acceptance of the crown. She received them in his absence, and it was partly through her influence that Louis Philippe complied with their request.

Adelaide, Queen of England (b. 1792, d. 1849), was the eldest child of George Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and Princess Louisa of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. After the death of her father, in 1803, she was carefully educated by her mother during the disturbed years of the French occupation, years which increased her natural horror of progressive or revolutionary ideas. On the death of the Princess Charlotte, a marriage was arranged between

her and the Duke of Clarence, third son of George III., and, after some difficulties, owing to the opposition of Parliament to the required grants, the alliance was concluded in 1818. None of the children of the marriage survived more than a few months. The duke and duchess resided chiefly at Bushey till they succeeded to the crown on the death of George IV., 1830, the coronation ceremony being conducted with such thrift that it was called the "half-crownation." Owing to the revolutionary spirit of the time, the queen was thought to be in danger of her life at intervals during the next few years, and her unpopularity was further increased by her real or supposed opposition to the passage of the Reform Bill, till on the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry of 1834 it reached a climax in the famous words of the *Times*, "The queen has done it all." But her devotion to the king during his fatal illness in 1837 restored her to public favour, and for the remaining twelve years of her life she lived in respected retirement, moving from one country seat to another, and occasionally undertaking longer journeys for the sake of her health, as to Malta and Madeira. She was known for her simplicity of life and manners, and for her charitable liberality, especially to seamen. She died at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, and was buried at Windsor.

Doran, *Life of Queen Adelaide*.

* **Adeler, MAX**, the pseudonym of CHARLES HEBER CLARK, American humourist, first became known by his humorous sketches of American life, entitled *Out of the Hurly-Burly* (1874). These were succeeded in 1876 by *Elbow Room*, in 1879 by *Random Shots*, in 1881 by *An Old Fogey*, and in 1883 by *Transformations*. His humour is of the genuine American type, revealing the quaint situations of ordinary life, and abounding in startling exaggerations and no less startling simplicity of bathos.

Adler, JAKOB GEORG CHRISTIAN (b. 1755, d. 1805), Orientalist, son of Georg Christian Adler, a theologian of repute, was born at Arnis, in Schleswig, studied Oriental languages at Rome, where he found a patron in Cardinal Borgia, and, on returning to Denmark, was appointed professor of Syriac in 1783, and subsequently, in 1788, professor of theology at Copenhagen, in which capacity he preached and published many sermons. He was only seventeen when he published a collection of contracts in rabbinical Hebrew and German (1773), which went to a second edition in 1792. His chief talent was in Oriental palæography and numismatics, of which last he may almost be regarded as the parent. His *Museum Cuscum Borganum* (1782) is indeed full of mistakes, but it is the first of the long line of catalogues of Arabic coins, which have extended from Adler's time to the present day with increasing numbers and accuracy. Adler also published descriptions of

Kufic MSS., and assisted in the great translation of Abulfeda's *Annales*, 1790-4, which was the stock authority for Oriental history until the publication of Ibn-al-Athir's *Kāmil*, by Tornborg, superseded it.

B. Schmidt published an *éloge* on Adler, at Altona, 1805. Cp. *Lexicon d. Schleswig-Holsteinischen Schriftsteller*, s.v. [S. L.-P.]

* **Adler**, THE REV. DR. NATHAN MARCUS, Chief Rabbi (b. 1803), born at Hanover, studied at Göttingen, Erlangen, and Würzburg. After being Chief Rabbi of Oldenburg and Hanover, he was created Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in 1845. Besides some Hebrew Commentaries, he has published several sermons, such as his farewell sermon to his congregation at Hanover, and *The Jewish Faith*, a clear and brief exposition of the unchangeable doctrines revealed to his nation at Sinai.

* **Adler**, THE REV. DR. HERMANN (b. 1839), son of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler (q.v.), was born in Hanover, and studied in London, Prague, and Leipzig. He became Principal of the Jews' College in London in 1863, and Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue in 1864. He has published several lectures, such as a *Short History of the Jews in England*, a course of *Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in support of their Faith* (1869), in which he exposes certain errors of the common interpretation that disregards context; and a sermon, entitled, *Is Judaism a Missionary Faith?* a reply to Professor Max Müller, who, in a course of lectures on religion, had maintained that it was not. It is noteworthy, however, that in the sermons of 1869 Dr. Adler had himself admitted that Judaism seeks no proselytes. He became Delegate Chief Rabbi in 1879, taking part of his father's duties.

Adolphus, JOHN (b. 1768, d. 1845), historian, was the grandson of a physician to Frederick the Great, but born in England, where his father resided. After passing a year in the island of St. Kitts, Adolphus returned to England, and in 1790 was admitted as an attorney. In 1793 he married a Miss Leycester. He soon abandoned law for literature. The friendship of Archdeacon Coxe, whom he assisted in preparing his *Memoirs of Walpole*, turned Adolphus' attention to recent history. After several lesser works, he published in 1802 his *History of England from 1760 to 1783*. It proved very successful. Its conservative tone won the favour of a public strongly alarmed at the excesses of the French Revolution. His command of fresh materials enabled Adolphus to describe the early history of George III.'s reign with an accuracy that extorted praise from the king himself. A dash of vigour in its style atoned for the pomposity and hollowness that now make the book intolerably dull reading.

Adolphus next won the patronage of Addington, and devoted himself to writing and electioneering in favour of the Government, which liberally rewarded him. In 1807 he became a barrister, and while still continuing his literary work, soon won a foremost place at the criminal bar; his defence of the Cato Street Conspirators in 1820 being especially famous. In his old age he devoted himself to the continuation of his *History*, and had published as far as the fall of Addington when, in 1845, he died, at the ripe age of 77. His *History* has several times been reprinted. Still occasionally useful as a storehouse of facts, it has been, for most purposes, quite superseded by later works of fuller knowledge and wider views.

Dictionary of National Biography: Recollections of Adolphus, by his Daughter, 1871; Fraser's Magazine (May and July, 1862). [T. F. T.]

* **Adye**, GENERAL SIR JOHN MILLER, G.C.B., soldier (b. 1819), is the son of J. P. Adye, Major in the Royal Artillery. He passed out of the Royal Military Academy in 1836. He served in the Crimea, was present at the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm, at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and at the capture of Balaclava Castle and the fortress of Sebastopol. For these services he received the medal with four clasps, a Companionship of the Bath, a Companionship of the Legion of Honour, the fourth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He occupied a position on the staff of the Royal Artillery in the Indian Mutiny during the years 1857-58. He was three times mentioned in despatches, and received the Indian war medal. In 1863 he was employed in the Sitana expedition against the tribes on the north-west frontier of India, and was present at the storming of Laloo, the capture of Umbeylah, and the destruction of Mulkah; for this he received the medal with clasp. He received promotion in the Order of the Bath, by being made a Knight Commander in 1873, and the following year was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy, and became Lieut.-General in 1879. In 1880 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and in 1884 Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery. When the Egyptian expedition was formed in 1882, Sir John was appointed Chief of Staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley. He took part in the actions at Mahasmeah and Tell-el-Kebir. For these services he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, the war medal, and the bronze star presented by the Khedive of Egypt, and was promoted to the Grand Cross of both the Medjidie and Bath. On his return from the campaign he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar. Sir John has written several military works, including *The Defence of Cawnpore, A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-5*, and *Sitana: a*

Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Afghanistan.

Affre, DENIS AUGUSTE, Archbishop of Paris (b. 1793, d. 1848), received his early education at the seminary of St. Sulpice, studied philosophy at Nantes, and returned to finish his theological course in Paris, where he was ordained, 1820. As a priest at Amiens he did much to improve the education of the country people, and besides several branches of literary study, such as the Egyptian hieroglyphics and questions of ecclesiastical law, he was engaged in a controversy in which he resisted the revival of the doctrine of the Pope's temporal power. Appointed Canon-Titular and Vicar-General of Paris in 1834, after five years of quiet literary life he became Assistant-Bishop of Strasburg, and Archbishop of Paris in the next year, 1840. In this capacity he distinguished himself by his personal benevolence and philanthropy, as well as by dignity and moderation in dealing with opponents. But the rigour of his system of theological training led to a disagreement with the Abbé Dupanloup, and his tenacity of the rights of his Church on the question of freedom of education led to a coolness between him and Louis Philippe, in spite of their former intimacy. On the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 he was, for the most part, content to support the Provisional Government, and it was with the sanction of General Cavaignac that on the third day of the Workmen's Rebellion (June 25th) he endeavoured to act as mediator with the insurgents; but they, owing to a mistaken suspicion of treachery, opened fire as he mounted the barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and he fell, mortally wounded, to the common regret of both parties.

Abbé Bruice, *Vie de Denis Auguste Affre*, 1849.

Afghanistan, THE AMEERS OF. (1) MAHMŪD SHĀH (d. 1820) succeeded to the throne of Afghanistan in 1800, after deposing and blinding his half-brother, Shāh Zeman. He was, however, speedily overthrown by his half-brother, Shāh Shujā (1802), but in 1808 he escaped from prison, and was restored, through the influence of his powerful vizier, Futteh Khan. A period of creditable rule followed, during which Cashmere was re-conquered; this was brought to a close by the brutal assassination, in 1816, of the able Futteh Khan, by the orders of feeble and unprincipled Mahmūd. Two years afterwards he was driven out of Cabul, and died in exile.

(2) SHĀH SHUJĀ (b. circa 1780, d. 1842) was the brother of Shāh Zeman, and half-brother of Mahmūd Shāh (q.v.). After his brother's overthrow he escaped to the Khyber Pass, and two years later succeeded in establishing himself on the throne of Cabul. His first period of government is remarkable chiefly for the first English mission to Af-

ghanistan, that of Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1809, to counteract the intrigues of Napoleon in Persia. Soon afterwards he was expelled by Mahmūd Shāh, and took refuge with Runjet Singh, the ruler of the Punjab, who deprived him of the precious Koh-i-noor. Thence he escaped to the British territories, which formed the basis of two unsuccessful attempts to recover the throne, the second of which was defeated by Dost Muhammad in 1834. In 1838 came the rash resolution of the British Government to restore him to the throne, and Shāh Shujā re-entered Cabul in August, 1839. Soon after occurred the murders of Burnes and Macnaughten (q.v.), and the consequent evacuation of Afghanistan by the British garrison, and Shāh Shujā left utterly without support, was assassinated.

(3) DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN (b. 1806, d. 1863) was the brother of Mahmūd Shāh's able minister, Futteh Khan, the chief of the Barakzdi tribe. He early attracted the notice of his brother, and, in spite of a youth of vice, became his chief confidant. At the time of the death of Futteh Khan he had fled for safety into Cashmere; but two years afterwards, after the flight of Mahmūd Shāh (1818), he returned to make himself master of the whole of Afghanistan, with the exception of Herat and Candahar. His rule was one of very great ability, and the attempts of Shāh Shujā to recover the throne were frustrated with ease. About 1837, however, his relations with the English Government began to be strained. Dost Muhammad was believed by the British Government to be intriguing with Russia, and partly to counteract those intrigues, partly to keep an eye on the Persian attack on Herat, Burnes (q.v.) was sent as British Resident to Cabul. He failed to impress his superiors with his own belief in the sincerity of the Ameer, and the rash resolution was taken by Lord Auckland to depose Dost Muhammad, and replace Shāh Shujā on the throne. The "army of the Indus," under Sir J. Keane, speedily accomplished its mission, and Dost Muhammad fled over the Hindu Kush. He joined the first insurrection of his son Akhbar (q.v.), but, seeing the futility of resistance, surrendered, and was deported to India. He was thus guiltless of any share in Akhbar's atrocities, the murder of Macnaughten, and the massacre of the retiring English; and after the war of vengeance was at an end, Lord Ellenborough determined to restore him to the throne of Cabul. During the remainder of his active life, Dost Muhammad remained on the most friendly terms with the English Government, except during the Sikh War of 1848, when he sent reinforcements to the enemy. In 1855 his independence was recognised by the Treaty of Peshawur, an arrangement followed up by an annual subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees (£120,000) for military purposes. Its

value was seen when, during the Indian Mutiny, he remained faithful to us. His extraordinary military ability was displayed by his capture of Candahar in 1855, and his re-conquest of Herat from the Persians a few days before his death.

Kaye, *History of the War in Afghanistan*.

(4) SHIR ALI (*b. circa 1809, d. 1879*) was the second son of Dost Muhammad, and succeeded him in 1863, in preference to his elder brother, Azful Khan. A civil war immediately broke out between the two, during which Shir Ali was at one time so reduced as to give up Cabul and Candahar; but in 1868 he drove his nephew, 'Abd-er-Rahmān, the present Ameer, into exile, and established himself on the throne. He was recognised by the English Government, and in 1869 was splendidly received at Umballah by Lord Mayo. In 1872 Afghanistan was declared by Prince Gortschakoff to be an "intermediary zone" between Russia and India. In 1873 came Shir Ali's effort to obtain a British guarantee for his sovereignty and family succession; and in 1876 Lord Lytton's efforts to obtain the establishment of a British Resident in Cabul, which were repeated at the futile Peshawur Conference of 1877. In July, 1878, after a long series of communications, a Russian mission, under General Stolietoff, was received with honour at Cabul, and when a similar British mission was stopped on the frontier, war with Afghanistan was declared by England. After a series of defeats had been inflicted on his troops in the Khyber Pass and the Kurum Valley, Shir Ali fled from his capital in December, 1878, and being informed that he must expect no help from the Russian Government, he died, worn out by disappointment and fatigue, at Mazar-i-Sherif, near Balkh, on Feb. 21st. An unfortunate man, he inherited much of the military ability of his father, and is said to have displayed zeal for reform.

The relations between Shir Ali and the British Government are clearly described, from a party point of view, by the Duke of Argyll, in *The Eastern Question*.

(5) * YAKUB KHAN, the son of Shir Ali (*b. circa 1847*), distinguished himself in 1867 by inflicting a considerable defeat upon his cousin, the present Ameer. Finding his claims ignored in favour of his younger brother, Abdulla Jan, he rebelled against his father in 1870, and was in prison when the Ameer, in 1879, resolved, in consequence of his defeats by the English, to abandon his capital. Acknowledged by the people, he hastened to conciliate the advancing enemy, and by the Treaty of Gandamak (May 26) he agreed to place his foreign policy in the hands of the British, and to accept a British Resident at Cabul. On Sept. 3rd the Resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, with his escort, was murdered, in a religious riot, and the

war was renewed. Without making an attempt at resistance, the Ameer placed himself in the hands of General Roberts, and soon afterwards resigned. It being held that owing to his criminal weakness, if not to actual sympathy with the rioters, he was responsible for the massacre of the British mission, he was deported to India as a prisoner of State.

* (6) 'ABD-ER-RAHMĀN KHAN, the present Ameer (*b. circa 1830*), is the son of Azful Khan, and the grandson of Dost Muhammad. Azful Khan was the elder brother of Shir Ali, and was accordingly the natural successor to the throne, but the latter was the successful candidate. A civil war immediately broke out, in which 'Abd-er-Rahmān took a prominent part in his father's behalf; in 1865 he seized Balkh, and in the following year Cabul surrendered to him, and he proclaimed Azful Ameer. Azful, however, died after a reign of a few months, his death being hastened by his drunken habits, and was succeeded at Cabul by his brother Azim, to whom 'Abd-er-Rahmān swore allegiance, but soon quitted the capital in disgust, and retired to Turkestan. His most able opponent out of the way, Shir Ali promptly made an effort to recover his lost territory, and lived for ten years at Bokhara. A pension of £3,000 a year, which he carefully husbanded, was given him by the Russian dominions, and though 'Abd-er-Rahmān hurried up to the assistance of his uncle, Azim, he was defeated with loss by Yakub Khan (q.v.) in 1867, and again in 1868 at Tinah Khan. With the last battle the civil war came to an end; 'Abd-er-Rahmān took refuge in Russian government, but his requests for assistance in men and arms was steadily refused. In 1880, when war broke out between Shir Ali and the Indian Government, he repaired to Balkh, to watch the progress of affairs; and when the English Government, in March, 1880, decided that his claims to the vacant throne were superior to those of the other competitors, negotiations were opened with him by Lord Lytton, and continued by Lord Ripon. On his side, 'Abd-er-Rahmān displayed the utmost caution, but at length he closed with the overtures made through Mr. Lepel Griffin (who was much impressed by his ability), and in July was recognised by the British Government as ruler of Afghanistan, with the exception of Candahar. On the evacuation of Cabul, in September, he immediately occupied it, but for awhile his position was most insecure. Nevertheless, when it was decided by the Liberal Government to abandon Candahar, he determined to occupy that city also, and did so in April, 1881. His governor, Muhammad Hassan Khan, was driven out by Ayoub Khan (q.v.) in August; but the Ameer arrived with an army from Cabul, defeated his cousin outside the walls of Candahar, and re-occupied it. The year 1882 was also one of trouble, caused chiefly by 'Abd-er-Rahmān's

efforts to collect revenue in advance, and in the following year there were several outbreaks, particularly of the Shinwari tribe. Nevertheless, his position was immensely improved by an arrangement made by the British Government of the payment to him of an annual subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees (£120,000), and his friendly relations with England were strengthened at a conference held between him and the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, at Rawul Pindi, in March, 1885. Shortly afterwards the southward advance of Russia, culminating in the seizure of Pend-jeh, in April, must have been a cause of much anxiety to him.

[L. C. S.]

Afzelius, ADAM, a Swedish naturalist (b. 1750, d. 1836), was one of the most distinguished of the pupils of Linnæus, under whom he studied, at Upsala. At first, however, his bent was not for science. For a time he was a teacher of Oriental languages in the University, and eight years later (1785) became Demonstrator of Botany to his famous master. Between the years 1792-94 he resided on the west coast of Africa as botanist to the Sierra Leone Company, and then, after acting for a short period as secretary to the Swedish Embassy in London, he resumed his duties as a botanical teacher in Upsala, where, in 1812, at the mature age of sixty-two, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica. In 1823 he edited the *Autobiography of Linnæus*, and, in addition to his works on the plants of Guinea and Sweden, contributed a large number of papers to the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society of London and the Royal Academy of Stockholm. He bequeathed his extensive collection of dried plants to the University Herbarium, where it is still preserved. Afzelius was a man of fine culture, and capable of excelling in almost any department of intellectual life. His name is perpetuated in the genus *Afzelia*, and in the "trivial" name of several species of plants.

Agardh, CARL ADOLF (b. 1785, d. 1859), celebrated at once as a botanist and as a political economist, was born in Bastad, in the province of Scania, Sweden, and after a course of study at the University of Lund, was elected Professor of Botany in the same institution in 1812. Agardh was the first botanist who devoted his attention to the scientific study of Algae, and his great works on the subject may be regarded as the foundation of all our present knowledge in regard to these sea plants and their fresh-water allies. A keen patriot, he took an active part in all the stirring events of the Napoleonic régime, and the replacement in Sweden of the old line of kings by the Bernadotte dynasty. Latterly, however, his politics took the more practical shape of trying to develop the natural resources of his native land, and from this point of view his *Förnöik till en statsekonomisk Statistik öfver Sverige* (Parts 1-3, Karlstadt, 1852-59;

Ljungberg added a fourth part in 1863) may be regarded as his legacy to Sweden. But Agardh's fame rests on his botanical works. These, in addition to many memoirs in the "Transactions" of learned societies and in scientific journals, are:—*Systema Algarum* (Lund, 1824); *Species Algarum* (3 vols., Lund and Greifswald, 1820-28); *Icones Algarum Europæarum* (Leipzig, 1828-35); *Lärobok i Botanik* (2 vols., Malmö, 1830-32; translated into German by Meyer and Von Creplin).

* **Agardh, JAKOB GEORGE** (b. 1813), a Swedish botanist, son of C. A. Agardh, was born at Lund, and after assisting his father, succeeded him in 1854, retiring as Emeritus Professor in 1879. The younger Agardh's botanical labours may be regarded as simply a continuation of those of his father, for he devoted his life to the same studies as he, and to the collection of the same plants, and those of which the elder *savant* had accumulated so vast an herbarium. His chief works are:—*Species, Genera, et Ordines Algarum* (4 vols., Lund, 1848-1863); *Synopsis generis Lupini* (Lund, 1835); *Recessio generis Pteridis* (Lund, 1839); *Algæ Maris Mediterranei et Adriatici* (Paris, 1842); *In Systema Algarum Hodierna Adversaria* (Lund, 1845); and *Theoria Systematis Naturalis Plantarum* (Lund, 1858), besides many memoirs in "Transactions" and journals. Like his father, Professor Agardh writes Latin with an ease and an elegance fast becoming one of the lost arts.

* **Agassiz, ALEXANDER** (b. 1835), an American zoologist, son of Louis Agassiz, was born in Switzerland, but went to the United States with his father in 1846, and may now be regarded as American, both by training and by sympathy. The son of such a father could scarcely have avoided being a naturalist. Yet, knowing the uncertainty of the life scientific, the elder Agassiz sent Alexander, soon after he graduated at Harvard in 1855, to study civil engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School, where in 1857 he received the degree of B.Sc. The engineers were, however, not destined to shine in the reflected light of the younger Agassiz, for he began to teach chemistry in the lady's school which his father had established in Boston. In March, 1859, more congenial work was found for him in the United States Coast Survey of California, where for some time he was occupied in collecting and studying marine animals for the Harvard Museum of Comparative Anatomy, then in charge of his father. On his return to Cambridge Agassiz became connected with the Museum, and henceforth devoted most of his time to its development. In 1865 he became "interested" in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and subsequently in the copper mines of Lake Superior. These proved the El Dorado of the younger Agassiz, for by a lucky hit, due in part at least to his geological knowledge, he succeeded, in the two and a half

years he spent in that region, in developing the richest copper lode in the world, and in becoming one of the wealthiest of naturalists, just as his father had been one of the poorest. Freed from any future care regarding the wherewithal to live, Agassiz now devoted himself to unremunerative researches, and, as a preliminary training, visited the principal museums of Europe, resuming, however, on his return in 1871, his duties as Assistant Curator of the Harvard collections. In 1873, after the death of his father, Mr. Agassiz succeeded him as head of the museum, and to his munificent endowments and labours the establishment, in a certain degree founded by his father, may be said to have been raised to its present stage of excellence. Some years ago it was estimated that Alexander Agassiz's gifts during a single decade had amounted to 230,000 dollars in money, besides numerous donations to the other departments of the University; and in 1885, when he retired from active connection with the University, it was estimated that he had endowed his *alma mater* to the extent of half a million of dollars. But this expresses very imperfectly the munificence of Mr. Agassiz, for in 1875 he visited Peru and Chili, in connection with his copper mining "interests," and as the scientific result of his journey, enriched the museum with a fine collection of antiquities. For several successive seasons he engaged in deep-sea dredging expeditions, akin to those undertaken by the *Challenger* and the *Porcupine*, the tangible harvest of which labours found their way into the Natural History Museum over which he presided; while the School of Zoology, after the model of Anton Dohrn's at Naples, which he founded at his own cost on the terminus of the Neck, at Newport, Rhode Island, close to his summer residence on the crest of Castle Hill, has given a stimulus to biological study which cannot well be over-estimated. Here, again, he followed his father's lead, though with resources which his father never could command. Louis Agassiz had, with some assistance from friends, fixed on Penikese Island, below New Bedford, Massachusetts, as the site of his "Summer School." But it was soon discovered that the inaccessibility of the situation, and other circumstances, would render the establishment unprofitable from every point of view. The school was accordingly closed, and the present more useful building erected, though it is quite a mistake to suppose that it is only a "weak perpetuation" of the Penikese laboratory. Mr. Agassiz's numerous papers are, for the most part, on the embryology of fishes, radiates, crustacea, annelids, and "pelagic tunicates." Several of his contributions to the *National Academy of Sciences* and *American Academy of Arts and Sciences* have grown out of his work at "the School:" such as those on the young stages of the flounder, goose-fish, and other genera; embryological

observations on the ctenophoric jelly-fishes, on the garpike, and on *Balanoglossus*. For some years past Mr. Agassiz has been engaged in working at the sea-urchins brought home by the *Challenger*, and now that he is at perfect leisure, his literary labours may be expected to be even more abundant. A list of his papers may be found in the Royal Society's *Catalogue*, and among the publications of the Cambridge (U.S.) Museum of Comparative Anatomy; though "rushing into print" is rather frowned upon by the cautious coterie who work at Newport, some of their tentative observations lying so long in note-books that they are anticipated by more precipitate workers.

Agassiz, LOUIS JOHANN RUDOLPH (b. 1807, d. 1878), one of the most eminent naturalists of the nineteenth century, was the son of a Swiss Protestant clergyman, pastor of the small town of Motiers, not far from the eastern extremity of Neuchatel Lake, where, on May 28th, 1807, his distinguished son was born. Educated at home and at the Gymnasium of Biel, he completed his elementary training at the Academy of Lausanne, where he was noted for his love of the natural sciences, and the talent he displayed for their study. Adopting medicine as his profession, he entered himself successively at the Universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich, graduating M.D. in the latter seat of learning. Hitherto botany had been his favourite science, and it is possible that ichthyology might have lost one of its principal cultivators had not the death of Spix made it necessary for some one to finish the work which he had begun in the great collection of fishes made by himself and Martius during their journey in Brazil. For this task, Agassiz, though little more than a student, was selected, and during many subsequent years ichthyology was his chief occupation. The Brazilian species were described, figured, and published by 1829; but in 1830 appeared, as the result of his studies on those of Europe, and especially of Switzerland, the prospectus of a *History of the Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, of which the first part was issued in 1839, though not until the eager young naturalist had involved himself in what were to him serious financial responsibilities. The fossil species next claimed his attention, and between the years 1833 and 1844 appeared, as the result of his labours in that then almost untrodden field, the *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, in five magnificent quarto volumes, illustrated by plates, which have to this day a high place in the esteem of palæontologists. The cost of producing this monumental work was so great that he had to apply to the British Association for aid, and Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards the Earl of Ellesmere, rendered him the most timely help in defraying the cost of what was too much for the slender resources of the author. While prosecuting

this work he visited England, and immediately detected in the Scottish hills those signs of ice action which proved the foundation for that generalisation regarding an ice cap, like that of Greenland, having at one time covered the north, which is still almost universally held. Quick in assimilating the observations of others, and with a memory singularly retentive, and an industry which never tired, he was soon after, in Paris, working at the starfish and sea-urchin order of animals, though, from his residence in an inland country, his acquaintance with these marine subjects was mainly from museum specimens. Notwithstanding his poverty, he managed by 1838 to publish the first part of a monograph on the recent and fossil Echinodermata, and in 1839-40 two quarto vols. on the fossil species of Switzerland, besides numerous papers and elaborate memoirs on other subjects. The Echinodermata, indeed, were always favourites with him, for almost to the close of his life he was engaged in studying them, and the taste for the group was inherited by his son, who is now one of the best authorities on his father's early theme of research. But wide though the field of fishes and sea-urchins is, it was far too circumscribed for Agassiz, for the history of the Belemnites, the classification of the animal kingdom, the muscular system of shell-fish, the genera of fossil mollusca, the development of salmon, and the collection of specimens for the Neuchatel Museum during his frequent journeys in the interests of science, engrossed him, either consecutively or occasionally, at one and the same time; and the fossil fishes of the Scottish Devonian beds formed the theme of a separate monograph (1844). Between the years 1840-46 he was eagerly occupied in studying the glaciers of his native land, and, with the assistance of Buckland, in applying this knowledge to the elucidation of the traces of extinct ones in North Britain and other parts of Europe. His *Etudes sur les Glaciers*, issued in the usual sumptuous form of all Agassiz's works, laid the foundation for a notably fresh departure, and may be said to have been the parent of Forbes's still better-known travels, though possibly modern investigators have not adopted *in toto* the conclusions of either. In 1838 he had been appointed to the Chair of Natural History in Neuchatel, and though the emoluments of the office were small, it seemed that henceforward his life was to be that of the frugal Swiss professor. In 1846, however, began a second career for Agassiz. In that year he crossed the Atlantic, to deliver some lectures before the Lowell Institute, but was induced to remain as Professor of Zoology and Geology in the University of Cambridge (Harvard College). In 1851 he accepted a Chair of Comparative Anatomy in Charleston (S.C.) Medical College, but two years later he returned to Cambridge, and there remained as professor and director of the museum which he organised. In due

time he was also naturalised as a citizen of Massachusetts, and appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. As a "Lyceum" lecturer he might have earned a large income, but, to use his own expression, "he could not afford to make money." Still he found that in America there was a remunerative sale for books which in Europe would never have paid the printer, and *post hoc, propter hoc*, volume after volume poured from his tireless pen. Among these may be enumerated his *Lake Superior, Contributions to the Natural History of the United States* (4 vols.), *Introduction to the Study of Comparative Physiology, Geological Papers, Zoologie Générale et Esquisses Générales de Zoologie*, &c. (1854), his vast *Catalogue of Scientific Memoirs (Bibliographia Zoologie et Geologie)*, &c., &c. The Museum of Comparative Anatomy was a still greater work, and in 1865, at the expense of Mr. Thayer, a Boston banker, he, his wife, and a staff of assistants, made a voyage to Brazil, as a means not only of adding to his second-hand knowledge of that region, but of recruiting his waning health. The result was published in various works, and a popular account of the expedition in a book by Mrs. Agassiz. In 1871 he visited the Pacific shores of the United States, and shortly before his death succeeded, by the liberality of Mr. John Anderson, a New York tobaccoist, in founding a School of Practical Natural History at Penikese. [AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER.] Another friend presented him with a steam yacht for dredging purposes, and in short, it had become the fashion to "help Agassiz," when he died, full of work and of extensive plans for the future. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men. His enthusiasm was contagious; and though boundless in his contempt for the "Philistines" who could not appreciate science, the range of his studies was so wide that he was saved from the narrowness which specialism is apt to induce in the votaries of a little by-way of Nature, to the dimensions of which the mind of the specialist shrinks. He estimated his own work at its full value, but he never exaggerated its importance over that of other men. Sometimes, by taking too broad an area for examination, he was inaccurate in little details, and occasionally failed in his deductions, as in his idea regarding the Brazilian plains having been covered with a glacier sheet, just as Switzerland and Northern Europe had been. But these drawbacks scarcely, if at all, detract from the vast services which he rendered to natural history, and the indelible mark he has left on the intellectual life of his age. He was not apt to change his opinions with every wind that blew. Hence, to the last he was a disbeliever in Darwinism, and in glacial doctrines held to his own early theory, uninfluenced by the "discoveries," which he not unjustly regarded as the guesses of men whose acquaintance with the

Arctic ice action which they invoked was *nil*, and with that of the Alps much less than his own. It may be added that though he took no part in politics, his views were so decided that he refused to settle in Paris at the invitation of the French Emperor, and that though he would fain have taken office in Edinburgh, he was not fated to be an ornament of that University, or to return, as he always hoped he would, to his native land, even when, as Longfellow puts it, his heart at times beat wildly "for the beautiful Pays de Vand."

Louis Agassiz: his Life and Work, by his Wife (1885); Professor Williamson's article on Agassiz in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

[R. B.]

Aguilar, GRACE (b. 1816, d. 1847), authoress of moral tales and religious tracts, was a Jewess of Spanish extraction. For the shortness of her life, her works are very numerous. They may be divided as follows: Two historic novels, *The Vale of Cedars*, a story of the Jews in Spain during the fifteenth century, and *The Days of Bruce*, which remains the most popular of her works; they are written in the heroic style fit for the mouths of the knights of bygone days or the heroes of modern melodrama, and, but for the entire absence of humour, would recall *Ivanhoe* and the *Talisman*; three domestic stories, *Home Influence*, *The Mother's Recompense*, and *Woman's Friendship*; and a collection of short stories, *Home Scenes and Heart Studies*, the general character of which is like Miss Edgeworth's tales, though again the style is for the most part heroic, and humour absent; *The Women of Israel*, a series of short sketches of some of the notable women in ancient Jewish history; and a few religious treatises, the most important being *The Spirit of Judaism*, in which she defends the purity of her religion against the perversions and persecutions of Christianity. She died at Frankfort.

***Ahmed-Vefik** ПАСХА (b. circa 1818), Turkish statesman and politician, was educated for some years in Paris. Having been appointed to a post in the Ottoman Civil Service on his return, he founded the Salaamé, or Annuary of the Ottoman Empire, in 1847. He was Commissioner to the Principalities in 1849 and 1850, and in the following year was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to Persia, where his firmness and diplomatic skill withdrew the Shah from the alliance of Russia. After his return in 1855, he became in succession member of the Council of State, of the Council of War, and the Tanzimat, and in 1857 he was Minister of Justice for a few months. In 1860 he was sent on a special embassy to Paris relative to the French occupation of Syria, and was created Pasha. Since 1871 he has held various important positions in the administration.

***Aidé, HAMILTON**, novelist and song-writer, is the author of several novels, such as *Carr of Carlyon* (1841), *The Marston* (1868), *Morals and Mysteries* (1872), *Poet and Peer* (1880), and *Introduced to Society* (1884). He also published a book of verses, *Eleonore and other Poems*, in 1856; and is well known as the author of the words of several popular drawing-room songs, such as *Bride, with thy truthful eyes*; *Close thy eyes, the day is done*; *Lie at peace, little one*; *Morning star, that shin'st above her*; and *When we are parted*, the last two of which are set to music by Blumenthal.

***Aikins, THE HON. JAMES COX** (b. 1823), Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Manitoba, was born in Toronto, and educated at Victoria College, Cobourg. From 1854 to 1861 he represented County Peel, Ontario, in the Canadian Assembly. In 1862 he was elected member of the Legislative Council, on the abolition of which he obtained a seat in the Senate. From 1869 to 1873 he was Privy Councillor and Secretary of State under the Macdonald Government, and during this time he passed the Public Lands Act, and organised the Dominion Lands Bureau for the management of lands acquired in the North-West. In 1878 he again became Secretary of State, two years later Minister of Inland Revenue, and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in 1882.

Aimard, GUSTAVE (b. 1818, d. 1883), novelist, lived for many early years an adventurous life, chiefly in America and among savage tribes. Travelling subsequently in Spain and Turkey, he was much concerned in conspiracies of a doubtful character. At thirty years of age he was appointed to an office of credit in Paris, and eventually settled down to the life of an author, employing his own varied experiences in the production of romances full of extraordinary incidents. He published about twelve stories, the most popular being *Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas*. Several of his works have been translated into English by Sir F. Wraxall.

Ainmüller, MAX EMANUEL (b. 1807, d. 1870), artist and painter on glass, studied at the academy in Munich. He turned his attention to glass under the direction of S. Frank. He executed the new windows in Ratisbon Cathedral, and in the church of Au, a suburb of Munich. In 1844 he became inspector of the new Royal Glass Works at Munich. Several of the new windows at Spire, Cologne, and in St. Paul's, in London, are by his hand, though the figures are often painted by other German masters. He may thus be regarded as the leader of the Munich School of Glass Painting, which has done so much to ruin the interiors of so many European churches and cathedrals. He was also an architectural painter of some merit.

***Ainsworth, WILLIAM FRANCIS** (b. 1807), an English naturalist, traveller, and *littérateur*, and a cousin of the novelist. Born in Exeter, he studied medicine in Edinburgh, receiving when barely of age the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. But medicine was not his profession—it was only a means towards an end, which was the study of natural history. Soon after leaving the University, he travelled in Auvergne and the Pyrenees in search of data in support of the Huttonian theory, which in those days divided with the doctrines of the Wernerians, of whom Jameson was the high priest, the allegiance of the northern geologists. Returning (1828) to Edinburgh, he edited for a short time—indeed, during its brief career—Cheek's *Journal of Natural and Geographical Science*, which, though rather a poor affair, combining, towards the close of its career, coloured plates of birds and other animals as a pictorial bait to purchasers, was the first attempt to found a geographical magazine in this country. In 1835 Ainsworth was attached as physician and naturalist to Chesney's Euphrates Expedition, returning home two years later through Kurdistan, the Taurus, and Asia Minor. In 1838, in company with Rassam and Russell, he was sent by the then young Geographical Society and the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge into Asia Minor, with the object of exploring the course of the Halys, and ascertaining the condition of the Christians in Kurdistan. On his return, in 1841, he published his *Researches in Kurdistan*, and, during the years which followed, a variety of other works touching on the countries he had visited. The chief of these are:—*Claims of the Christian Aborigines in the East; Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, &c. He also edited *Lares and Penates*, and advocated an Indo-European telegraph by way of the Tigris Valley, a project which has since been carried out. Latterly he devoted himself to general literature, writing and editing *All Round the World*, a popular work on travel and geography (1859-60); *The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer*, &c.; and latterly became the proprietor and editor of the now extinct *New Monthly Magazine*. For his eminent services to Oriental research he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Jena, and besides being one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, and one of the six surviving Fellows who appear in the list for 1830, he is an honorary or ordinary member of many English and foreign learned associations.

Ainsworth, WILLIAM HARRISON, novelist (b. 1805, d. 1882), was the eldest son of a Manchester solicitor. He was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School, and articulated to a local solicitor. In 1824 he removed to London, where, two years later, he married a daughter of a Bond Street publisher, and

abandoned law in order to devote himself to literature. His first important work was the romance entitled *Sir John Chiverton*, which was written in his twenty-first year. It won the admiration of Scott. The most popular of his stories was also an early work. *Rookwood* appeared in 1834, and at once established his reputation. The story of *Jack Sheppard*, only less popular, appeared first in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1839, Mr. Ainsworth having newly accepted the editorship of that periodical, in succession to Dickens. Following these stories came *The Tower of London*, *Old Saint Paul's*, and *The Miser's Daughter*. Subsequent romances are too numerous for particular mention. In 1841 Mr. Ainsworth retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, and established a magazine under his own name. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. In 1854 he purchased *Bentley's Miscellany*, and conducted it afresh. His life was purely literary, being almost devoid of any interest except such as is incident to the production of books. He was a friend and companion of some of the most popular writers of the time, Dickens among others. Respected and beloved, he passed through life without more than a single misunderstanding with any brother of the craft. In 1870 George Cruikshank, who had then newly surprised the world with a claim to be accounted the originator of *Oliver Twist*, wrote a letter to the *Times* asserting his right to be considered the creator of Ainsworth's *Old Saint Paul's*, *The Tower of London*, and *The Miser's Daughter*. The romancist contented himself with giving the statement of the artist an unequivocal denial, and the facts subsequently made public were not such as seriously disturbed that repudiation. It is just possible, however, that some central idea may have originated with Cruikshank in each of the cases cited by him. Ainsworth's place as a writer of romance is distinctly in the school of Mrs. Radcliffe. Picturesque, distinguished by light and shade, not above the little tricks of artificial effect, by no means eminent in naturalness or a nice sense of fidelity to life, almost destitute of humour as understood by the true humourists, yet full of rollicking fun, and with a method of narration that was at least direct, spirited, and vigorous, Ainsworth was a writer of distinct though limited quality. His sympathies were with the past, mainly perhaps because the past appeared picturesque. Gloomy, lurid, gruesome effects suited best with his idiosyncrasy, but he was capable of racy, bracing writing. With the niceties of human character his art had small commerce; and with the subtleties of metaphysical or physical intention it had no dealings at all. His plots were rarely or never constructed with any endeavour after symmetry or unity, but they were often ingenious and surprising. Where the romances of the eighteenth century find favour the

author of *Rookwood* and *Old Saint Paul's* will not fail of his measure of fame; but where psychology or philosophy, metaphysics or unadorned human passion are most in requisition, the name of Harrison Ainsworth will be placed side by side with that of Monk Lewis, or perhaps that of his acknowledged mistress in fiction. Some of Ainsworth's novels enjoyed an extraordinary popularity, being translated into half the languages of Europe, and dramatised again and again. In his later years he departed from his early practice, and wrote two or three novels of modern life, *Hilary St. Ives* being one of them. He was a rapid writer, and produced about thirty volumes in all. His long account of Dick Turpin's ride to York, embodied in *Rookwood*, was written in as short a time as the ride itself is described as occupying. [T. H. C.]

AIRD, THOMAS, poet and journalist (b. 1802, d. 1876), was born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, and his university was that of Edinburgh. He contributed both poetry and prose to *Blackwood's Magazine*. *Religious Characteristics* he published in 1827; *The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village*, a volume of tales and sketches, in 1845; and a collected edition of his *Poetical Works*, including most of his contributions to *Blackwood*, in 1848-56. Of these, his poem of *The Devil's Dream* is best known. After the death of James Ballantyne, Sir Walter Scott's friend, he edited for a year the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, and in 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal of considerable influence. In 1852 he brought out an edition in two vols. of the select poems of D. M. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), with a memoir prefixed. Personally, Thomas Aird was a man of nice culture and gentle manners, and was held in high esteem by all his contemporaries. He died at Castle Bank, Dumfries.

Rev. Jardine Wallace, *Aird's Works*, with a memoir.

AIREY, RICHARD, BARON, General (b. 1803, d. 1881), was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1821. From 1827 to 1830 he was aide-de-camp to Sir Frederick Adam in the Ionian Islands, and for the next two years to Lord Aylmer in British North America. During the Crimean War he acted as quartermaster-general in the critical years 1854, 1855, in which capacity his industrious energy won him the admiration of his superior officers; but partly owing to his undisguised contempt for war-correspondents, the whole blame for the inefficiency of the commissariat was thrown on his shoulders. On his return to England he demanded a military inquiry. According to the old ideas of a quartermaster-general's duties, his defence was complete, and he remained quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards till 1865, when he became Governor of Gibraltar. In 1871 he was raised to the rank of general, and was adjutant-

general at the Horse Guards till 1876, when he retired from service, with the title of Lord Airey. In 1879 he was president of the Airey commission to inquire into the new short service system, which he strongly condemned. He died at the seat of Lord Wolseley at Leatherhead.

Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea*.

***AIRY**, SIR GEORGE BIDDELL (b. 1801), a distinguished English astronomer, a native of Alnwick, was educated principally at Colchester Grammar School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1822 he was elected scholar, and in 1823 graduated B.A. as senior wrangler, and was duly elected a fellow. In 1826 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in the same year was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Experimental Science, which, though formerly held by Barrow and Newton, had for long been little better than a sinecure. Airy, however, re-deemed it from this reproach by delivering an annual course of lectures, until in 1828 he was made Plumian Professor of Astronomy, and director of the newly erected Cambridge Observatory. This establishment now became one of the finest in England, and the improvements made by Airy in the methods of calculation and the publication of observations were soon adopted by Greenwich and other observatories (*Astronomical Observations*, Cambridge, 1829-39, 9 vols.). In 1835, the office of Astronomer-Royal falling vacant, the Plumian professor was selected for the post by Lord Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty, as the most fitting successor of John Pond. To him the observatory is indebted for the introduction of the altazimuth, the water telescope, the transit circle, and the large equatorial, which was erected from his plans in 1859. Under Dr. Airy's superintendence more rapid methods of calculation were put in operation. Nor were his labours solely confined to the mere routine duties of his office, for he was for fully half a century the recognised adviser of the Government on nearly every scientific question of general interest. In 1834, when the old standards of weights and measures were destroyed by the fire at the Houses of Parliament, he was chosen chairman of the commission charged with the construction of new ones, and, among other public measures, headvoted a decimal coinage and the adoption of the railroad gauge of four feet eight inches instead of six feet. In 1838 he investigated the disturbance of the compass in iron ships, and devised means to correct the irregularity. The preliminary observations necessary for fixing the boundary between Canada and the United States were conducted by him, and he also aided in tracing the North-Western boundary. Many of the data at present relied on for determining the weight of the earth and the theory of gravity were obtained by his experiments, while ancient chronology

has been rendered more exact by his computation of the exact time of the most important eclipses on record. In 1842 he went to Turin, in 1851 to Gothenburg, and in 1868 to Spain, for the purpose of observing solar eclipses, and in 1874 organised the British expedition for observing the transit of Venus. More recently he has given attention to the lunar theory, in regard to which he has proposed a new method; and in 1869 he communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society an interesting discovery on "Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and the mode of correcting it." In 1881, owing to the weight of advancing years, he resigned in favour of the present Astronomer Royal (Mr. Christie), and has ever since lived in retirement. Sir George's career, though not distinguished by any great discoveries, has been a remarkably industrious and meritorious one, highly honourable to himself and useful to the science of astronomy. He has published *Mathematical Tracts, Lectures on Astronomy*; treatises on *Sound, Magnetism, Gravitation, Tides*, and on *Errors of Observation*, besides many technical papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Cambridge Philosophical Society's Transactions*, the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society* and the *Philosophical Magazine*, and an antiquarian work on *The Invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar* (1865). Besides receiving numerous medals and other marks of honour, he is a D.C.L. of Oxford, and an LL.D. of Cambridge. In 1871 he was made C.B., and next year K.C.B. In 1851 (Ipswich meeting) he was President of the British Association, and from 1871 to 1877, when he resigned, was President of the Royal Society, of which for nearly sixty years he has been a fellow. He is also, among other distinctions of a like order, an honorary member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

***Aitchison, GEORGE, B.A., A.R.A.**, architect (b. 1825), was born in one of the north-west suburbs of London. His general education was commenced at Merchant Taylors' School, and continued at University College, London, and his professional training was obtained at the Royal Academy, which he entered as a student in 1847. He graduated B.A. in 1850, and in 1853 he proceeded to the Continent, and spent nearly two years studying art in France and Italy. In 1862 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and afterwards was placed on the Council. He was also appointed examiner for the Voluntary Architectural Examination and for the National Art Prizes at South Kensington. He gained medals at the Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions, and in 1877 read an important paper before the Social Science Congress at Aberdeen on "The

Principles which should govern the Restoration of Ancient Buildings." In 1879 he was made an officer of Public Instruction by the French Government, and on June 2nd, 1881, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, in the place of the late William Burges. He has lectured on architecture at the Royal Academy since 1882, and the practical results of his professional knowledge are to be seen in many large warehouses in the City, and at the London and St. Katharine Docks. Like the Brothers Adam of last century, he regards house decoration as an essential part of the architect's business, and his taste and judgment in this respect are manifested in alterations and decorations of such houses as those of the Princess Louise, Sir F. Leighton, Lord R. Grosvenor, and other members of the aristocracy. He was also the designer of the fittings and furniture for the British Art Section of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878.

Akerman, JOHN YOUNG (b. 1806, d. 1873), antiquary and numismatist, was born in London, June 12th, 1806. He was successively secretary to Cobbett, the Greenwich Railway Company, and Lord Albert Conyngham; and, after being elected a fellow, became secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in 1848, at first jointly with Sir H. Ellis, but from 1853 alone, until his health compelled him to resign in 1860, after which he retired to Abingdon, where he died. As editor of the *Archæologia*, Akerman was interested in antiquities generally, and his *Archæological Index for Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Remains* (1847), and *Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in Use in Wiltshire* (1842), together with his *Wiltshire Tales* (1853), bear witness to the varied character of his learning. But his special study was numismatics, and in 1836 he filled an acknowledged void in English periodical literature by starting the *Numismatic Journal*, which, after two years, was merged in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, or *Journal of the Numismatic Society of London*—a society he was largely instrumental in founding in 1836, and of which he was secretary. His *Numismatic Manual* appeared in 1832, and again in 1840; *Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins*, 2 vols., 1834; *Coins of the Romans in Britain*, 1836, enlarged 1842, and again 1844; *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, 1846; *Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament*, 1846; *Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins*, 1848. He also wrote a book on angling (1850). He was rewarded for his many services to numismatics—not the less deserving because they are now superseded—with the gold medal of the French Institute, and was elected an honorary member of various learned societies abroad.

See a list of his works and an account of his life in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, new series, xiv. 13-19. [S. L.-P.]

Akhbar Khan (*d.* 1847) was one of the three sons of Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Cabul. He supported his father in the negotiations with Captain Alexander Burnes, at the time when Persia was besieging Herat, and the Russian agent, Vitkovitch, was intriguing to extend Russia's influence in Afghanistan. When, after the dispute about Peshawur, Lord Auckland determined to restore Shah-Shuja to power, and the British troops entered Cabul in 1839, Akhbar retired till the outbreak of the rebellion in the following year. Though his father surrendered early in the movement, Akhbar remained at large, and was able to take command of the Afghans, blockading the British division in Cabul after the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes. During a conference on the proposed evacuation of the city, the envoy, Macnaughten, was treacherously murdered in Akhbar's presence, some say by his own hand (*Dec.*, 1841). A few weeks afterwards the British army began the fatal retreat from Cabul, which ended in the extermination of the whole force, except Dr. Brydon and a few hostages, chiefly ladies, given up at Akhbar's demand, and restored by him at the end of the war, after fairly generous treatment. Akhbar next proceeded to besiege Jellalabad, but was defeated in April by Sir Robert Sale. Soon afterwards Jellalabad was relieved by General Pollock, who defeated Akhbar in two successive battles on his way to Cabul in September, 1842. After the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British, Dost Mahomed returned to his capital, and Akhbar died there. [AFGHANISTAN.]

***Alard**, JEAN DELPHIN, violinist (*b.* 1815), was a native of Bayonne, and early began the study of his instrument. Already fairly proficient at the age of eleven, he was sent to the Paris Conservatoire, and became a pupil of Habeneck. In 1843 he was appointed solo violinist in the Tuileries Chapel, and three years later professor of the violin in the Conservatoire. Soon afterwards, in conjunction with M. Franchomme, he began the series of concerts for classical chamber music that maintained their popularity in the musical world till their close, in 1872. In 1875 he resigned his professorship in the Conservatoire. One of the most skilful violinists of the century, he has also written a *School for the Violin*.

***Albani**, EMMA (*b. circa* 1847), whose real name was La Jeunesse, is a native of Canada, and the descendant of French settlers. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacré Cœur at Montreal, and later went to Europe for her musical education. She studied in Paris under Duprez, and at Milan under the old maestro Lamperti. Her *début* was made at Albany, whence she took her name. In 1870 she appeared at Messina with success; also at Malta, and at La Pergola, Florence. She first sang in London at the Italian Opera

in 1872, where she has been a favourite ever since. Her most successful rôles are "Amina," "Marguerite," "Mignon," and "Ophelia," in the last of which she made a marked success. A landmark in her career was her appearance as "Elsa," in *Lohengrin* (1873). She married Mr. Ernest Gye, formerly manager of the Italian Opera in London.

Albany, LOUISA, COUNTESS OF (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1820), was a cousin of the last reigning prince of the house of Stolberg. In 1772 she married the young Pretender; but he had become utterly degenerate, was a confirmed drunkard, and, after a married life which Sir Horace Mann describes as a martyrdom, she retired into a cloister in 1780, by the aid of the poet Alfieri, to whom for some years she had been passionately attached. A legal separation from her husband having been effected in 1784, she lived with the poet in Colmar; and after the death of the Pretender, in 1788, the two are said to have been secretly married. Alfieri always ascribed much of his success to her influence. In 1791 she visited England, and was received at court. Widowed a second time in 1803, she went to Florence, and there, until her death, was the centre of a society which included Sismondi, Mme. de Staël, Moore, Lamartine, and Foscolo. She seems to have been a woman of average culture, very hardly treated by fortune.

Vernon Lee, *The Countess of Albany*.

Albany, LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, DUKE OF (*b.* 1853, *d.* 1884), was the fourth son of Queen Victoria. He was delicate all through his childhood and youth, but he was able to receive an excellent education, which was completed at Christ Church, Oxford. He had a thorough knowledge of modern languages, and was cultivated and accomplished in an unusual degree. His health improved as he grew up, and he entered on public life, in which he promised to fill a distinct and important place, his utterances, especially on educational topics, being full of thought. A career of much hope was unfortunately cut short by his early death. He was at a ball at Cannes, when he slipped and fell; this accident proved fatal in a few hours. The Duke of Albany married in 1882 the Princess Hélène of Waldeck, and leaves two children, one of whom was born after his death.

***Albert**, KING OF SAXONY. [SAXONY.]

***Albert** (*b.* 1815) was the name assumed by Alexander Martin, French mechanic and journalist. When quite a lad he fought in the Lyons insurrection of 1831. In 1840 he founded at Paris a mechanics' journal, *L'Atelier*, but continued to occupy himself at the same time in manual labour. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, he took up arms, and together with Louis Blanc, whose friend he was, became a member of the

Provisional Government. He also became a member of the Constituent Assembly, but being implicated in the mob attack upon it of May 15th, he was tried, and imprisoned first at Doullens, then at Tours. After the amnesty he returned to Paris, and remained in the background until 1870, when he was nominated member of the Commission of the Barricades for the Defence of Paris. In 1871 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the National Assembly.

Albert, FRANCIS CHARLES AUGUSTUS EMMANUEL, Prince Consort of England (b. 1819, d. 1861), the second of the two sons of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born at Rosenau, near Coburg. When he was seven years old his parents were divorced, the education of the two boys being left chiefly to their grandmother, who in turn entrusted them to the care of Herr Flor-schütz, a competent tutor, under whom they remained at home till 1832. In that year they visited their Uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians, with whom Prince Albert remained on terms of great friendship throughout life, and in 1835 the young princes made a tour through Germany. In the next year, when the succession of the Princess Victoria to the throne of England had become almost a certainty, King Leopold sent his trusted adviser, Baron von Stockmar, to Coburg, that from personal intercourse with the young prince he might decide as to the desirability of a marriage between the cousins. Stockmar's verdict was favourable, and in May the Duke of Coburg came to England with his two sons. On their departure King Leopold informed his niece of his hopes, and the inclinations of the princess were found to coincide with her guardian's wishes. Prince Albert remained for ten months at Brussels, and afterwards resided for a year and a half at Bonn University. Before he left the University his cousin Victoria had become Queen, and in order further to prepare himself for his exalted and unenviable future, the prince undertook a lengthy tour through the chief cities of Italy in company with Baron von Stockmar, who after this time remained his most upright, cautious, and pedantic counsellor. The prince came to England for a time in the autumn of 1839; on his return to Coburg the engagement was publicly announced, and Lord Melbourne proposed an annuity for the prince of £50,000, but owing to the general distress of the country, Joseph Hume wished to reduce this sum to £21,000, and finally an annuity of £30,000 was agreed to. It was not, however, till after the usual rejoicings at the marriage ceremony (Feb. 16, 1840) that the real difficulties of the prince's situation became gradually apparent; for, as he said of himself, he soon found that he was husband, and not master. It was not till 1857 that the title of Prince Consort, by

which he had long been popularly known, was officially confirmed to him by letters patent. The royal household eyed him askance as a new-comer, the Tories doubted a foreigner's loyalty to the realm; the Protestants had raised suspicions of Popery; the orthodox had raised suspicions of scepticism; squires and landlords accused him of indifference to sport, and had no sympathy with his love of music and the arts. His knowledge irritated the ignorant and his virtue bored the fashionable world, whilst the average Briton despised him as a foreigner. But more difficult to contend with than all was the suspicion that, especially in foreign affairs, he exercised an undue influence on the decisions of the Crown. The charge was again and again repeated, but four occasions are made conspicuous by the virulence of the press and the excitement of the public mind. On Jan. 27, 1846, the prince was present at the debate in which Sir Robert Peel proposed the abolition of the Corn Laws. A few nights afterwards Lord George Bentinck accused him of having "allowed himself to be seduced by the First Minister of the Crown to come down to this House to usher in, to give *éclat*, and, as it were, by reflection from the Queen, to give the semblance of a personal sanction of Her Majesty to the measure." Though the prince never repeated the supposed offence, the indignation of the High Tory party had not yet cooled down when, soon after the arrival of the news of the *Coup d'État*, in 1851, Palmerston was obliged to resign his position as Foreign Secretary, and the journals that had supported him declared that the action of Lord John Russell was due to "poison instilled into his mind by Russian emissaries" and "enemies of England," not obscurely hinting at the prince. But it was not till two years after this, during the winter of 1853-54, that the climax of Prince Albert's unpopularity was reached. The occasion was again the resignation of Lord Palmerston for ten days in December, attributed to Court intrigues and "an influence behind the throne;" but there were deeper causes at work. The irritation of the Protectionists continued; the Radicals embraced any opportunity to diminish the prestige of the Crown: the nation at large had a vague idea that the prince was in league with Russia and Germany, and that his relationship to the Orleanist family disinclined him to the French alliance. There was also much jealousy at the success of the Exhibition, and indignation at the Lord Mayor's proposal to raise a statue to the prince on its site. For some weeks the tone of the press and the popular feeling were almost incredibly bitter. The excitement was only allayed by the complete explanations of the ministry on Jan. 31st, 1854. In the following year, after becoming Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston was entirely reconciled to the prince, and joined in the

general admiration of all who knew him intimately. But the *Times*, which, in its famous series of articles against the Prussian dynasty, had tried early in 1861 to bring the prince's name once more into suspicion and contempt, had hardly time to change its tone before bursting into the most extravagant eulogy on his career after the news of his death. Such were the difficulties of the prince's position, and he struggled to overcome them with an admirable mixture of energy and tact. Much of his time was, of course, unavoidably wasted in the compulsory pleasures and political entertainments of Court life, receptions, and progresses through the country or to noblemen's seats. But he worked hard, and for the most part intelligently, for the good of the people as a whole. His own private life was a model of level virtue, his household a model of thrift and good management. He superintended the Crown estates with care, and did much for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture. It was through his influence on the Duke of Wellington that duelling in the army was abolished in 1844. He always displayed an intelligent interest in the army and navy, though he modestly refused the office of Commander-in-Chief, urged on him by the Duke of Wellington in 1850. The housing of the working classes first became a prominent question by the aid of his speeches. Though he displayed no signs of artistic genius, he might have become a fair musician or artist, but that individuality was suppressed by his unfortunate position. As it was, he tried to do much to encourage the fine arts, and was more successful than most royal patrons. His own object in conceiving and industriously carrying out the design of the Great Exhibition of 1851, by which his name will be longest remembered, was rather to stimulate art and industry than to promote any illusive dream of eternal peace and mercantile brotherhood. And yet his love of peace was genuine, and his last act was to draft a conciliatory despatch, which probably averted war with America after the seizure of Confederate envoys on the Trent. A fortnight afterwards he died, Dec. 14th, low fever and prostration having developed into typhoid. On his death his former detractors vied with one another in extravagance of panegyric, and he is now generally recognised as a man of singular purity of life and intention, whose aim it was, in spite of the constraint of his position, to devote his bright and many-sided powers to the furtherance of moral beauty and the happiness of his fellow-subjects.

See Sir Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort*. [H. W. N.]

***Albert**, FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH, Archduke of Austria (b. 1817), is the son of the late Archduke Charles. Having early entered the army, he commanded a division in the

Italian war of 1849, and took part in the battle of Novara. He was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary, and in 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custoza. After Sadowa, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, a position which he held till 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the army. In the same year he published a work *Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege* ("On Responsibility in War").

***Albert Edward**, PRINCE. [WALES, PRINCE OF.]

***Albery**, JAMES (b. 1832), a dramatic author, was originally intended for an architect, but owing to family considerations, he gave this up, and entered on a commercial career. From early youth, however, he showed a marked talent for caricature, and wrote farces for the Southwark Literary Society. His first known play was *Dr. Dury*, acted at the Lyceum, and he gained the second T. P. Cooke prize with the *Mate of the Mountjoy*, a four-act drama. After some years of obscurity, he wrote the play that made his fame, *The Two Roses*, a very favourite piece in the Robertsonian style (in 1870). He has since written some popular pieces, including *The Denhams* (1877), *Pink Dominoes* (1877), *Where's the Cat?* (1880), *Featherbrain* (1885), &c., most of which are adaptations from the French, and are comedies of the Palais Royal type.

***Alboni**, MARIA, singer (b. 1824), is a native of Cesena, in Romagna. She had the great fortune to meet Rossini at Bologna, and became his favourite pupil. Her *début* was at La Scala, Milan, in the part of "Maffio Orsini" (1843). After appearing at most of the European capitals, she sang at the Covent Garden theatre, London, during the season of 1847; and was immediately accepted by the public as second only to Jenny Lind, and perhaps her equal. Alboni's voice was of wonderful compass, and included notes far beyond the reach of the ordinary contralto; her style had much distinction, but it sometimes lacked inspiration, particularly during performances of the same opera. Her great creations were chiefly in Rossini's operas—for instance, the part of "Arsace" in *Semiramide*. She was equally at home in comedy and tragedy. She appeared before London audiences at frequent intervals between 1848 and 1858, generally at Her Majesty's. Her new rôles were as a rule produced in Paris, where, as in Brussels and the United States, she passed from triumph to triumph. Her retirement from public life took place in 1863, after the death of her husband, Count de Pepolo, but she has occasionally sung since in religious music.

***Alcester**, RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP PAGET SEYMOUR, BARON, (i.C.B. (b. 1820), is the son of Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour and Elizabeth Mallett,

daughter of Sir Lawrence Palk. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy in 1834. He was gazetted lieutenant in 1842, captain in 1854, rear-admiral in 1870, vice-admiral in 1876, and admiral in 1882. He served as a volunteer in the Burmese War of 1852-3, as aide-de-camp to General Godwin, and led the Fusiliers to the capture of the Pagoda at Pegu. He was present in many engagements, and was gazetted four times. He received the Burmese medal, with the clasp of Pegu, in 1854, and the Baltic medal for his services against the Russians in the White Sea. In 1860-1 Sir Beauchamp was commodore in command of the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, after which he received the New Zealand medal, and was made a C.B. In 1866 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen, and in 1868-70 he was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1870-2, he commanded the Detached Squadron, and in 1874-7 the Channel Squadron. In the interval he had been a Lord of the Admiralty. In 1877 he was made a K.C.B., and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. In 1880 he was given the supreme command of the Allied Fleet of the European Powers, which was posted on the Albanian coast when the Turks refused to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro. The Porte yielded, the fleet was dispersed, and Sir Beauchamp Seymour received the thanks of the Government, and the Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1882 he held an important position with relation to the war in Egypt, as he was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. On July 6th he demanded of Araby Pasha the cessation of all works on the forts of Alexandria, under the penalty of bombardment, and on the 10th he further demanded that the forts at the mouth of the river should be given up. As Araby did not yield, Sir Beauchamp attacked on the 11th, and in a few hours ruined or silenced all the forts, with the loss of very few English, and with little injury to his ships. He remained in supreme command of all Egyptian affairs till the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He received the thanks of the Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester.

***Alcock**, SIR RUTHERFORD (b. 1809), is the son of Thomas Alcock, formerly a well-known doctor. He was educated for the medical profession, and in that capacity he served on the medical staff of the British Auxiliary Forces employed in Spain and Portugal to support Isabella II. against the Carlists, and Maria II. against the Miguelists, in accordance with the terms of the Quadruple Alliance (1832-37). For his courage and ability he received honours and decorations from the Spanish, Portuguese, and English Governments. He then sat

on the two "mixed" commissions which met in London to adjudicate the claims of the British Auxiliary Forces. In 1844 he entered the consular service, and was appointed consul at Foo-chow, whence he was transferred to Shanghai (1846) and Canton (1858). During that period he originated the foreign inspectorship of customs at Shanghai, and in 1853 reorganised the municipal government of that town, and it became known as the "Model Settlement." Transferred to the diplomatic service, he was (1858-65) envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, and consul-general in Japan, being the first minister appointed after the Treaty of Yeddo, by which England secured important commercial privileges. The position of the Embassy became most precarious, owing to the fanatical dislike of the natives to Europeans, and in 1862, in consequence of an armed attack, it was removed to Yokohama. Two years afterwards, in consequence of the closing of the Straits of Simonosaki, and the hostile demonstrations against European vessels, it became necessary for a united English, French, and American squadron to bombard the Japanese forts. This step, which was taken at the instigation of Sir Rutherford, dealt the death-blow to Japanese hostility, and when his mission came to an end relations of the most friendly character had been established. Created a K.C.B. in 1862, he was transferred in 1865 to Peking, as Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and remained there until 1870, when his long period of foreign service came to an end. In 1876 he was President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1878 British Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition. He sat on the Royal Commission of 1881 appointed to investigate the London small-pox and fever hospitals. In 1882 he presided over the health department of the Social Science Congress. Sir Rutherford is the author of *Notes on the Medical History of the British Legion of Spain* (1838), *Elements of Japanese Grammar* (1861), *The Capital of the Tycoon* (1863), *Familiar Dialogues in Japanese* (1868), *Art and Art Industries in Japan* (1878). He also wrote a concluding chapter to *The Journal of Augustus Margary* (1876).

***Alcott**, LOUISA MAY (b. 1833), American authoress, is the daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, who was occupied in education, and wrote some books of a mystical character. Miss Alcott began to write when very young, and in 1855 she published a collection of *Fairy Tales*. During the American War of 1863 she nursed the wounded, after which she brought out a volume of *Hospital Sketches*. Her books for children and young people are widely and deservedly popular; some of these are *Little Women* (1868), with its sequels—*Good Wives*

and *Little Men ; An Old-fashioned Girl ; and Cupid and Chow-Chow* (1873). *Work*, which she calls *A Story of Experience*, is supposed to illustrate some passages in her own life.

***Aldrich, THOMAS BAILEY**, American poet and novelist (*b.* 1836), has published numerous collections of verses of a sweetly unpretentious nature, of which the best, perhaps, are *The Bells* (1855), *Poems* (1865), *Lyrics and Sonnets* (1880). He has also written several popular prose stories: for instance, *Daisy's Necklace* (1857), *The Story of a Bad Boy* (1869), and *Stillwater Tragedy* (1880). Mr. Aldrich is editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. *Marjorie Daw* (1873) is his most popular work.

***Aleko Pasha, or Prince Vogorides**, Governor of Eastern Roumelia (*b.* 1830), is a Christian Bulgarian by birth. His father, Prince Vogorides, played an important part during the Crimean War, and was the first Prince of Samos. Having occupied minor diplomatic posts, the son was Turkish Ambassador at Vienna at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, but was recalled, partly owing to his strong support of Midhat Pasha. In 1879, with the title of Aleko Pasha, he was appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia, under the control of the European Commission, and under the express condition that he was to discourage any popular attempts at union with Bulgaria. In this, however, he was far from successful, even if he aimed at success; for the so-called "gymnastic societies" of Bulgaria continued to support the national cause with men and funds. But at the end of 1882, when Russia, having recently greatly advanced her influence in Bulgaria, demanded that the Eastern Roumelian army should be supplied with Russian weapons and commanded by a Russian general, and also asked leave to erect a Russian monastery on the Shipka Pass, she was met by a firm refusal from Aleko. Diplomatic relations were for a time suspended, but in the next year the matter was with difficulty arranged by Russia's withdrawal. He was recalled early in 1885.

Alexander I. OF BULGARIA. [BULGARIA.]

Alexander I., Tsar of Russia (*b.* at St. Petersburg, 1777, *d.* at Taganrog, 1825), was the son of his predecessor, Paul, one of the most despotic sovereigns, in great things as in small, that ever reigned, even in Russia; and as if in virtue of the pretended law by which in Russia despotic sovereigns are followed by liberal ones, the Emperor Alexander showed at an early age kindly tendencies, and a disposition to benefit his subjects. The liberal-minded, literature-loving Catherine had been succeeded by the madly tyrannical Paul, who was followed on the throne by the gentle-mannered Alexander I. He, again, was to make way for the iron-handed Nicholas, who was in time to be re-

placed by the well-intentioned reformer, Alexander II. The character of Alexander I. must have been influenced by his training as a young man under his French, or rather Swiss, preceptor, La Harpe. His religious education seems to have been entirely neglected. But his teacher, nourished on the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau, did his best to impress upon him lessons of humanity, and to fill him with a sense of the responsibilities he would inherit as the ruler of an immense empire. One of the first acts of the Emperor Paul had been to make the assassins of his father, or reputed father, Peter III., do penance at the tomb of their victim; and it cannot be said that Alexander I. adopted as dignified an attitude towards the murderers of Paul as Paul had adopted towards those of Peter III. Without, indeed, being privy to the assassination (1801), Alexander seems to have known what was going on at the time that his father was being slain. He was shut up by the conspirators in a room by himself, and immediately afterwards was saluted by them as Emperor. At his coronation, they, in common with the survivors among those who had put to a violent end the unfortunate, incapable Peter III., marched in the procession, causing one of the foreign envoys to exclaim: "There he goes, preceded by the murderers of his grandfather, surrounded by the murderers of his father, and followed by his own!" The prophetic part of this utterance cannot be said to have been fulfilled. On ascending the throne the first act of the new sovereign was to revoke the policy of his predecessor in regard to England. Paul had joined the Napoleonic league against Great Britain, thus depriving the great Russian proprietors of the best market for their corn, tallow, timber, and other produce; and it was partly, no doubt, in consequence of this policy that Paul was assassinated. Nor had Paul adopted towards this country a mere attitude of passive hostility. He had, just before his death, despatched an expedition of 30,000 men and 60,000 horses to Khiva, with instructions to raise the Central Asian tribes, and advance through Khiva and Bokhara, across the Oxus, to Afghanistan and India. Alexander hastened to recall this expedition; and Orloff, Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, under whose command it had started, was obliged to retrace his steps before he had advanced a quarter of the way. Alexander I. remained the enemy of Napoleon until after the battles of Eylau and Friedland, when, abandoning his Prussian ally, he made terms with the conqueror, and held with him (1807) the celebrated interview of Tilsit. A secret treaty was the result, having for its object the partition of Europe between the two sovereigns. Napoleon, at the Russian Emperor's request, abstained from giving the name of Poland to the Polish provinces taken from Prussia, which he collectively designated the

Duchy of Warsaw. Alexander, on his side, entered into the continental system, as maintained against England. But the friendly meetings of the two great European monarchs at Tilsit, and afterwards at Erfurt, gave no permanent results, and the Emperor Napoleon had been personally hurt by the refusal of the Emperor Alexander to accept him as the husband of a Russian grand duchess. The project of invading India with a combined French and Russian force, originally proposed by Paul to Napoleon, was now pressed, but in vain, by Napoleon upon Alexander, and the French Emperor found the Russian Emperor such a lukewarm friend and such a feeble ally, that in order to bring this "Greek of the Lower Empire," as he called him, to terms—perhaps also to give himself the opportunity of planting the French standards in the only continental capital where they had never yet been seen—he undertook the campaign against Russia: so formidable in its conception, so fatal in its results. Alexander I. will be remembered as the sovereign under whom Russia was invaded by the French and their allies, and under whom, in due time, the Russians, forcing the French to retrace their steps, and constantly strengthened by defections from Napoleon's army, pursued them from Moscow to Paris. "Napoleon," says the inscription on the national monument which marks the battle-field of Borodino, "entered Moscow 1812; Alexander entered Paris 1814." At Paris and at Vienna in 1814, and again in 1815, Alexander I. was the most popular of the sovereigns who assembled in those capitals, and who at Vienna regulated the future of Europe; not, as seems to have been supposed at the time, for an indefinite period, but at least until 1830, and, perhaps, until 1859. After the events of 1815 Alexander I. visited London, where he made a most favourable impression. He was theoretically Liberal, and seemed disposed, had the task presented less difficulties, to introduce Liberal institutions into his own country, as he really did in the newly formed kingdom of Poland; constituted within narrower limits than he had desired for it. During his stay in Western Europe Alexander held long political conversations with Madame de Staël, and still longer religious ones with Madame de Krüdner. On one occasion, when he was speaking to Madame de Staël as to the possibility of introducing constitutional government into Russia, she assured him that his own character was at once "a charter and a constitution" for his subjects, to which he becomingly replied that, even in that case, he would only be a "fortunate accident." After his return to Russia he made no attempt to put his Liberal ideas into practice, and as he had already been distanced in this direction by the officers of the army which had occupied Paris, he had now enough to do in controlling the manifestations of Liberalism

which, at his death, were to assume a most dangerous aspect. He spent his last days in the Crimea, and died there, apparently of low fever.

Life of Alexander I., by Baron Korff (in Russian); *Life and Times of Alexander I.* (in English). See also *Fyfe's Modern Europe*, vol. I.

[H. S. E.]

Alexander II. OF RUSSIA, son of Nicholas (b. 1818, d. 1881), ascended the throne in February, 1855, while the Crimean War was still going on. One of his first acts was to assemble his ministers in council to consider the advisability of making peace, for which propositions had been forwarded from Vienna. Each minister spoke in turn, and, after a series of most pessimistic remarks had been delivered, the only minister who seemed in favour of carrying on the war said at last, with tears in his eyes, and in the words of a French minister spoken on a very critical occasion: "Since we do not know how to make war, let us make peace." The general opinion of the assembly was that if Russia came to terms with the Western Powers she might renew the war after an interval of some years, whereas if she went on with it against the present coalition, the country would be reduced permanently to the position of a second or third-rate Power. Peace then was made, on conditions not too onerous or too humiliating for Russia. The treaty deprived the country of a strip of Moldavian territory, forming till then part of the Russian province of Bessarabia, and forbade the presence of Russian war-ships in the Black Sea. Immediately after the signing of the Paris Treaty of Peace, Count Nesselrode, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs almost from the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, resigned, and was replaced by Prince Gortschakoff, who, many years later, declared that it had been the object of his life to destroy the Paris Treaty. Alexander II. was crowned in Aug., 1856, and he issued on the occasion from Moscow several edicts, which, though not very important in themselves, gave promise of certain concessions both to his own Russian subjects and to the Poles. It soon got to be known that the question of emancipating the serfs was being seriously considered; and, that it might be thoroughly examined in all its bearings, committees of landed proprietors, State officials, and others, were formed. At the same time, the action of the censorship was greatly relaxed. New journals were established, and often without any reference to existing laws on the subject. Considerable freedom of discussion was allowed to writers in newspapers and magazines. Great changes were introduced in the university regulations, which, under the Emperor Nicholas, limited the number of students admissible at each university to three hundred. This, according to the view of the Emperor Nicholas, would furnish quite

enough educated men for the service of the State. Alexander II., on the other hand, requiring a better class of functionaries for carrying out his reforms, thought it advisable to extend university education to as many young men as possible. The fees then were reduced to merely nominal charges. Exhibitions were founded, and the universities were now attended by crowds of young men, rich and poor. It was understood, moreover, that legal reforms would be introduced, and that provincial assemblies for the discussion and management of local affairs would be established. The first half-dozen years of the reign of the Emperor Alexander were a period at once of reform and of relief; for the government of his predecessor, the Emperor Nicholas, had been stern and rigid. It was not until Feb., 1861, that, after a long and painful process of elaboration, the reform known officially as the "Law for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Peasantry"—in other words, the emancipation of the serfs—was proclaimed. In the course of the next three years district provincial assemblies, open tribunals, with oral evidence and the jury system (the necessary accompaniments of the emancipation of the serfs), were introduced. Meanwhile a serious insurrection had broken out in Poland, caused, not by increased oppression on the part of the Russian authorities, but rather by the relaxation of the old system, and by the raising of hopes which were not to be gratified. The Poles, moreover, who since the days of the first Napoleon had been accustomed to look for sympathy and support to France, had persuaded themselves—not, probably, without assurances to that effect—that when Napoleon III., who had already freed Italy, should have settled the affairs of Mexico, he would turn his attention to the North, and give independence to Poland. The first disturbances in Poland began early in 1861. On their suppression, reforms were introduced; and the Marquis Wielopolski obtained for his countrymen a complete system of self-government. This, however, especially as the administrative autonomy which had been granted was not accompanied by the restoration of the Polish Legislative Assembly, had no effect in reconciling the Poles to Russian rule; and Wielopolski was looked upon as a timid pacifist, when the necessity of the moment was bold resistance. The Marquis was indeed regarded not as the friend of Poland, but as the tool of Russia, though at this very time the Russians mistrusted him. Many Russians, however, approved of the concessions made to the Poles, from a hope that like concessions must afterwards, as a matter of course, be extended to Russia itself. The Polish insurrection, notwithstanding remonstrances and protests from all the Western Powers, with the exception only of Prussia, was suppressed with great severity; and as an anarchical movement had already

shown itself in Russia, the Government, from the year 1863 or 1864, entered everywhere upon a reactionary system. The emancipation of the serfs had hitherto produced no direct political effect. But the discussion of the question had caused a general fermentation among the great bulk of educated Russians, while to the partially dispossessed proprietors it suggested, moreover, the idea of a moral compensation in the shape of political rights. The petitions of the nobles for a Constitution were dismissed, and those who had taken a leading part in promoting their adoption were in several cases imprisoned. Nihilism, which had shown its head almost as soon as the repressive system of the Emperor Nicholas was discarded, seemed at first a mere philosophical theory as to the nothingness of human life and the worthlessness of all human institutions. But when, in 1866, a student named Karakozoff, a member of the Nihilistic Society, fired at the Emperor, it had evidently become a formidable creed. Karakozoff's attempt led to an inquiry, which resulted in the discovery of Nihilistic organisations in various parts of the Empire; and since then, the one thing that has made constant progress in Russia, until at last it accomplished the death of the Emperor Alexander II., is Nihilism. Towards the end of the Franco-German War, Prince Gortschakoff had "denounced" that clause in the Treaty of Paris which forbade the Russians to maintain warships in the Black Sea; and the denunciation, in spite of much English indignation, was accepted and sanctioned in 1871 by the Conference of London. Finally, by the Turkish War of 1877, into which the Emperor personally entered with great reluctance, Russia regained the strip of territory—Moldavian Bessarabia—of which she had been deprived for the benefit of the Moldavians at the end of the Crimean War. In this reign, too, Russia gained a great extension of territory in Central Asia, subjecting to her sway the Khanates of Khokand, Bokhara, and Khiva. The Czar was assassinated on March 13th, 1881, in the streets of St. Petersburg. The man who threw the fatal bomb, Grenevitsky, perished in the explosion, but his companions were hanged.

Life of Alexander II., by the author of *Life and Times of Alexander I.* [H. S. E.]

* **Alexander III.**, second son of Alexander II. (b. March 10th, 1845), married, in Nov., 1866, the Princess Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales. He had not been educated with a view to the throne, and beyond military exercises, had learned very little. To give him full knowledge, from the Russian point of view, of contemporary European politics, an elaborate "Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War," its causes and its consequences, was prepared for his benefit

by the Russian Foreign Office, under the direction of Prince Gortschakoff, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs; and this survey of the political history of Europe from the general settlement of 1815 until the close of the Crimean War and the signing of the Treaty of 1856, was afterwards issued by the publishers for the Imperial Court, under the title of *Étude diplomatique sur la Guerre de Crimée*. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the Empire, and the danger of attacks from the more fanatical of the Nihilist party, the coronation of Alexander III. was delayed until 1883. His reign has not been signalised by any reforms. Everything, on the contrary, has been maintained in Russia as it was at the time of his father's assassination in March, 1881. As regards foreign affairs, the reign of Alexander III. has hitherto been remarkable for the progress made by the Russian arms in Central Asia. Soon after the accession of the new sovereign it was rashly stated in the British Parliament that the young Emperor had abandoned his Central Asian policy, when all he had done had been to recall the troops which had just taken Geok-Tepe, a strong post on the road to Merv. Assurances were still given that to Merv itself the Russians had no intention of advancing. But this quasi-promise—not, it is true, made in categorical form or as binding for an indefinite time—was possibly not intended to be kept. On a certain number of the elders of Merv petitioning that their territory might be received under Russian protection, their request was very readily granted (Jan., 1884). From Merv, the Russians pushed on towards the Afghan frontier: and a question was now raised as to where the frontier of Afghanistan should be drawn. A discussion on this very subject had been kept up from 1869 to 1872. It had already been agreed that the northern frontier of Afghanistan was formed by the Oxus westward as far as Khoja-Salee; and from Khoja-Salee in a south-western direction to Sarakhs, on the Persian frontier. In 1882, Lord Granville informed M. de Giers that he regarded the course of the boundary as marked by a straight line between the two points already agreed upon—Sarakhs and Khoja-Salee. No answer was received to this communication; and it was proposed in 1885, on the part of England, that the frontier should be traced by a joint commission of English and Russian officers. The proposition was accepted; but when General Sir Peter Lumsden, with a large escort, had reached the disputed territory as English commissioner, he found that General Zelenoi, the Russian commissioner, had not arrived. The Russians, too, had occupied posts on the Afghan side of what the English Government regarded as the true frontier line, and declined to withdraw. An understanding was now

come to between the two Governments, by which, while negotiations were pending, neither Russians nor Afghans should advance. A collision, however, was brought about by General Komaroff (q.v.), who felt it necessary to dislodge the Afghans from certain positions which he accused them of having taken up after the arrangement for maintaining the military *status quo* had been arrived at. In Europe Russia has shown a disposition to coquette with France from time to time, and to oppose the further advance of Austria towards the East. Nevertheless, at the important meeting of the three Emperors at Skierniewice, in Russian Poland (Sept., 1884), it was understood that the Triple Alliance had been re-established in its integrity. The gathering of notabilities at Copenhagen in Aug., 1885, was probably not of political significance, although it included the Czar, the Kings of Greece and Denmark, and Mr. Gladstone. Nihilism on the one hand, and the secret police on the other, have shown themselves as active under Alexander III. as during the reign of his father.

Alexander, GENERAL SIR JAMES EDWARD, C.B. (b. 1803, d. 1885), the eldest son of the late Edward Alexander, of Powis, Clackmannan. Having entered the army at an early age, he held several appointments in India, the Cape, and North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Portuguese, and Kaffir Wars. In 1836-7 he conducted an expedition of discovery into Central Africa, and he also explored New Brunswick. In the Crimean War he commanded the 14th regiment, and was commander in New Zealand during the war with the Maoris, of which he has written an account, entitled *Bush Fighting*. He has also published several books of travel, besides a *Life of the Duke of Wellington* (1840), *Passages in the Life of a Soldier*, and an account of the removal and transport of Cleopatra's Needle, which he was appointed to superintend in 1875. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies, and has been frequently decorated by foreign Governments.

Alexander of Servia. [SERVIA.]

***Alexander**, STEPHEN, LL.D. (b. 1806), was born at Schenectady, New York, and was appointed adjunct professor of mathematics in the College of New Jersey in 1834, and professor of astronomy on the creation of the Chair in 1840. In 1845 he was transferred to the professorship of mathematics, which he exchanged again for the professorship of mechanics and astronomy in 1854. He retired from this position in 1878. He was appointed to conduct the expedition to Labrador to observe the solar eclipse in 1860, and a similar expedition to the west in 1869. Among his numerous scientific writings are:—*Physical Pheno-*

mens attendant upon Solar Eclipses, Fundamental Principles of Mathematics, and On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars.

Alfieri, VITTORIO, COUNT, poet (b. Jan. 17th, 1749; d. Oct. 8th, 1803), was the son of rich and noble Florentine parents. At the age of sixteen he was left master of a considerable fortune, and plunged into dissipation. He travelled in various European countries, and made some acquaintance with their literature. In 1775 he returned to Italy, and composed his tragedy of *Cleopatra*, which was acted at Turin the same year. He now devoted himself to severe study, and wrote several tragedies. He formed a celebrated *liaison* with the Countess of Albany, the wife of the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, which lasted till the end of his life. The Pretender died in 1788, but it does not appear that his widow was ever legally married to the poet. After composing fourteen dramas, which included *Maria Stuart*, *Philip II.*, *Antigone*, and *Polynices*, Alfieri issued two political treatises, both of them marked by strong sentiments in favour of civil liberty and the reformation of abuses. Alfieri was at Paris with the Countess of Albany when the French Revolution broke out. Though at first an ardent partisan of the Revolution, he was obliged to quit Paris secretly, losing a large part of his fortune. He now established himself with the Countess at Florence, where he lived till his death. In 1798, he published a volume of satires directed against the French, called *Misogallo*. His hatred against the French continued till his death, but he was not molested during the French occupation of Florence. He died in 1803, and was buried in the church of Santa Croce. The Countess of Albany caused a fine marble monument, by Canova, to be placed over the poet's remains. She also published a complete edition of Alfieri's works in 35 vols. (Pisa, 1805-1813), which includes a curious and interesting autobiography, which gives much information on the literary and political society of the Continent in the eighteenth century.

The best authority is the *Vita di Vittorio Alfieri*, written by himself. See also Teza, *Vita di Alfieri* (Florence, 1861); Sismondi, *Littérature du Midi*; Lombardi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*.

Alfonso XII., King of Spain (b. 1857, d. 1885), eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella II., on the revolution of 1868, accompanied her to Paris, where he remained till 1872, when he visited Vienna. In 1870 the ex-Queen abdicated her claims in his favour. He was styled Prince of the Asturias, but no immediate movement was made. In 1874 Alfonso came to England, and entered the Military College at Sandhurst, where, in the autumn, loyal addresses reached him from several of the nobility and upper classes of Madrid. On Dec. 31st it was announced that

General Martinez Campos had proclaimed him King at Valencia, and that the armies of the North and Centre had joined his cause. The Prince started almost immediately from Paris, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm in Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid. He at once repaired to the army of the North, but as the paroxysms of the Carlist War still continued, he was obliged to return to Madrid, and it was not till the spring of 1876 that, after the defeat at Tolosa, Don Carlos, in despair of his cause, fled to France, and the King was able to enter his capital in triumph. A few months later his mother, Isabella, returned to Spain. Besides the prolonged troubles of the Carlist War, the opening of the young King's reign was clouded by disturbances in the Basque Provinces, and the continuation of the insurrection in Cuba, which very nearly led to a rupture with the United States. The history of the Cortes under the monarchy was a series of conflicts and intrigues among the Clericals, the Conservative or Government party, and the Liberals. Crisis succeeded crisis, but on the whole power remained with the Conservatives (*Moderados*), and government was secured, in spite of occasional mutinies in the army, and more serious outbreaks among the socialistic working classes. The King was twice shot at—in 1878 and in the following year. In Jan., 1878, he married his cousin, Princess Maria de las Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. But this union of the two branches of the House of Bourbon was cut short in June of the same year by the Queen's death. In Nov., 1879, he married secondly Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. In the autumn of 1883 he visited Berlin, and was presented by the German Government with a colonelcy in a Uhlan regiment then stationed at Strasburg. Certain French Irreconcilable journalists represented this as an insult to their nation, and upon the King's entry into Paris, a few days afterwards, he was received by the howls and execrations of the assembled mob, and the matter was with difficulty adjusted, after an apology from the French Government. A few weeks later the King received a return visit from the Crown Prince at Madrid. During the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in 1885 he courageously visited the affected districts, and later on confronted with valour the popular outburst which followed the annexation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. By his death on Nov. 25th, 1885, Spain was threatened with the dangers of a minority reign.

Alford, THE VERY REV. HENRY, D.D. (b. 1810, d. 1871), was born in London, where his father had obtained some success as a special pleader. He was educated at Charmouth and Ilminster, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he began a friendship with

Tennyson and Arthur Hallam. He took the Bell scholarship, and afterwards a fellowship. In 1833 he published some poems. When he left Trinity he took pupils, and was ordained soon after, becoming curate of Ampton. In 1835 he was presented with the living of Wymeswold, and married his cousin, Fanny Alford. In 1841 he became Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge; in 1853 minister of Quebec Chapel; in 1857 Dean of Canterbury. He published many works, chief of which is his edition of the *Greek Testament* (1849-61), which is written in a liberal spirit, and is full of much independent judgment. He was also the author of the *New Testament for English Readers*, a translation of the *Odyssey*, *The Queen's English*, several articles in the *Contemporary*, and many sermons. In 1869 he gave some lectures at Liverpool, Leeds, and Bradford. Soon after this, failing health obliged him to give up literary work, but he continued to do duty and to preach till almost the last day of his life. His doctrinal views were of an Evangelical nature.

Life of Dean Alford, edited by his widow.

Alfred, PRINCE. [EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.]

Ali Pasha. [ALY PASHA.]

Alice MAUD MARY, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Saxony, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt (*b.* April 25th, 1843; *d.* Dec. 14th, 1878), was the third child of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and was highly accomplished, and of a sympathetic and affectionate character. In Dec., 1861, she greatly endeared herself to the nation by the devoted way in which she nursed the Prince Consort. In 1862 she married Frederick William Louis of Hesse, nephew of the Grand Duke of Hesse, whom he succeeded in 1877. The Princess identified herself with German interests, and she showed much taste for art and literature, being able to model and paint with skill. She became intimate with Strauss, and permitted him to dedicate to her his *Life of Voltaire*, which he had read to her in MS. During the Franco-German War she nursed the sick and wounded (French as well as German) at the Darmstadt Hospital and in the field. Her name was given to the Women's Union for Nursing, which she then founded. In 1871 she nursed the Prince of Wales during his severe illness. She died of diphtheria, which she caught while nursing her husband and children.

Life and Letters of the Princess Alice: Memoir by Dr. Sell of Darmstadt, translated 1884.

***Alikhanoff-Avarsky**, A., Russian officer, was formerly a major of a Cossack regiment in the Caucasus, but served as a private in the expedition of 1879 against the Akhal Tekke-Turcomans. Early in 1882 he

entered Merv disguised as a Russian merchant accompanying the Konashin caravan. He has written many letters and despatches on Central Asia, and several of his own sketches have been published. As colonel acting under General Komaroff, he led the attack on Penj-deh, March, 1885.

* **Alison**, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., K.C.B. (*b.* 1826), the son of the historian (q.v.), was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and entered the army on Nov. 3rd, 1846. He was gazetted lieutenant 1849, captain 1853, brevet-major 1856, lieutenant-colonel 1858, brevet-colonel 1867, major-general 1877, and lieutenant-general 1882. His first active service was with the 72nd Highlanders in the Crimean campaign, when he took part in the expedition to Kerch, and was present during the siege of Sebastopol, taking part in the attack on the Redan. For this he received the Crimean medal, with clasp, and the Turkish medal. When the Indian Mutiny broke out he was appointed military secretary to Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, and during the campaign of Aug., 1857, to March, 1858, was so severely wounded at the Relief of Lucknow as to lose his left arm. In addition to the war medal, he was created a Companion of the Bath at the termination of hostilities. In 1872 he was appointed Adjutant-General in the South-western district, but in December the following year he assumed command, as brigadier, of the European Brigade in the expedition to Ashantee, and was present in that capacity at the battles of Amoafu, Becqua, Ordahsu, and at the capture of Coomassie. The medal, with clasp, and the promotion to a Knight Commandership of the Bath, were the rewards for his distinguished service in this war, and the thanks of Parliament were conveyed to him and those under his command. On his return from Ashantee, he became Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, a position he retained until 1877, shortly after which he was appointed Commandant of the Staff College, and in the same year (1878) to the important post of Deputy Quartermaster-General at the head of the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards. The outbreak of active operations in Egypt in 1883 commenced with the bombardment of Alexandria by Sir Beauchamp Seymour (Lord Alcester) and the occupation of the town. Sir Archibald took command of the British force there, successfully checking the army of Araby Pasha, which was opposed to him, and on the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley he was transferred, with his brigade, to Ismailia, and shared in the operations which culminated in the capture of Cairo. He commanded the Highland Brigade, composed of the 42nd, 74th, 75th, and 79th regiments, at the decisive battle of Tell-el-Kebir. After his return he

was appointed to the command of the Alder-shot division.

Alison, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART. (b. 1792, d. 1867), historian, was born at his father's parsonage at Kenley, in Shropshire, on Dec. 29th, 1792. His father, an Edinburgh man by birth, was famous as a preacher and as the author of the *Essay on Taste*, and became in 1800 minister of an Episcopalian chapel in his native city. There Archibald was brought up. In 1805 he became a student of the University. In 1814 he was called to the Scottish bar, and rapidly acquired a large practice. He spent his leisure in systematic travelling to places of historical interest in Western Europe, an account of which he published in 1815. Always a staunch Tory, the fall of his party in 1830 deprived Alison of an almost certain prospect of the Solicitor-Generalship of Scotland. This misfortune, coinciding with a loss of practice at the bar, drove him towards literature. He published in 1832 and 1833 two valuable treatises on the *Principles and Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland*. He became a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and soon planned the *History of Europe from the French Revolution to the Fall of Napoleon*, that was to make his name famous. In 1833 vols. i. and ii. appeared. In 1834 he got from Peel's short-lived ministry the post of Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and went to live at Possil House, near Glasgow. There he resided for the remainder of his laborious life, arranging each hour of his day with a precision that enabled him to get through a vast amount of legal and literary work. His fame as an author gradually increased. Each successive volume of the *History of Europe* was received with greater favour by the public. Other books on various subjects flowed from his fertile pen, though they never attained the success of the *History*. They include an *Essay on Population* (1840); a *Life of Marlborough* (1847); the *Lives of Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart* (1861); *Collections of Essays* (1845 and 1849), largely consisting of reprints from *Blackwood*; and two economic works, called *England in 1815 and 1845, or a Sufficient and a Contracted Currency* (1845), and *Free Trade and a Fettered Currency* (1847). In 1845 he was made Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1851 Rector of Glasgow University. In 1852 Lord Derby made him a baronet. He died May 23rd, 1867, after a singularly robust and active old age. He had married, in 1825, Miss Elizabeth Tytler, and left a family. The absence in English of any really good books that cover the ground of Alison's great work makes it still of some use to the student, while the interest of the subject, and its possession of some of the more superficial qualities of popular history, make it attractive to the general reader. But its style is bad, its

arrangement faulty, its political prejudices most violent, and its statements often inaccurate or based on insufficient authority. In some parts of the *History*—as, for example, his account of German affairs—he is seriously misleading, while his conception of the Revolution as a whole is ludicrously inadequate. Written, as Disraeli said, to show that "Providence was on the side of the Tories," the shortcomings of the original work were intensified in the *Continuation*, from 1815 to 1852, which was the work of Alison's old age. In his *Autobiography* (1883) Alison has fully revealed himself to posterity, with his prejudices, his honesty, his kindness, his geniality, and calm self-confidence.

Autobiography; *Dictionary of National Biography*. [T. F. T.]

Alison, WILLIAM PULTENEY (b. 1790, d. Sept., 1859), an Edinburgh political economist, physician, and physiologist, was the elder brother of Sir Archibald Alison, the historian (q.v.). His philanthropical efforts to relieve the sufferings of the poor were the principal means of bringing about an improved Poor Law for Scotland. As a physician he was also held in high esteem, while as Professor of the Institutes of Medicine (Physiology) in the University of Edinburgh, from 1820 to 1855 (when he resigned), he was regarded with peculiar affection by a long succession of students. In addition to a treatise on the *Reclamation of Waste Lands*, with a view to their colonisation by paupers and criminals, which he published in 1850, Dr. Alison's principal works were the *Outlines of Physiology*, the *Outlines of Pathology*, and the *Practice of Medicine*, which for many years were favourite text-books.

Allan, SIR WILLIAM, R.A., P.R.S.A., and Limner to the Queen in Scotland (b. 1782, d. 1830), was born in Edinburgh. He commenced life as a coach-painter, but afterwards studied several years at the Trustees' Academy of his native city under John Graham, having for fellow-pupils David Wilkie and John Burnet, the engraver and writer on art. He was the first of the three to find his way to London, and studied for a short time at the Royal Academy. Imitating the manner of Opie, he painted a *Gipsy Boy and Ass*, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803. Not meeting, however, with the success he expected, he went to St. Petersburg, and, through the influence of his countryman, Sir Alexander Crichton, physician to the Imperial family, obtained considerable practice as a portrait painter. He afterwards visited the interior of Russia, Turkey, and Tartary, gathering materials for his works. He returned to London in 1814, and in the following year exhibited *Circassian Captives*, which was followed by *A Circassian Chief selling to a Turkish Pasha Captives taken in War*, and other subjects equally Oriental in character. These pictures

failed to attract buyers, and, disheartened thereby, he would have abandoned his profession altogether and retired to the wilds of Circassia, as Henry Ottley tells us, had not Sir Walter Scott started a lottery for the purchase of the last-named work. After this Allan adopted quite a different class of subject, and painted such pictures as *The Parting between Prince Charles Stuart and Flora Macdonald*, and *Jeanie Deans' First Interview with her Father after her Return from London*. Still Allan failed to secure public favour, but the kindly intervention of the great novelist again not only saved him from despair, but helped him to fame. The latter saw his sketch of *The Murder of Archbishop Sharpe on Magnus Muir*, and urged him to make a picture of it. The work was purchased by John Lockhart, and when engraved, it met with unquestionable success. He now devoted himself to subjects of Scottish history, and his *Regent Murray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh* procured him, in 1825, the Associateship of the Academy. Allan re-visited the Continent in 1830, and again in 1834, when he sojourned in Spain. The year afterwards his *Moorish Love Letter*, and other works, procured for him the full membership of the Academy; in 1838 he was chosen President of the Royal Academy of Scotland; and in 1842 he succeeded his old fellow-student, Sir David Wilkie, as Her Majesty's Principal Limner for Scotland, an office which entitles the holder to the honour of knighthood. In 1844 he re-visited St. Petersburg, and on his return painted for the Emperor Nicholas *Peter the Great Teaching his Subjects the Art of Shipbuilding*. Sir William died in his painting-room at Edinburgh before a large unfinished picture of *The Battle of Bannockburn*. As a painter, he could project his subject on the canvas with dramatic power, but there was not a corresponding force in his colouring.

[J. F. R.]

***Allen, CHARLES GRANT** (b. at Kingston, Canada, 1848), was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1870. He has ever since contributed largely to periodical literature, besides publishing some important books. The best known of these are:—*Physiological Esthetics* (1877); *The Colour Sense* (1879); *The Evolutionist at Large* (1881); *Vignettes from Nature*; *Colours of Flowers*, some *Biographies of Working-men*, and a *Life of Charles Darwin* (1885). He is also the author of several clever novels, of which *Babylon* (1885) is the best.

***Allen, JOEL ABAPH** (b. at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1838), is one of the best known of American ornithologists and mammalogists. Early in life he became a pupil of Louis Agassiz at Harvard College, and three years later (1865) accompanied him on his expedition to Brazil. On his return he as-

sisted in the preparation of the scientific report of the expedition, and until he was appointed (in May, 1885) Curator of Ornithology and Mammalogy in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, filled a similar position in the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge. Mr. Allen was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, in 1873; of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, in 1876; and of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, in 1878. He has been President of the American Ornithologists' Union since its organisation (1883), and editor of its organ, *The Auk*, as well as of the predecessor of *The Auk*, from its inception in 1876. In addition to many separate papers and memoirs, Mr. Allen is the author of a work on *The Buffalo* (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoology, Cambridge, U.S., 1876), *A Catalogue of the Mammals of Massachusetts* (1869), *History of North American Pinnipeds* (U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Miscellaneous Publications, No. 12, 1880), and, in partnership with Dr. Coues, of a series of *Monographs of the North American Rodentia* (U.S. Geol. Survey, 1877, 3 vols. 4to), all distinguished by great knowledge and care, and written with much literary attractiveness.

Allen, WILLIAM, chemist and philanthropist (b. 1770, d. 1843), in 1802 was appointed chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and was elected F.R.S. in 1807. He was on intimate terms with Sir H. Davy and W. H. Pepys, the latter of whom he assisted in his researches on animal respiration and the formation of atmosphere. He was also the first President of the Pharmaceutical Society. A member of the Society of Friends, he was a warm supporter of the abolition of slavery, and of many philanthropic schemes for the education and improvement of the poor. In 1820 he traversed Russia from north to south, besides visiting several towns in Turkey and Italy. Two years later he had an interview with the Czar Alexander in Vienna on the questions of schools, the slave trade, and the Greeks. In 1832 and 1833 he again visited the Continent on philanthropic missions.

***Allibone, SAMUEL AUSTIN** (b. 1816, in Philadelphia), was engaged in his youth in mercantile pursuits, but soon acquired a reputation in literature. He has been for many years connected with the American Sunday-school Union, of which he has edited the publications. He is best known by his *Critical Dictionary of English Literature and Authors*. This great work took seventeen years in preparation, and shows immense labour and research.

***Allingham, MRS. HELEN** (b. 1848), painter, is the best living exponent of the school of the late Frederick Walker and George Pinwell. She is the eldest child of the late

Alexander Henry Paterson, M.D. On her father's death, she came, early in 1867, to reside in London with her aunt, Miss Laura Herford, an artist, who for many years had successfully laboured to promote the artistic education of women. In the April of the same year in which she took up her abode in London, Miss Paterson herself entered the schools of the Academy. She very soon began to acquire fame by working in black and white for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and several other periodicals, especially the *Graphic*, of whose staff she became a distinguished member. Meanwhile, in the intervals of drawing on wood she addressed herself to water-colour painting, and her pictures at the Dudley and the Royal Academy attracted the admiration of all competent judges. She was married, Aug. 22nd, 1874, to William Allingham, the poet, and in the following year she was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours. English rural life and *genre* subjects generally are her chosen themes. Among her pictures may be named *The Harvest Moon*, *The Lady of the Manor*, *The Children's Tea*, *Children's Lessons*. She has executed also several portraits of her friend Thomas Carlyle.

***Allingham, WILLIAM**, poet (b. 1828), is a native of Ballyshannon, in the north-west of Ireland, of old Anglo-Irish family. Mr. Allingham had contributed to the *Athenæum*, *Household Words*, and other periodicals prior to 1850, when his first volume of poems appeared. In 1854, *The Music Master*, and *Day and Night Songs*, was published, and in the year following an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by his friends D. G. Rossetti, Millais, and Arthur Hughes. *Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland: a Modern Poem, in Twelve Chapters*, made its first appearance in *Fraser's Magazine*, afterwards in volume form in 1864. Mr. Allingham also contributed many prose articles to *Fraser* while acting as its editor, which he did for several years. In *Fairy Land*, illustrated by Richard Doyle, appeared in 1870, and was followed in 1877 by the collection of *Songs, Poems, and Ballads*. *The Fairies*, *Evil May-Day*, and the two-act drama of *Ashby Manor*, were all published in 1883. In his youth Mr. Allingham fell under the powerful influence of the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," and their school of thought; and his poems have throughout preserved traces of the spiritual mystery, as well as of the careful and sometimes humorous realism of his masters. His ballads are of fairyland and of old Irish scenes, and his songs of the tragic passions and sudden thoughts of every day. His marriage with Miss Helen Paterson, the artist, took place in 1874.

***Allman, GEORGE JAMES**, a distinguished zoologist (b. at Cork in 1812), was educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated

M.D. in 1844. Science had a narrow escape of losing an earnest cultivator, for Dr. Allman's first love was the law, and for a time, though of a Protestant family, his efforts were directed towards Catholic emancipation in his native land. Medicine, however, won him, though mainly for the sake of biology. In 1844, after serving for a short period as demonstrator of anatomy, he was appointed professor of botany in Trinity College, and relinquished all thoughts of medical practice. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and Thomsonian Lecturer on Mineralogy, in succession to Professor Edward Forbes, and held that post till 1870, when he retired on account of feeble health. In 1876 he was one of the commissioners to inquire into the state of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and served as Commissioner of Scottish Fisheries, and for a time he filled the office of inspector under the Vivisection Act. In 1874 he could have been elected Liberal M.P. for Bandon, for which his brother has since sat, without any pledges of a party character, but he preferred to stay in London, and in the same year was chosen President of the Linnean Society, and in 1879 President of the Sheffield Meeting of the British Association. Since that date Dr. Allman has devoted himself entirely to original research. His writings have been numerous, though all purely technical, and for the most part on the zoophytes, and other humble orders of animals. The chief of these are his *History of the Fresh-Water Polyzoa* (Ray Society, 1856), *A Monograph of the Gymnobiastic Hydroids* (Ray Society, 1871-72), the *Hydroids of the "Challenger" Expedition*, besides a number of memoirs in the *Philosophical* (and other) *Transactions* and the different scientific journals. Dr. Allman is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and, in addition to being an honorary associate of many foreign societies, is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he is also the Coningham Gold Medallist. In 1872 he received from the Royal Society of Edinburgh the Brisbane medal, and in 1873 one of the royal medals from the Royal Society of London.

***Allman, GEORGE JOHNSTON**, a distinguished mathematician (b. 1824), is the younger son of Dr. Wm. Allman (q.v.). He entered Trinity College in 1839, and graduated B.A. 1844 and LL.D. 1853, and in December of that year was appointed professor of mathematics in the Queen's College, Galway, a post to the duties of which he has ever since devoted himself. Dr. Allman was, in addition, appointed Bursar of Queen's College in 1864, member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, 1877, and in 1880 was nominated by the Crown one of the

first senators of the Royal University of Ireland. He is F.R.S. (1884), LL.D. *ad eundem* of the Queen's University (1863), and D.Sc. *honoris causâ* (1882). His researches have been almost solely confined to the higher branches of mathematics. A list of them will be found in the Royal Society's *Catalogue*; but since 1873 he has published memoirs on *Some Properties of the Paraboloids* (*Quart. Journal of Mathematics*, 1874), and *Greek Geometry, from Thales to Euclid* (*Hermathena*, vol. iii., No. 5, 1877; vol. iv. No. 7, 1881; vol. v., No. 10, 1884; No. 11, 1885).

Allman, WILLIAM (b. 1776, d. 1846), an Irish botanist and mathematician, was born at Kingston, Jamaica. Before he was four years old his parents went to live in Ireland, near Waterford, his mother being a native of that county. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1801, and M.D. 1804. He practised physic at Clonmel until 1809, when he was elected professor of botany in the University of Dublin. Soon after his appointment he became acquainted with Robert Brown, the eminent botanist, by whom he was highly esteemed. Brown (q.v.), the first volume of whose *Prodrômus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ* was published in 1810, was the first English botanist to write a systematic work of any extent according to the natural method of Jussieu, and William Allman, incited by him, was the first professor of botany in the British Isles to introduce (1812) and teach at his lectures the natural method. He was the first observer of a peculiarity (not noticed by De Candolle) in the growth of ferns and some other acotyledonous plants, which he denominated *Enecogens* (*ηνεκγεναι*), which have been named by later botanists *Acrogens* and *Telogens*. In addition to the two mathematical papers by him entered in the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers* of the Royal Society of London, he was author of the paper *On the Mathematical Relations of the Forms of the Cells of Plants* (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1835, p. 2), which is erroneously attributed in the *Catalogue* to Dr. George James Allman. William Allman was also author of a memoir in which he attempted to illustrate a mathematical connection between the external organs of plants and their internal structure, which was read before the Royal Society in the year 1811. A brief abstract of this memoir was printed for private circulation in 1844. He was also author of a plan for the *Arrangement of Plants* according to their natural affinities, which was submitted at the meeting of the British Association held in 1835, and published in the *Proceedings* of that meeting (Dublin: Philip Dixon Hardy, 1835). A more developed plan, entitled *Familias Plantarum* (Dublin: William Curry, jun., and Co.), was published in 1836, and used by Professor All-

man in his lectures in that and subsequent years. He was also author of *Analysis per differentias constantes viginti, inchoata, Generum Plantarum, quæ in Britannia, Gallia, Helvetia, utraque hos fines sponte sua crescut*. He held the Chair of Botany in the University of Dublin from 1809 to 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. George James Allman (q.v.).

***Allon, THE REV. HENRY, D.D.** (b. 1813), Congregational minister, was in June, 1844, elected assistant to the Rev. T. Lewis, of Union Chapel, Islington, and in 1852 succeeded him in the pastorate. In 1864 he was appointed Chairman of the Congregational Union; in 1865 editor of the *British Quarterly Review*; in 1871 was made a D.D. by Yale College, Connecticut; and in 1881 was again Chairman of the Union. Dr. Allon contributes articles to various magazines, and has published *The Vision of God and Other Sermons* (1876). A handsome chapel was built for Dr. Allon in Upper Street, Islington, and opened for worship in 1877.

Allston, or Alston, WASHINGTON, American artist (b. 1778, d. 1848), was born at Waccamaw, in South Carolina, graduated at Harvard College in 1800, and the next year sailed for England with his artist friend Malbone. Having exhibited in London and visited Paris, he settled for four years in Italy, where he became acquainted with Coleridge. Returning to America in 1809, he married a sister of Channing. In 1811 he came to England again, and became an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1818, but in the same year was obliged to return to America, where he died. The subjects of his pictures are generally taken from ancient Jewish history. The most celebrated are *The Dead Man revived by Elisha's Bones* and *Elijah in the Desert*. He also published a small book of rather conventional verses, *The Sylphs of the Season, and other Poems*, which have little poetic value, but contain the line quoted by Emerson, "Into paint will I grind thee, my bride" (*The Paint King*).

***Alma-Tadema, LAURENCE, R.A.**, the eminent painter (b. at Dronryp, in Friesland, 1836), took eagerly to the ancient classics in his education, which was liberal, and this early love has made itself manifest in almost every one of his many works. In 1852 his professional education commenced in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, one of the best schools in Europe. Afterwards he became a disciple of Baron Henry Leys, and assisted him in painting several of his large works. Mr. Gambart, of the French Gallery, was the first to bring his works before the British public, and so much were they appreciated that Mr. Alma-Tadema soon made London his home, and England his adopted country,

receiving letters of denization from the Queen in 1873. From his first entrance into art, Mr. Alma-Tadema has made a special study of the times when art held its highest place in human life; the epoch of Athenian greatness, or the later years when Greece led her captor captive. The first and second centuries of the Roman Empire especially seem to exercise an irresistible influence on his mind, similar in charm to the tone of much recent literature and speculation. As to his choice of subject, two things may be noticed: first, that his theme is seldom historic in the ordinary sense of the word; no crisis of recorded history is represented; and if some statesman of Greece, some Cæsar or minister of Rome be introduced, it is usually in one of those uneventful moods and happy days that have no history. And secondly, the artist appears at times careless of emotional effect, and indifferent to studied composition and arrangement. As often as not there is neither story nor drama in these scenes, nor any human interest beyond their own beauty. They are mere glimpses into the daily life of a time long past, a time with passions and problems for the most part different from our own. Endowed with a realistic exactness that connects him with the Pre-Raphaelites, and a minute archaeological knowledge that would furnish out the professors of a whole German university, Mr. Alma-Tadema sets before us with unrivalled power, alike of colour and form, some quiet corner of a Roman street, the half-closed door of a marble shrine, cool marble seats for resting youths and girls, a Pompeian mother with her child, a Mænad dancing on the marble floor or brandishing her torch before the brazen gates. Of what dramatic intensity he might also be capable the artist has shown in his well-known picture called *A Roman Emperor* (1871). With the minor qualities that go to make a great painter, such as the power of giving depth to colour—witness his skies—and the power of giving life to drapery and reality to textures, Mr. Alma-Tadema is also richly endowed. Beyond his special province, in which a school of imitators has already arisen, he is known as a portrait painter, the best examples of his power being the portraits of Dr. Richter, the conductor, and of Herr Barnay as Mark Antony. He was elected A.R.A. in 1876, and R.A. in 1879, and is also a member of the principal academies on the Continent. Of his extremely numerous works, we may further mention the following:—*Phidias and the Elgin Marbles*, and *A Roman Amateur* (1868); *A Pyrrhic Dance* (1869); *The Mummy and The Death of the Firstborn* (1872); *The Picture Gallery* (1874); *The Sculpture Gallery* (1875); *An Audience at Agrippa's and Cleopatra* (1876); *A Sculptor's Model* (1878); *In the Time of Constantine* (1879); *Proteus* (1880); *Sappho* (1881); *Oleanders* (1883); *Hadrian in Britain* (1884); and *A*

L.W.—2*

Study in Homer (1885). These are perhaps his masterpieces; and of recent years he has also exhibited *After the Dance* (1876); *The Seasons and Between Hope and Fear* (1877); *A Love Missile* (1878); *Down the River and Pomona Festival* (1879); *Spring Festival* (1880); and *The Way to the Temple* (1883). Mrs. Alma-Tadema is also an artist of high reputation.

Almqvist, KARL JONAS LUDWIG, Swedish author (b. 1793, d. 1866), was a man of extraordinary versatility. His first exploit was to lead a colony to Wermland, but the experiment failed, and he devoted himself to literature. His reputation was made by his novel, *The Book of the Thorn Rose*, a perfect specimen of Swedish prose, but he was unable to adhere to one branch of literature or to one occupation, and, already unpopular for his socialist opinions, he ruined his career in 1851 by forgery and murder. He escaped to America, and under a feigned name became secretary to President Lincoln. Again on account of some offence against the law, he was compelled to fly to Europe, where shortly afterwards he died.

***A. L. O. E.** ("A Lady of England") is the *nom de plume* of Miss Charlotte Tucker. She has written some sixty books for children, in prose and verse, chiefly story-books with a religious point, which are extremely popular. Among them may be mentioned *Thoughtful Alice* (1864), *Angus Tulton* (1877), *Daybreak in Britain* (1880), *Hours with Orientals* (1881).

Althorp, LORD. [SPENCER, EARL.]

Alton-Shée, EDMUND COMTE D' (b. 1810, d. 1874), French politician, was the son of Baron d'Alton and Françoise Shée, daughter of Count Henri Shée. By special decree he united the titles of the two families, and entered the Chamber of Peers as a Conservative in 1836, but suddenly, in 1847, he changed his convictions, and lavished all the abuse of a renegade on M. Guizot, at the same time declaring himself neither Catholic nor Christian. He took an active part in the revolutionary movements of the following year, and was a Democratic Socialist candidate for the elections of May, 1849, but was not returned. In 1869 he reappeared as the Socialist candidate in opposition to M. Thiers, but was again defeated. After the fall of the Empire he took part in the publication of *Le Peuple Souverain*, and the year before his death founded a Republican half-penny paper, *Le Suffrage Universel*. Gambetta wrote a discourse on his funeral.

***Aly Fehmy Pasha**, in company with 'Abd-el-Al Pasha (q.v.), was one of Araby Pasha's chief supporters in the insurrection of 1880 and the following years. In Feb. 1881, he, being colonel of the 1st Regiment of Guards, was arrested, with his associates, in consequence of a strongly worded remonstrance sent to Riaz Pasha complaining of the

favouritism shown to Circassian officers, but his regiment mutinied, and set him free. He supported Araby in his various measures for coercing the Khedive, and in his resistance to the English. He was sentenced, after the defeat of Tell-el-Kebir, to perpetual banishment, but was subsequently pardoned, and took service under the Egyptian Government.

'Aly Pasha, "the Lion of Joannina" (b. 1741, d. 1820), was born at Tepelini, in Albania, where his family, who belonged to the Tosk tribe, had long held the hereditary rank of beys, though 'Aly's father, who is described as a man of a pacific disposition, had lost most of the ancestral possessions before his death, which occurred when the boy was but fourteen years old. His mother, Khamko, however, was of the true Albanian mettle, and brought up the lad to designs of vengeance and restitution. He soon adopted the profession which comes by nature to men of his race, and, having gathered a band of freebooters, entered upon a career of plunder and rapine, which quickly made his name a byword for daring and ferocity. After a few years of brigandage, he succeeded in recovering the ancestral territory at Tepelini, and at once proceeded to aim at higher things. He was able to be of service to the Porte against the Austrians, and helped the Sultan to reduce the revolted Pashas of Scutari and Delvino, for which he was duly rewarded with an official recognition of his title to the Beylik of Tepelini, and was also appointed to the post of lieutenant to the officer whose duty it was to suppress brigandage in Albania. The efficacy of the maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," however, was not realised in this instance. 'Aly connived at the escape of the brigands, his former colleagues, for a proper consideration, and when the scandal reached headquarters, he contrived to throw the guilt on his superior officer, and to exculpate himself by a process familiar at Stambul, and briefly described as *bakhshish*. The bribes acted so well that 'Aly succeeded to the place of his disgraced superior, in whose capacity he speedily put a stop to unlicensed brigandage by the simple expedient of enlisting all the culprits under his own banner. This successful career went on without a check; he was made Pasha of Tricala, and eventually seized Joannina (or Janina), which he made his capital, and adorned with many sumptuous palaces. Unscrupulous and cruel as he was, and commonly credited with the murder of his mother and brother, to say nothing of the forcible removal of other impediments, he must be allowed to have turned Albania from a land of anarchy into a prosperous and tranquil country, and the Porte saw that its interest lay for the present in supporting the redoubtable chieftain. He was confirmed in his titles, and allowed to seize Livadia and

reduce Epirus, in spite of the heroic resistance of the Suliots, who were at last treacherously massacred by the relentless Pasha. His territory already extended from Epirus to Montenegro, and he was forming designs of a union with Napoleon, with a view to obtaining the Venetian ports. The negotiations came to nothing, but 'Aly revenged himself by driving the French garrison out of Prevesa. While continuing to treat with the French, he remained on the best of terms with the Porte, and was even appointed Governor of Rumili for a time in 1799, when he did not fail to turn his power in the home province to excellent financial account. So great was his influence in the west, that not long after the English capture of Parga from the French, in 1814, the Sultan handed over the city to 'Aly, whose dominions now extended over Albania, Epirus, part of Thessaly, and the western portion of Northern Greece, while his son governed the Morea. Mahmüd II. was well aware of the danger of allowing so powerful a feudatory to exist, and was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to destroy him. The excuse presented itself in 1820, when 'Aly's agents attempted to assassinate one of the Sultan's officers at Constantinople. He was immediately outlawed. For nearly two years he withstood the collected strength of Turkey, and then, deceived by false promises of pardon, surrendered, only to be overpowered—though the "old lion" of eighty years fought hard—and executed, Feb. 5th, 1820. He was a good example of the strength and the vices of the Albano-Turkish character, of which another notable specimen was seen in Mohammed 'Aly of Egypt. [S. L.-P.]

* **Amadeus**, PRINCE (b. 1845), Duke of Aosta, formerly King of Spain, is the second son of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. He served in the Italian army, and in 1869 was also appointed Vice-Admiral. In 1870, at the invitation of Marshal Prim, he became a candidate for the crown of Spain, which had been already rejected by many to whom it was offered. He was elected in the Cortes by a majority of seventy-one, and landed at Cartagena Dec. 30th, 1870, the very day that Prim died of his wounds, received from assassins two days before. The young king bravely fronted the difficulties and dangers of his position, but his courage could not long secure popularity. The opposition brought him into contempt as a *rey intruso*. In the Cortes he was but feebly supported. No permanent ministry could be formed. Republican and Communistic insurrections broke out in various parts. In 1872 the new Carlist War burst into flame in the North, and, though apparently quenched, continued to smoulder. The same year, the king and his wife were shot at by a gang of assassins in the streets of Madrid. At length, in Feb., 1873, despairing of order, the king submitted

his abdication to the Cortes, and it was accepted in graceful terms by Señor Castelar. Next day the royal family quitted Madrid, and returned by Lisbon to Florence, where the Prince resumed his former position, was enrolled in the list of senators, and created lieutenant-general.

***Amari, MICHELE** (b. 1806), the historian of mediæval Sicily, was born at Palermo, where, at the age of eleven, he entered the University. Before he had attained the age of fourteen he was appointed by the Government a supernumerary clerk for the publication of despatches, etc. His father joined the Carbonari in the Revolution of 1820, and, having engaged in an abortive conspiracy, was in 1822 condemned to death—a sentence, however, that was commuted to penal servitude for thirty years, and eventually reduced to sixteen. Michele held much the same views as his unfortunate father, and longing for vengeance, began to train himself in martial exercises, and harden himself to exposure and privation. Meanwhile, he worked hard at the editorial department of the Government, and while rambling among the hills, he amused himself with translating *Marmion* into Italian verse (Palermo, 2 vols., 1832). Other fugitive efforts led the way to more serious work. An unfinished history of the Bourbons' rule in Sicily was laid aside for what proved to be his most successful work, the *History of the Sicilian Vespers*. His political opinions were well known in the ministry, and promotion was persistently withheld. In spite of his courage and presence of mind during the terrible ravages of cholera in 1837, when the other officials fled for their lives, he, in common with many of the patriotic party, was banished, though the form of exile was courteously concealed in a post in the Ministry of Justice at Naples. His zeal for official work had cooled by this time, and his energies were wholly absorbed in his *History*, for which the archives at Naples furnished valuable materials. The book was published in 1842, *Un Periodo delle Istorie Siciliane del secolo XIII.*, and the official censor gave his imprimatur without suspicion. There was, indeed, no direct attack upon the Government, but the unvarnished tale of the causes of the revolutions of 1822 read like a chapter of contemporary history, and cast a lurid light on the rule of the Bourbons. The skilful and patriotic narration took not only Sicily, but Italy, and even Europe, by storm. It was suspected that the chief personages of the day were hinted at in the delineations of thirteenth century oppressors; and the King and Government took alarm, deprived Amari of his office, and ordered him to repair from Palermo to Naples. Knowing the fate that in all probability awaited him there, the historian secretly took ship for France, and

arrived at Paris at the end of 1842. There for six years he lived the quiet life of a student, attended Reinaud's Arabic classes, and became himself an Orientalist; brought out a new edition of his *History*, with many additions from the Paris manuscripts, in 1843 (*La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano*), and wrote papers on Arabic scholarship and literature for the *Journal Asiatique* and other learned periodicals in France and Italy. In 1848 he was back again at Palermo in the thick of the revolution, member of the National Committee, deputy for Palermo in the Sicilian Parliament, and Minister of Finance in the Provisional Government. Going out with the other ministers in August, he was sent to England and France on a special mission, to conciliate Cavaignac and Palmerston. But on the renewal of hostilities in Sicily in 1849, he quickly repaired to the scene of action. In vain he urged the townspeople to resist; they were discouraged by the defeat at Novare and by the French expedition to Rome; Amari returned in disgust to Paris and scholarship. His *Vespers* had proved a remarkable success; they were destined to reach an eighth edition in 1876, and were translated into English (1850), French, and German. He published in 1849 *La Sicile et les Bourbons*; in 1854 appeared the first volume of his greatest work, the *Storia dei Musulmani di Sicilia* (vol. ii., 1858; iii., 1872), which was at once recognised as the first authority on this important and interesting subject. In 1856, after long researches in national and other libraries, he brought out at Leipzig the *Biblioteca Arabo-Sicula*, a collection of Arabic texts relating to Sicily. Appointed by the Provisional Government of Tuscany in 1859 professor of Arabic in the Imperial Institute at Florence—a post he still retains—Amari continued to share the hopes and endeavours of the national party. He joined Garibaldi at Palermo in 1860, and was placed in charge of the secretaryship of Education and Public Works, which he shortly exchanged for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but retired when Garibaldi refused to countenance an immediate annexation of Sicily. Amari has since been Professor Emeritus at Palermo, Senator of Rome, Minister of Education (1862), correspondent of the Institute of France, member of the Academies of Turin, Naples, Munich, etc. During the past twenty years he has published many valuable memoirs, and edited documents, etc., relating to the place of the Saracens in Italy and Sicily.

See G. Dugat's *Histoire des Orientalistes d'Europe*. [S. L. P.]

Ameer Khan (d. 1825), a Rohilla freebooter, was during part of his career in the pay of the Mahratta chief Holkar, and supported him during the war of 1804, which was brought to a conclusion by Lord Lake.

He afterwards succeeded in creating a principality for himself at the expense of the neighbouring princes, with Tonk, in Rajpootana, as its capital. In 1809 he was forced by the English to withdraw from the Nagpore State, which he had invaded, and his intervention in the Pindarri War of 1817 resulted in his complete defeat. He was, however, confirmed in his principality by treaty, and his descendants still reign under British protection.

Ameer Khan (*b. circa 1790, d. 1874*), born at Patna, became a rich Mussulman merchant in Calcutta. In 1869 he, being then in old age, was suddenly arrested, without warrant being shown, on the charge of attempting to wage war against the Queen, about 1861-9, and committed to gaol at Gza, and afterwards at Patna. He was accused of complicity with the heretical sect of Wahabees, and of endeavouring to incite the natives to a "holy war." It was urged in his defence that the witnesses were suborned and perjured, and that his arrest was a breach of the *habeas corpus*. After remaining in prison for fourteen months, Ameer was released early in 1871, only to be re-arrested at once on a new warrant. His appeal to be tried at Calcutta rather than at Patna was refused, whereupon he, together with Hashmadad Khan, accused on the same charge, entered futile suits at Westminster against the Governor-General and Lieutenant-General of Bengal for "tyranny and oppression."

Amélie, MARIE, formerly Queen of the French (*b. 1782, d. 1866*), daughter of Ferdinand, the first king of the Two Sicilies. In 1809 she married Louis Philippe, then the exiled Duke of Orleans. After the fall of the Empire she removed, with her husband, to Paris, where they resided at the Palace of Neuilly until 1830, when Louis Philippe ascended the throne of France. She endeavoured to prevent her husband's abdication in 1848, but when he resolved upon flight, she shared all his dangers bravely until they reached England. Here, by the generosity of Queen Victoria, a residence was assigned to the exiled King and Queen at Claremont, near Esher, Surrey. Queen Amélie was a devoted wife and mother, and universally respected by the French nation, even by the most bitter enemies of the Orleans family.

Ames, FISHER (*b. 1758, d. 1808*), American orator and essayist, was born at Dedham, near Boston, Massachusetts, was educated at Harvard College, and began to practise law in Dedham in 1781. His name soon became known through his political essays. He sat in the convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788, and next year was chosen by Massachusetts as Federal representative in Congress, and for eight years he held this position as an admiring supporter of Washington. One of his most famous

speeches was in support of a treaty with Great Britain in 1796; the other members were so moved by his eloquence that it was thought advisable not to proceed to the vote till the morrow. Towards the end of 1796 he retired to Dedham, and began a brilliant series of essays on contemporary European history and the dangers attending the American Constitution; most of these were published in the *Repertory*. He recognised the supreme importance of the British navy during the French War, denounced American indifference to French aggression, and, after Washington's death, steadily opposed the foreign policy of Jefferson. Of his own nation he said in prophetic words (1803):—"Our country is too big for union, too sordid for patriotism, too democratic for liberty. Its vice will govern it by practising upon its folly." His eloquence, like his writing, belonged to a transition style, in which the old grandeur of oratory is the pervading tone, but is broken here and there by modern directness and blunt recognition of things as they are.

Works of Fisher Ames (Boston, 1809).

Amherst, WILLIAM PITT, Earl Amherst of Arracan (*b. 1773, d. 1857*), statesman and diplomatist, was nephew to Lord Amherst, Commander-in-Chief, and succeeded as second baron on his uncle's death, in 1797. He early displayed an interest in foreign affairs, and after the peace of 1815 was despatched as British envoy to Kea K'ing, Emperor of China, to complain of the harsh treatment of English merchants at Canton. After difficult negotiations, arising from his refusal to comply with certain customary ceremonies which he thought degrading, he was at last allowed to proceed to the Palace Zuen-ming-zuen, but as he was unwilling to appear before the Emperor the same evening, he was compelled to return to Canton without effecting his mission. In 1823 he was appointed to succeed the Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General of India. Difficulties soon arose from the mistaken pretensions of the King of Burmah, and in 1824 Lord Amherst declared war, the result of which was that Tenasserim, Arracan, and Assam were ceded to England. He was next engaged in restoring a youthful rajah to the kingdom of Bhurtpore, wrongfully seized by his uncle, Doorjun Sál. In 1828 Lord Amherst, now created an earl, was obliged to resign, owing to ill-health, and spent the rest of his life in retirement.

Ampère, ANDRÉ MARIE (*b. 1775, d. 1836*), was one of the earliest and most distinguished of those who devoted their attention to electricity. The death of his father, who fell under the guillotine during the French Reign of Terror, made so deep an impression on the lad that he sought solace in the study of nature and antiquity, and it was not until he had been for some time engaged as a private tutor in

his native town of Lyons and in Bourg, that (in 1805) he was called to Paris, where he distinguished himself as a teacher in the Polytechnic School, and as the author of a treatise on the Theory of Probability (*Sur la Théorie Mathématique du Jeu*, 1802). Previous to this period he is said to have taught himself the practice of arithmetic by means of pebbles and biscuit-crumbs, and in later life he was in the habit of declaring that he knew about as much mathematics by the time he was eighteen as he ever did, though his reading comprised history, travels, poetry, philosophy, and the natural sciences, and the entire *Encyclopédie*. His little work on Chance attracted much attention, and brought him to the notice of M. Delambre, by whose influence he received a Chair in the Polytechnic School, after having for some time occupied a subordinate post in the same establishment. In 1814 he was admitted into the Institute, though hitherto his reputation was merely that of a skilful mathematician and a man of extensive acquirements in the natural and physical sciences. In Sept., 1820, hearing of Ørsted's discovery of a magnetic needle being deflected by a voltaic current, he took up the subject, and showed that magnetic deflection can be produced without magnets by the aid of electricity alone. According to his theory, "every molecule of magnetic matter is acted on by a closed electric current, and magnetisation takes place in proportion as the direction of those currents approaches parallelism." The whole field thus opened up he explored with such untiring skill and success, that he may be termed the father of electro-dynamics. He anticipated the invention of the telegraph, having in 1821 suggested an apparatus of the kind with a separate wire for each letter; and later in life he prepared an extensive scheme for the classification of the sciences, which was not published until after his death. His chief works are the *Recueil d'Observations Electro-dynamiques* (1822) and *Théorie des Phénomènes Electro-dynamiques* (1830), which were the forerunners of Faraday's experiments of a later date. But in addition to these treatises, Ampère was the author of many memoirs and papers in scientific journals, especially the *Annales de Physique et de Chimie*. His character was singularly amiable and child-like, as appears from his *Journal et Correspondance*, published by Madame Chevreux in 1872. In 1881 the Paris Conference of Electricians marked their appreciation of his labours by employing his name to designate one of the measures of electric force. [R. B.]

Ampère, JEAN JACQUES ANTOINE (b. 1800, d. 1844), literary critic, son of the famous electrician, was born at Lyons. He was at first brought up by his father to scientific studies, and attended Cousin's lectures on philosophy. But his real bent was literature,

though he did not immediately discover the special department for which he was peculiarly fitted. Before he had reached the age of twenty-five he had finished seven tragedies, all of which had been read and accepted by the Théâtre Français, and none were ever performed. For in the meantime Ampère turned to his real vocation—literary history and criticism. Seized with the young enthusiasm of the romantic school of poetry, he and his friend Fulgence Frenel plunged into the literatures of the world, and, among the rest, the Arab, the Chinese, the Sanskrit, and the Ancient Egyptian, which could then be studied at Paris under the best masters, Remusat, De Sacy, Julien, and Champollion. Beginning as a mere *littérateur*, writing for the *Globe*, in Guizot's *Revue Française*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, he soon enlarged his sphere of activity; lectured at the Athenæum at Marseilles in 1830, at the Sorbonne after the revolution of July; and in 1833 he was made professor of French literary history at the Collège de France. Among the re-casts of the courses of lectures he here delivered to applauding audiences were his *Histoire Littéraire de la France avant le 12^e Siècle* (1839), *Ancienne Littérature Scandinave* (1832), and *Hist. de la Formation de la Langue Française* (1841, 2nd ed. 1869). His *Littératures et Voyages* (1834) and other bright sketches of travel in the North, in America, and in Egypt, appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions, and in 1847 joined the Sacred Forty of the Académie Française. He was a brilliant leader in an age of genius; and a youth which had felt vehemently the influence of Madame Recamier, whom he could not live without seeing weekly, almost daily, was followed by a manhood of enthusiasm and literary effort. It is true he absorbed more than he could digest, and, except in French literary criticism, his work is not profound, yet his zeal and liberal outlook on the literature of the world imparted an illuminating fire to French students which has not yet lost its kindling influence.

See Hamerton's *Modern Frenchmen*.

Amphill, THE RIGHT HON. ODO WILLIAM LEOPOLD RUSSELL, BARON (b. 1829, d. 1894), diplomatist, third son of Major-General Lord George William Russell, and grandson of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, was born at Florence. His father was minister at Berlin from 1835 to 1841, and, though Odo Russell's name was entered at Westminster School, most of his real education was received abroad. Hence he acquired unrivalled facility in the use of French, German, and Italian. On entering the diplomatic service in 1849, he was attaché to the embassy at Vienna for a short time, but returned to England next year, and served in the Foreign Office under Lord Palmerston. In 1852 he

went as attaché to the embassies at Paris and Vienna, and in 1854 was first paid attaché at Constantinople, where, during Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855, Mr. Russell remained in charge of the embassy. In 1857 he accompanied Lord Napier of Ettrick to the United States, and remained for a short time as paid attaché in Washington; but in 1858 was transferred to Florence, with instructions to reside in Rome as Secretary of Legation, where he remained twelve years, for after the withdrawal of Her Majesty's mission from Naples in 1860, he continued to be "employed on special service." His chief duty was to keep the Pope informed of the real state of Irish affairs, and to urge open discouragement by the priesthood of Irish outrage; but under the pontificate of Pius IX., during a highly critical period of Papal history, his position required all a diplomatist's tact and management. In Aug., 1870, he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and a few months later was despatched on a special mission to the German head-quarters at Versailles to ask Bismarck's opinion of Prince Gortschakoff's note renouncing the obligations of the Black Sea Treaty of 1856. His frankness, courtesy, and determination so impressed Count Bismarck, that in the following year he was chosen to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as ambassador at Berlin. In this capacity, by his intellectual power and his sympathy with German aims, he retained the favour not only of the Court, but of Prince Bismarck, for the unusually long period of thirteen years. In 1878 he sat with Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury as the third representative of England in the Congress of Berlin, where his linguistic powers and mastery of detail were of high service to his associates. Having been raised to the rank of a duke's son in 1873, he was now offered a peerage, which, owing to his political views, he was unable to accept. After the return of the Liberals to power, he was created Baron Amphil of Amphil, in 1881.

See *Times*, Aug. 26th, 1884; also *Bismarck und seine Leute*, von Dr. Busch.

Amurath. [MURAD.]

Ancelot, JACQUES ARSÈNE FRANÇOIS POLYCARPE, French dramatist (b. 1794, d. 1854), in spite of his literary tastes, was brought up as a clerk in the Marine Department. After some unsuccessful dramatic attempts, he produced *Louis IX.* in 1819, which was received with enthusiasm, partly as a Royalist opposition to Casimir Delavigne's *Vêpres Siciliennes*. Louis XVIII. bestowed a pension on the author, who for the next ten years continued to produce tragedies, of which *Fiesque*, based on Schiller's play, was the most successful. Having lost his pension at the Revolution of 1830, and being prohibited from tragedy, he turned to satire and comedy by the

advice of his wife, MARGUERITE VIRGINIE CHARDON (1792-1875), who herself became known as a writer for the comic stage and a novelist. Between them they produced an immense number of comedies and operettas during the next ten years, and it has become impossible in many cases to distinguish the wife's work from her husband's. The subjects are generally chosen from the domestic life of the last century. In 1841 Ancelot was elected to the French Academy. His *Vie de Chateaubriand* was published after his death.

See *Discours de M. Ernest Legouvé* on his admission to French Academy (1856).

Andersen, HANS CHRISTIAN, Danish novelist (b. 1805, d. 1875), was the son of a shoemaker of Odense, an obscure town in the Island of Funen. His parents were so poor that he remembered being sent out to beg in his childhood. His father, nevertheless, had some education, and read to him Holberg's comedies and the *Arabian Nights*. He was intended for a tailor, but he wished to be an actor, and he used to dress dolls for a puppet-theatre and to write plays for them. He wrote a tragedy at a very early age, on the subject of Pyramus and Thisbe. When he was fourteen, having managed to save thirty shillings, he insisted on going to Copenhagen, where he "meant to become famous." He tried for a theatrical engagement, and was accepted at the Theatre Royal on account of his beautiful voice. This soon broke, however, and he was unable to get any employment. Fortunately, a kind-hearted man, Conference-Councillor Collin, heard his story, and obtained his admission, at the expense of the State, at the grammar-school at Slagelse, and in due course he passed his philological and philosophical examination. In 1828 he published his first book, *A Journey on Foot to Amager*; and in 1831 he made in Germany the first of his many tours, an intense passion for travelling being one of his chief characteristics. *The Improvisatore*, a romance of much beauty, in which he traced the development of his poetical genius, was begun in Rome in 1854, and was followed by the novels *O. T.* and *Only a Fiddler*, of which the latter contained reminiscences of his early life. There is in them a tone of bitterness which disappears in his later works, written after he had won fame: for instance, *The Post's Bazaar*, the result of an Eastern tour (1842). His first collection of poetry appeared in 1835, and two years later came the *Fantasies and Delights*; while *The Mulatto*, the best of his dramas, was published in 1840. In England, Hans Andersen is chiefly known as a writer of fairy tales. Of these, the first series, containing the famous *Ugly Duckling*, appeared in 1835, and has been admirably translated into English by Mrs. Howitt. Others were included in the *Picture-Book without Pictures* (1840), perhaps his masterpiece, and a classical edition appeared in 1850. They have been translated

into most of the European languages, and, especially the *Flax*, the *Willow Tree*, and the *Dream of Little Lark*, have become household words. The *Dust-Man* was successfully dramatised. Where their chief excellence lies it would be difficult to say. Pervaded by a strong self-consciousness—the *Ugly Duckling* is an autobiography—they are nevertheless admirably simple and chaste in style. Full of real love for nature, they never leave the impression of an imagination straining to grapple with its subject, and, unlike their numerous imitations, are admirably spontaneous. At times a humorous note is struck, more often a pathetic; and throughout there is patent a real sense of the dignity and range of life, and much sweet reasonableness. The phraseology is, as might be expected, admirably happy, and full of unadorned beauty. The middle part of his life was spent in almost incessant travels, due, it is said, to literary jealousies at home, and his charming *Romance of my Life* was begun at Naples and finished in the Pyrenees (1848). To other voyages are due *In Sweden* and *In Spain*. Towards the close of a blameless and innocent career he returned to Copenhagen, where he died, shortly after his seventieth birthday had been celebrated as a national festival.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, *The Romance of my Life*. [L. C. S.]

*ANDERSON, ELIZABETH GARRETT, M.D. (b. 1837), the well-known lady-physician, was born in London. In 1860 she commenced the study of medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, completing the medical curriculum at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and at the London Hospital. In Oct., 1865, she received the diploma of L.S.A.; the following year she was appointed general medical attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary; and in 1870 was made visiting physician to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. The same year she had obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris. In 1871 she married Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, of the "Orient" line of steamships to Australia. Mrs. Garrett Anderson continues to practise in London, paying particular attention to the diseases of women and children, on which she has written several medical pamphlets of a popular kind.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a negro slave, escaped in 1860 from the United States into Canada, and in effecting his escape killed one of his pursuers. His surrender was demanded by the United States Government, but Anderson, after a short imprisonment, was discharged by the Court of Toronto on the technical ground of an informality in the warrant of detention. He came to England, where he was for some months a popular favourite. Already the Court of Queen's Bench had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him before it, on the ground that his detention by the Toronto court had been illegal. The case is important

as recognising the great principle that whenever a slave lands on British soil he is free.

*ANDERSON, MARY (b. 1859), was born at Sacramento, in California, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War in America. Her father died three years after her birth, fighting under the Confederate flag before Mobile, in the Gulf of Mexico. Miss Anderson was brought up at Louisville, Kentucky, where her step-father practised medicine, having given up his plantations after the war. Her dramatic tastes showed themselves from her childhood, when she was always fond of shutting herself up with an old play or romance, Shakespeare being her favourite author even in those early days. When she was about thirteen she saw Booth in *Richard III.*, and her imagination was instantly fired. She afterwards saw him in *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, and she was perpetually studying these parts and declaiming them to herself; on one occasion she acted part of *Richard III.* before a few friends. She entreated to be allowed to adopt the stage as a profession, and after much opposition her parents consented, and gave her lessons from the best instructors. At sixteen she made her *début* at Louisville in Juliet. For some years she acted all over the States and Canada in various parts, and she has had great success in London in the parts of Parthenia, Pauline, Galatea, and Juliet, during her seasons at the Lyceum theatre in 1884 and 1885. Though relying chiefly on stock pieces, her creation of the character of Clarice in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's *Comedy and Tragedy* showed distinct originality.

ANDERSON, ROBERT (b. 1806, d. 1871), an American general, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, and having entered the army, served under Lincoln in the Black Hawk War, and as captain in the Mexican War (1846-7), during which he distinguished himself in the battle of El Molino del Rey. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed to the defence of Charleston Harbour (1860), and held Fort Sumter for two days against the Confederate army under General Pickens, who bombarded the place with red-hot shot. Soon after his surrender he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, but owing to ill-health took no further part in the war.

ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM, K.C.B. (b. 1791, d. 1857), an Indian civil servant, was the son of a London merchant. He was employed by Elphinstone in drawing up the first systematic code of laws in British India, known as "The Bombay Code of 1827." In 1835 Anderson was appointed by the Court of Directors, Bombay, member for the newly constituted Indian Law Commission; in 1838 he became a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; and in April, 1841, succeeded, as senior member of the Council, to the office of Governor. This post he held until June, 1842. In 1849 Anderson was

knighted and appointed Governor of Mauritius; here he remained little more than sixteen months, being transferred to the Government of Ceylon; but his health giving way, he was obliged to resign in the spring of 1855.

Anderson, THOMAS (b. 1819, d. 1874), a chemist of good repute in his day, was the son of a Leith physician, and was educated in the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1841, after winning the Hope scholarship in chemistry, he graduated M.D. The next year was spent at Stockholm studying under Berzelius, and 1843 in attending the prelections of the Giessen Professor Liebig. Bonn, Berlin, and Vienna were also visited for the purpose of instruction, so that when Anderson began lecturing in the Extra-Academical School, he was perhaps the most accomplished chemist of his years in Scotland. Two years later he was appointed chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society. This post he held until the day of his death, and, indeed, it is chiefly in connection with it that he is and was best known. In 1852 he succeeded Dr. Thomas Thomson in the professorship of chemistry in Glasgow University, and henceforth devoted himself to the joint duties of his official posts, until, after two years of intense suffering, mental and bodily, he died on Nov. 2nd, 1874. As an agricultural chemist, Anderson did much to advance the scientific character of Scottish tillage. But his merit as an original investigator also is proved by the many papers which bear his name on their title-pages. He discovered a new pyridine series, and certain fatty amines, and obtained, as the result of his research on the action of sulphur upon fixed oils, a new organic sulphide. He investigated opium in a more exhaustive manner than it has ever been examined since his day, published extensive observations on anthrax and its derivatives and kindred subjects, while his *Elements of Chemistry* (1860) served its uses as a textbook. But Anderson's real work is embodied in the endless papers which he contributed to the *Journal of the Society* which he served so long and so faithfully. A quiet-living man, he was little popularly known, except among the Scottish farmers. Yet he received his fair share of the honours his contemporaries had to bestow. He was president of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, of the Chemical Section of the British Association (1867), was Keith medallist of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1872 received one of the royal medals from the Royal Society of London. He was, in addition, LL.D. Edin., and member of most of the scientific societies taking cognisance of his speciality.

Andersson, CARL JOHAN (b. 1827, d. 1867), an Anglo-Swedish traveller, was a native of Elfdén, in Vermland. His father was a wealthy Englishman, well known, under the

name of "L. Lloyd," for his works on the natural history, game, and peasant life of Sweden, and with whom, in 1849, he visited England, where he made the acquaintance of Francis Galton, whom he accompanied on his African journey. In 1853-4 he penetrated alone as far as Lake Ngami, an account of which he published in his *Lake Ngami; or, Explorations and Discoveries during Four Years' Wanderings in the Wilds of South-Western Africa* (1855), a work which has been translated into several languages. In 1858-9 he made another laborious and perilous journey to the River Okavango, returning to Otjitua, an account of which may be found in *The Okavango River: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure* (1861). Andersson now settled in Cape Town with a view to avail himself of the experience he had acquired by embarking in the ivory trade, though adventure received a greater share of his attention than mere profit. In May, 1866, he contracted dysentery during a journey to the Cunene river, from which he never recovered, dying in the Ovakuambi country. As a scientific explorer, Andersson cannot take a high place; but few African travellers have displayed greater energy and courage, and in no works describing the "Dark Continent" are there to be found sounder, fuller, or more original observations on natural history than in those which bear his name.

Andersson, NILS JOHAN (b. 1821, d. 1880), a Swedish botanist, was a native of the province of Småland. In 1851-53 he accompanied the frigate *Eugénie* in its voyage round the world, and described the cruise in his *En Verldsomsegling* (3 vols., 1853-54). In 1856 he became professor of botany and curator of the herbarium to the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, where for the rest of his life he lived, and where, twenty-four years later, he died. His botanical writings are numerous, but, with a few exceptions, very technical. Among those which have been published in separate forms are:—*Salices Lapponie* (1845), *Conspectus Vegetationis Lapponie* (1845), *Atlas öfver den Skandinaviska Florans naturliga familjer* (1849); *Om Galapagos öarnas vegetation* (1854), etc. Personally he was much liked, and had a large share in training many of the rising Scandinavian botanists.

Andral, GABRIEL (b. 1797, d. 1853), a distinguished French physician, born in Paris, a member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine. In 1839 he was elected by his colleagues as successor to Broussais in the Chair of pathology and therapeutics in Paris. He has written various medical works—*Clinique Médicale*; *Summary of Pathological Anatomy*; *Sur le Traitement de la Fièvre Typhoïde par les Purgatives*; *Recherches sur les Modifications de Proportion de quelques Principes du Sang*, etc.

***Andrassy, JULIUS, COUNT, Hungarian statesman** (b. 1823), is the second son of Count Charles Andrassy, who was distinguished as an economic and industrial reformer. In 1847 he represented his native town, Zemplin, in the Hungarian Diet. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and in 1849 was sent by the National Government as an envoy to Constantinople. After the defeat of the Hungarians, Count Andrassy was condemned to death, and sought refuge in France and England till the amnesty of 1857. In 1860 he was elected a member of the re-constituted Diet. He became a very prominent follower of Deák, and was a strong supporter of the compromise between Austria and Hungary in 1867. In February of that year Andrassy was nominated Minister-President and Minister of National Defence. In 1871 (Nov. 14th) he became Foreign Minister in the joint Austro-Hungarian Ministry. It was in great part through his agency that the alliance between Austria and Germany, and afterwards between the "three Empires," was compacted. In 1876 the three Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany, with their respective Prime Ministers, met at Reichstadt. In the diplomatic transactions which preceded the Russo-Turkish War, and in the negotiations which led to the Conference of Berlin, Count Andrassy took a leading part, the "Andrassy Note" of 1876 being one of the numerous attempts made to avoid bloodshed. At the Berlin Conference (June, 1878) Count Andrassy acted generally in close accord with Prince Bismarck, and succeeded in obtaining for Austria the occupation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Count Andrassy's policy was by no means universally popular in Austria-Hungary. He was severely attacked in Parliament in 1879, and only the personal influence of the Emperor averted his downfall for a time. In 1879 (Oct.), however, he resigned the position of Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister in favour of Baron Haymerle, and since that period has not taken a very prominent part in politics.

Andréossi, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, COMTE D' (b. 1761, d. 1828), French general, was born at Castelnaudary, in Languedoc. Having entered the artillery at an early age, he took part in the war in Holland, 1787, and the Italian War of 1796-7. Next year he surveyed the coast with a view to a descent upon England, but he followed Napoleon to Egypt, and was a member of the Egyptian Commission. He supported Napoleon in his seizure of Imperial power, was appointed to superintend the artillery department, and despatched on several delicate embassies to London, Vienna, and Constantinople, from which city he was recalled on the return of Louis XVIII., in 1814. At the beginning of the Hundred Days he was member of the Council of State and of the commission to report on measures

of general safety. After Waterloo he acted as one of the five delegates appointed to treat with the Allies. After the return of the Bourbons he retired to his home, near Paris, devoting himself to the production of his numerous geographical and military works, of which his *Voyage to the Mouth of the Black Sea* may be mentioned. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1826, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1827.

Anéthan, BARON D'. [D'ANÉTHAN.]

Anglesey, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, 1st MARQUIS OF (b. 1768, d. 1854), was the eldest son of the first Earl of Uxbridge. Educated at Westminster School and Oxford, where he took an M.A. degree, he entered Parliament in 1790, and represented the Carnarvon Boroughs for six years. On the outbreak of the French Revolution he raised on his father's estate the regiment of Staffordshire Volunteers which eventually became the 80th Foot. Entering the army, he rapidly rose, and by 1794 had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served under the Duke of York in the Flanders campaign. On his return to England he joined the 16th Light Dragoons, and in 1797 was appointed to the command of the 7th Light Dragoons, with the rank of colonel. He again served under the Duke of York in the campaign in Holland of 1799, and behaved with great gallantry on several occasions. Promoted major-general in 1802, and lieutenant-general in 1808, he was sent in command of two cavalry brigades to join Sir David Baird's Division in Portugal on the outbreak of the Peninsular War. He landed at Corunna, and effected the junction with his chief after some difficulty. He was engaged in the first skirmish with the French at Rueda, and distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in covering the disastrous retreat to Corunna. At the battle of Corunna he commanded the reserve, and saved the fortunes of the day for the British. With this expedition his military career for a time terminated. He again returned to Parliament as member for Milborne Port, and in 1812 he succeeded his father, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Uxbridge. On the despatch of the army under Wellington to Belgium, in 1815, his services were again required, and he took command of the cavalry at the battle of Waterloo. The most brilliant charge of the day was delivered by his direction with Lord Edward Somerset's and General Ponsonby's Brigade. He received no wound until nearly the termination of the battle, when he was struck in the knee by a shot—one of the last fired—and so severely injured that the limb had to be amputated. With this campaign his active military career terminated, though he was appointed to the Horse Guards in 1842, and gazetted field-marshal in 1846. He was created Marquis of Anglesey, and decorated

with the Grand Cross of the Bath for his war services, and in 1818 was elected a Knight of the Garter. His energy was as much displayed in civil life as in the more active duties of his profession. He was Lord High Steward of England at the coronation of George IV., Master-General of the Ordnance in 1827, sworn in as a member of the Privy Council the same year, and became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1828. He threw himself earnestly into his new government, and was instrumental in creating the "Board of Education," and in promoting the cause of Catholic emancipation, owing to which he was speedily recalled; but after that measure had been carried, and he returned for the second time as Viceroy (1830-3), the agitation created by O'Connell compelled him to demand Coercion Acts for the security of public peace, and so his popularity waned. Subsequently he was advanced to the rank of field-marshal, and from 1846-52 was again Master-General of the Ordnance. He was thoroughly Liberal, and had some knowledge of statesmanship, which a lack of oratory caused to be under-valued by the world. [C. C. K.]

Angoulême, LOUIS ANTOINE, DUC D', Dauphin of France (b. 1775, d. 1844), was the son of Charles X. He married his cousin, the daughter of Louis XVI. When, on the news of Waterloo, the mob rose at Marseilles and Nîmes, the Duc d'Angoulême had much to do with restraining its ferocity. In 1823 he led an army into Spain against the Constitutionalists. He passed through Madrid, and arrived at Cadiz with but little resistance. He stormed and carried the Spanish batteries, showing great coolness and gallantry. His success was received in France with the greatest enthusiasm, and on his return to Paris he was accorded a triumphal procession. On his father's death in exile he resigned his right to the succession in favour of his nephew, the Duke of Bordeaux.

Angoulême, MARIE THÉRÈSE CHARLOTTE, DUCHESSE D' (b. 1778, d. 1851), was the daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. When about fourteen years old, she was imprisoned with them in the Temple, and shared their miseries. During this time she kept a diary, from which we know much of their lives during their confinement, and of the ill-treatment they received. After the execution of her parents and of her aunt, the Princess Elizabeth, she remained in solitary confinement for six months, but was then sent to Vienna, in exchange for the Commissioners of the Convention, whom Dumouriez had betrayed to the Austrians. In 1799 she married her cousin, the Duc d'Angoulême. When Louis XVIII. made his public entry into Paris, in 1814, she accompanied him, but in spite of her misfortunes, she failed to enlist the sympathy of the French people.

Ångström, ANDERS JONAS (b. 1814, d. 1874), a Swedish physicist, born at a country parsonage in Wester-Norrland. Up to the year 1858 he was known only as an astronomer, but in that year he exchanged his post in Upsala for the Chair of Physics. As Director of the Observatory, he did some service to science, but the reputation of Ångström most rests on his discoveries in optics. In his treatise entitled *Optiska Undersökningar* ("Optical Researches," 1853), he showed that the fixed lines of spectra produced by electric flames are due to the different substances burned or evaporated. This observation is now generally regarded as the basis of spectrum analysis, from which so much gain to science has been obtained within the last twenty years. About the same time it called attention to the so-called "Fraunhofer Lines," in the solar spectrum, though it was reserved for later investigators to discover their real import. His other works, in addition to several memoirs in journals and transactions, are:—*Recherches sur le Spectre Solaire* (1868); *Sur les Spectres des Gens Simples* (1871); *Mémoire sur la Température de la Terre* (1871), etc.

***Anker, ALBERT** (b. 1830), Swiss painter in *genre*, was born at Anet, in the canton of Berne. He intended becoming an evangelical minister; but, on the conclusion of his theological studies, he gave way to his natural aptitudes, and took lessons of the famous French painter, M. C. G. Gleyre, who, like himself, was by birth a Swiss. M. Anker soon became a regular exhibitor at the Salon, and in 1866 he obtained a medal. Among his more famous pictures are *Enterrement d'un Enfant*, *Les Marionnettes*, *Les Petites Brodeuses*, and *La bonne Petite Fille*, and several of his works have been engraved.

***Annandale, THOMAS**, a Scottish surgeon (b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1838), after graduating in the University of Edinburgh, became private assistant to Professor Syme, demonstrator of anatomy in the University, and at a later date lecturer on surgery in the Extra-academical School, and surgeon to the Infirmary. In 1877 he was elected Regius professor of clinical surgery in succession to Lister, and enjoys an extensive practice as an operating and consulting surgeon. In addition to numerous papers in medical journals, Professor Annandale is the author of the Jacksonian Prize Essay on *Malformation, Diseases, and Injuries of the Fingers and Toes* (1865); *Abstracts of Surgical Principles* (1868-70), etc.

Ansdell, RICHARD, R.A. (b. 1815, d. 1885), was educated at the Bluecoat School, Liverpool. His first subjects in the profession which he had adopted were animals and field sports, and to these he adhered more or less closely throughout his life. His earliest

pictures, for example, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1840, were *Grouse Shooting* and *A Galloway Farm*, the property of the Marquis of Bute; and his last, in 1855, *Off for the Moors*, *A Highland Mother*, *Shooting the Coopers*, and *The Slackened Girth*. Although Mr. Ansell had exhibited many pictures between 1840 and 1856—such as *The Drover's Halt*, *The Stag at Bay*, its companion *The Combat*, and *The Battle of the Standard*—it was not till the last-named year, when he accompanied John Phillip to Spain, that he had an opportunity of putting forth his full powers. The influence of Phillip in the matter both of colour and texture was manifest in the works exhibited by Mr. Ansell in 1857. These were *The Water Carrier* and *Mules Drinking*. Again he went to Spain, and in the following year (1858) he exhibited *The Road to Seville* and *The Spanish Shepherd*; in 1859, *Isla Mayor—Banks of the Guadalquivir*, and *The Spanish Flower-Seller*. On three occasions Mr. Ansell received the Heywood medal for his exhibits at Manchester, and his *Wolf-Slayer* and *Turning the Drove* procured him a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. In the year 1861, in which he exhibited at the Academy *Hunted Slaves*—a large canvas—and *Old Friends*, he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1870 a full Academician. Among his later works are *After a Spate*, *The Home of the Red Deer*, *Collecting Sheep for Clipping*, and *Hunting the Boar*. His practice as a painter was, from the very nature of his subjects, one of the most remunerative in England, but he thoroughly deserved his success.

Anson, GEORGE (b. 1797, d. 1857), English general, was the second son of the first Viscount Anson. He entered the army at an early age, and served at Waterloo. In 1818, while still in the army, he was returned to Parliament, and was for many years a member of the House of Commons. In 1854 he was appointed to command the Madras army, and two years later he became commander-in-chief in India. He was thus at the head of affairs on the outbreak of the Mutiny, and was perhaps hardly equal to the emergency, although it is true that he was handicapped by the *laissez-faire* of Lord Canning. On hearing of the outbreak at Delhi, he collected a force at Umballah, but refrained from disarming the disaffected native regiments there, in order to free his hands for immediate action. While on the march he was seized by cholera at Kurnaul, and died on May 27th.

J. W. Kaye, *Sepoy War*; T. R. E. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny*.

Anspach, ELIZABETH BERKELEY, MARGRAVINE of (b. 1750, d. 1828), better known as Lady Craven, was married to her first husband, Lord Craven, in 1767, but the union proving unhappy, she separated from him in 1781, and travelled in Western Europe.

After her husband's death she married her friend the Margrave of Anspach (1791); and it was when a widow a second time that she gave shelter to the unfortunate Queen Caroline of England in 1821. The Margravine wrote some indifferent comedies, a lively satire on the little German courts, and some amusing memoirs (1825).

Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, written by herself.

Ansted, DAVID THOMAS (b. 1814, d. 1880), a geologist of some repute as a teacher, expert, and writer, was born in London, and in 1836 graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was subsequently elected a fellow. For some years he acted as assistant secretary to the Geological Society, and filled the Chairs of geology at King's College, London, at the Military College at Addiscombe, and at the Civil Engineering College at Putney. The last thirty years of his life were, for the most part, devoted to the more lucrative work of a consulting geologist, his services being in good demand as an adviser in questions of water supply, mining, and so forth. Original research, though he was an F.R.S., obtained almost no place in Ansted's career. But he did much by his writings to popularise geology. However, unless we except his volume on the Channel Isles, written in co-partnership with Dr. Latham, none of his many books have kept their place in the market.

Anster, JOHN (b. circa 1806, d. 1867), was born at Charleville, in Cork County, Ireland. In 1819 he published a volume of *Poems and Translations from the German*, and in 1855 his English version of *Faust*, from the German of Goethe, was commended by the *Edinburgh Review*, and also by Coleridge. Anster was a constant contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*; he held for many years the post of Regius professor of civil law in the University of Dublin.

Anthon, CHARLES, LL.D. (b. 1797, d. 1867), an American classical scholar, graduated with honours in 1815, and was called to the New York bar in 1819. He, however, forsook law for the classics, and in 1820 accepted the post of adjunct professor of ancient languages in Columbia College, New York. In 1830 he published an edition of *Horace*, and became rector of the grammar-school attached to the college; and in 1835 principal professor of languages, on the resignation of Professor Moor. Dr. Anthon was a voluminous writer, having prepared about fifty volumes, chiefly on classical subjects. In 1841 his *Classical Dictionary* and a *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* appeared. A number of his classical text-books have been reproduced in England, but are now rather out of date.

Antonelli, GIACOMO, Cardinal and statesman (b. 1806, d. 1876), was born at Sonnino, a small village near Terracina, on the Pontine Marshes. The account of his parentage varies according to the Liberal or Ultramontane opinions of the writer, but the truth seems to be that his father was a large timber merchant, of ancient family. He was educated from boyhood at the Grand Seminary of Rome. After entering the priesthood, he became a favourite of Gregory XVI., and occupied various subordinate positions in the Papal Ministry. A year after the accession of Pius IX. he was created Cardinal (1847), and next year, at the outbreak of the revolution, was appointed Secretary of State and President in the Liberal Cabinet, that drew up the famous *Statuto*, so soon to be repealed. For a time he was even regarded as a popular leader, but though he promised to put a small army into the field against Austria, he found that the progress of the revolution was making his position untenable. Accordingly he resigned office to Mamiani, and, after the assassination of Rossi, fled with the Pope to Gaeta. During the exile he acted as Papal representative in the conference of the Powers for armed intervention, and on the Pope's return, in 1850, he became Foreign Minister, and practically retained the position till his death, though he proffered his resignation in 1863. Though his administration of the Papal States was deplorably unsuccessful, his appeal to Catholics throughout the world saved the Vatican from bankruptcy. Throughout his long tenure of power he showed himself a determined opponent to Italian unity, and to all other Liberal proposals. In 1867 he raised 12,000 troops to oppose Garibaldi, and appealed in vain for the assistance of the Powers. He took a leading part in assembling the Œcumenical Council of 1869, but did not often join in its deliberations, and it was noticed that he abstained from voting on the Infallibility. Since the decline of Austria, Antonelli had been forced to place all his hopes in the protection of France, and when, at the beginning of the Franco-German War, the French troops were withdrawn from Rome, he recognised that the work of his life had been undone. He continued to raise protest after protest, and for a moment Count Arnim's mission may have awakened a glimmering of hope. But the inevitable was met with dignity. He refused to accept any concessions from the Government, and strenuously opposing the advisers who urged the Pope to abandon Rome, he turned the palace into a voluntary prison. His opposition to the Old Catholics, and his support of Alfonso XII. of Spain, were the last efforts of his unwearied activity. He died, leaving vast possessions, the inheritance of his heirs being afterwards disputed by his supposed daughter, Countess Lambertini.

He was the last of the Cardinal-statesmen, and we cannot but admire the unyielding determination with which he championed a desperate cause.

See Cardinal Antonelli, von Dr. A. de Waal; also Vapereau, *Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains*.

Antraigues, EMMANUEL LOUIS HENRI DE LAUNAY, COMTE D' (b. 1755, d. 1812), French political adventurer, was born in Vivarais, and was nephew of Saint Priest, Minister of Louis XVI. In 1788 he published a *Memoire sur les États Généraux*, a revolutionary pamphlet, which created some sensation. Nevertheless, on his return next year as Deputy to the States General, he espoused the royalist cause with ardour, was driven into exile in 1790, received large pensions from foreign courts for his efforts in behalf of the Bourbon family, and became a centre of royalist intrigues at Venice and elsewhere. Shortly before Austerlitz he was arrested by Napoleon's army, but escaped into Russia, where he joined the Greek Church, and received a pension. Afterwards, having become acquainted with some secret clauses in the Treaty of Tilsit, he came to London and sold his information to the Government. But at the moment when his intrigues promised success, his correspondence with Canining was betrayed to Napoleon by his servant, who soon afterwards, supposing that his treachery had been discovered, murdered the Count and Countess and committed suicide. The seizure of his papers by the English Government gave rise to a suspicion that they had even brought about his assassination.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale.

Apperley, C. J. [NIMROD.]

***Appert**, BENJAMIN NICHOLAS MARIE, French philanthropist (b. 1797), was born in Paris, and as early as 1815 turned his attention to the education of the poor. He applied the principle of mutual instruction to the military schools, and receiving special powers from Government, he caused more than 100,000 soldiers to be educated in reading and writing within a few years. In 1822 he was imprisoned for having assisted two political prisoners to escape, and during his confinement he determined to devote his life henceforth to prison reform. With this object he visited the galleys and chief prisons in France, and in 1846 made a tour through the prisons of Belgium and Germany. Besides numerous works on this and kindred subjects, such as *Voyage en Belgique*, *Voyage en Prusse*, *Hambourg*, *ses Prisons et Hospices*, he also published in 1846 an account of part of the reign of Louis Philippe (*Dix Ans à la Cour du Roi Louis Philippe*).

***Appian**, ADOLPHE, French painter and engraver (b. at Lyons, 1819), showed a predisposition for art, and became a pupil of

Corot and Daubigny. His first appearance at the Salon was in 1835 with *Roche dans l'île d'Aleine*, and then was absent from its walls for ten years, when he exhibited, in 1855, *Une Idylle*. After that he was a constant exhibitor. He has seldom quitted his native town, unless for short excursions into Savoy, and he appears to derive special inspiration from the region watered by the Rhone. He obtained a medal in 1868 for two paintings and two charcoal drawings. These were:—*Temps Gris, Marais de la Burbanche, Bords de Furon en Octobre à Rouillon, and Environs de Rochefort and Marais de Virieu-le-Grand*. Many of his etchings have been engraved.

Appleton, CHARLES EDWARD CUTTS BIRCH (b. 1841, d. 1879), first editor of the *Academy*, was born March 16th, 1841, and educated at the grammar-school at Reading, where his father was head-master. He went to Oxford in 1859, where he became successively scholar and fellow of St. John's College, and graduated B.A. 1863, and D.C.L. 1871. After his Bachelor's degree he spent some years in foreign travel and study at German universities, and on his return was appointed lecturer on philosophy at St. John's. He was then and always a great reader, and his special delight was the philosophy of Hegel, viewed from an English theological standpoint; but his energies were most strenuously devoted to the encouragement of learning for its own sake, and he was the chief promoter of the movement for the "endowment of research," on which he and some kindred workers published a volume of *Essays* in 1876. In 1869 he founded the *Academy*, "a monthly record of literature, learning, science and art," of which the first number appeared Oct. 9th, and of which Appleton remained editor till his death. In 1875 he visited America, where he interested himself in the question of international copyright. His health, however, was already suffering from the heavy strain of his editorial and other labours connected with the *Academy*, and he was ordered to travel. A tour in Egypt and the Levant in 1877-8, much as he enjoyed it, did him little good, and on a second visit to Egypt in 1879, he died at Luxor, Feb. 1st.

The authority for the life of Appleton is Dr. Appleton: *his Life and Literary Relics*, by J. H. Appleton and A. H. Sayce; and an appreciative article by J. S. Cotton, his successor in the *Academy*, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

***Araby, AHMED PASHA**. 'Araby the Egyptian (b. 1839), the son of the Sheykh of Horriet Rizk, a village of the Sharkiyeh province, in the Delta, claims descent from the Prophet Mohammed. Educated first at a school founded by his father in his own village, 'Araby entered the military school at Cairo in 1853, whence he passed into the army

under Sa'id Pasha, and, after serving in Abyssinia and Soudan, was rapidly promoted to be lieutenant-colonel—a rank which no native Egyptian had before attained—and full colonel at the beginning of Tewfik's reign, in 1879. 'Araby took part in the early national movement of 1880. With two other colonels—'Aly Fehmy and 'Abd-el-Al—he led the first military demonstration in support of army reform, in Jan., 1881. Arrested by Riaz, and forcibly released by his fellow-soldiers (Feb. 1st), he became the acknowledged spokesman of the National party, and was charged in the following September to demand a constitution for the people of Egypt. He headed the second military demonstration of Sept. 9th, when his three demands—for the fall of Riaz, an increase of the army, and a liberal constitution—were accepted by the Khedive. Now master of the situation, he was named Under-Secretary for War in January, 1882, and on the resignation of Sherif Pasha, Feb. 2nd, he became Chief Secretary for War in the new Constitutional Ministry, which resigned office May 27th, but he was reinstated two days later, in deference to the popular feeling, as Minister of War—a post he held till after the bombardment of Alexandria. At this time the Khedive's acceptance of the ultimatum created a good deal of popular excitement, and 'Araby made himself responsible for the maintenance of order. His services were recognised by the Porte in the promotion to marshal's rank and the decoration of the Order of the Mejdidiyeh, Garter of Islam, from the Sultan. From July 15th to Sept. 13th, 'Araby Pasha conducted the defence of Egypt, as commander-in-chief, under authority from the Provisional Government of Cairo. He defended the lines of Kafr Dower, raised an army of 60,000 zealous but untrained volunteers, but (it is said, from public-spirited motives) neglected to block the Suez Canal, from which side Sir Garnet Wolseley attacked and defeated him, carrying his lines of Tell-el-Kebir, Sept. 13th, 1882. On the arrival of a troop of English horse at Cairo, 'Araby surrendered to General Drury Lowe, was thrown into prison, and arraigned for trial; but by arrangement with Lord Dufferin the case was not heard out. 'Araby was induced to plead guilty to rebellion, and to accept perpetual exile, on parole, to Ceylon. He left Egypt with five of his fellow-Nationalists on Dec. 24th, 1883. 'Araby possesses many of the qualities of the true patriot. His official career was unstained by selfish motives. Neither he nor any of the chief leaders of his party profited pecuniarily by their tenure of power. He had the patriot's tongue, and was never weary of discoursing, with rare eloquence, of liberty and justice and the brotherhood of man. His unprecedented popularity in Egypt, too, is evidence of his sincerity and earnestness. A

peasant born, he sympathised throughout with the fellahéen, and took to himself as his noblest title the surname of El-Masry, "the Egyptian," and he is the first true-born Egyptian who has held office under the Turkish *régime*. In character he has shown himself humane, large-minded, and sincere. A devout Mohammedan, he is yet no fanatic, and he belongs to the school of practical politicians who look to social reform rather than to conquest for the restoration of Mohammedan prosperity. He has expressed himself in favour of the education of women, the abolition of slavery, and universal toleration for all creeds.

From personal knowledge, and information supplied by *Araby*. [W. S. B.]

***Arago, ÉTIENNE** (b. 1802), French dramatist and politician, is a brother of the celebrated astronomer. He has written a large number of pieces, principally vaudevilles, with collaborateurs, and in 1829 became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, but the experiment was financially disastrous. He also took part in several journalistic ventures, and was editor of the old *Figaro*. He played a prominent part in the revolutionary movements of his time, and in the course of that of 1848 he, as the head of the Post Office, introduced the cheap postal system into France. Owing to his opposition to Louis Napoleon, he was compelled to fly into exile, and was sentenced, in default, to transportation. He returned to France in 1859, and in 1870 was nominated Mayor of Paris by the Government of National Defence, but resigned on the occasion of the riot of Oct. 31st, having unwisely promised the mob, in the name of the Government, that the municipal elections should speedily take place. In 1871 he declined to take his seat as deputy for the Pyrénées Orientales, on the plea of age, and retired into private life. He was appointed archivist to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in 1878.

Arago, FRANÇOIS (b. 1786, d. 1853), a celebrated French astronomer, physicist, and politician, was born at Estagel, near Perpignan, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. After a preliminary training at the Municipal College of Perpignan he was sent to the Polytechnic School of Paris. In 1804 he was appointed secretary of the Observatory, and two years later was deputed to assist Biot in measuring that portion of the arc of the meridian between Barcelona and the Balearic Isles. To accomplish this task, the two *savants* established their camp on the summit of Mount Galatzo, in the Eastern Pyrenees, and lived there for many months, communicating with their Spanish collaborateurs across the Mediterranean in the Isle of Ivica by means of signals. Before their labours—which were frequently interrupted by storms—were quite completed, Arago had to return to France. But by this

time war had broken out between Spain and France, and the ignorant country people began to suspect that the beacons lighted on the mountain summit were signals to the invading army. So infuriated, indeed, did this suspicion make his neighbours, that it was with great difficulty he succeeded in reaching Majorca. At last, escaping from the island in a fishing-boat, he reached Algiers in the guise of a pedlar, and, by favour of the Dey, procured a passage for Marseilles. But on the passage he was captured by a Spanish cruiser and sent to the hulks at Palamos. After a time, however, through the intercession of the Dey of Algiers, he was freed, and sailed once more for France; but almost as he was entering the port of Marseilles the vessel on which he was a passenger was drawn across the Mediterranean to the coast of Algeria. But the former Dey who had befriended him was dead, and his successor, a ferocious tyrant, received the Christian by putting him on the list of his slaves, intending to employ him as interpreter. By the intercession of the French Consul he was freed from a bondage which was, however, only nominal, and once more set out for France. While in quarantine at Marseilles he received a letter from Humboldt congratulating him on the end of his labours, which communication was the beginning of a friendship which lasted for forty years without a break. As a reward for his sufferings, the Academy of Sciences suspended their rules, in order to elect him, though only twenty-three, a member in place of Lalande, while the Government appointed him professor of analytical mathematics in the Polytechnic School. For the next twenty years his career was comparatively tranquil. Astronomy, magnetism, galvanism, and the polarisation of light, were among the subjects investigated, and in 1812 he commenced a course of lectures on astronomy which created quite a furore in Paris. In 1816 he joined Gay-Lussac in establishing the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and in the same year visited England, where his researches, and especially the confirmation of the undulating theory of light which he had just made, enabled him to make the acquaintance of the principal men of the day. His attention was now turned to electricity, and in 1825 his discovery of the "development of magnetism by rotation" obtained for him the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London, and in 1834, when he next visited us, still more signal honours from the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; for during the years 1818-19 he had, again in company with Biot, executed along the coasts of France, England, and Scotland, certain geodetic observations ordered by the Board of Longitude. They also measured the length of the seconds pendulum at Leith and in Unst, one of the Shetlands, which service led to Arago's being chosen a member of the Board of Longitude. In 1830 he was

elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy, and during his twenty-three years' tenure of that office wrote the eloquent *éloges* of the deceased members. Arago was always a keen politician, but up to the year 1830 he had not interfered much with the affairs of State. The first Emperor had bestowed on him special marks of favour, and at a time when Napoleon proposed that he and Monge should explore the New World he pointed out to the Emperor that the inevitable march of the allies on his capital was a matter worthy of far more consideration. As for himself, he absolutely refused to study science so far from home at a time "when France might perhaps lose its independence." But in 1830 he took a prominent part in the July revolution, and was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Perpignan, and took his place there as an adherent of the Extreme Left. In 1848 he was appointed Minister of War and Marine in the Provisional Ministry. Nevertheless, during its life of four months, he vigorously resisted the proposed measures of the Socialists, preferring the Constitution of the United States as the model for the new Republic, and by his popularity in the districts of the Eastern Pyrenees, prevented an uprising of the discontented populace. After the *Coup d'État* he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and the Emperor, in a letter of the most complimentary character, declined to permit this fact to in any way affect the position he occupied. He did not, however, long survive the end of his dream. Energetic, social, and fond of fame, dictatorial in his conduct in the Academy, apt to be almost unfair where the rival claims of a Frenchman and of a foreigner were concerned, Arago was eminently unselfish. With ample opportunities to become rich, and to amass offices on his person, he was all his life poor, his income never, it is said, exceeding £500 per annum. Money he cared for only in so far as it helped him to educate his family and to pursue his chosen labours, and he refused to accept any pay for the period in which he was minister.

Arago's *Œuvres* in 17 vols. (1854-1862), edited by J. A. Barral, contain all that he cared to preserve, while there are English translations of many of his memoirs and *éloges*. See also his *Autobiography*, translated by Baden Powell (1855). [R. B.]

***Arago, FRANÇOIS VICTOR EMMANUEL** (b. 1812), French politician, is a son of the famous astronomer. At first he tried his hand at literature, but afterwards took to the law, and was called to the bar in 1837. He played a prominent part in the Revolution of 1848, and was despatched to Lyons with the title of Commissary-General of the Republic. The tax that he levied there for the support of the national workshops made him extremely unpopular. In 1849 the Executive Commission sent him as plenipotentiary to Berlin, and he exerted himself on behalf of the Poles of

Posen. After the *Coup d'État* of Dec. 2nd, 1852, he retired for the time from public life. In 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly, and after the fall of the Empire in 1870 he became a member of the Government of National Defence as Minister of Justice, and continued to hold office until Feb., 1871, when he was dismissed by M. Thiers, whom, however, he subsequently supported in the Assembly. In 1876 he was elected a Senator for the Pyrénées Orientales.

Arany, JANOS (b. 1819, d. 1882), Hungarian poet, was the son of a peasant, and was educated for the Church, but in 1840 was appointed notary at Szalonta. His satire on the *Lost Constitution* (1843), followed by *Toldi* (1847), a trilogy on a purely Hungarian subject, soon made Arany the idol of the populace. His subsequent efforts, however, among which was the *Conquest of Murany* (1848), were not so successful. He became successively professor of literature at Nagy Kőrös, and editor of a paper at Pesth, and was a member of the Academy of Hungary.

***Arch, JOSEPH** (b. 1826), the leader of the agricultural labourers' movement, was born at Barford, in Warwickshire. His boyhood was spent in the fields, and he was almost entirely self-educated. At the instigation of his wife, the daughter of a mechanic, he acquired some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and surveying. He preached for some years among the Primitive Methodists. When, in 1872, the agricultural labourers' movement for higher wages began in Warwickshire, Arch was requested to become its leader, and in the same year he was chosen the first president of the Agricultural Labourers' Union. After a tour through England, during which he addressed an enormous number of meetings, he went to Canada with Mr. A. Clayden, with the object of making arrangements for extensive emigration, and next visited the United States. In 1880 Mr. Arch unsuccessfully contested the borough of Wilton, but in 1885 he was elected M.P. for North-West Norfolk. He lost his seat in 1886.

F. G. Heath, *The English Peasantry*.

Archer, THOMAS (d. 1848), actor and dramatist, made his first appearance at Drury Lane in 1823, after some experience in the provinces. He began with subordinate characters in revivals of Shakespeare and in melodrama. After two years in London he went to the United States, where he became manager of several theatres in succession. After returning to England, he conducted a company through Belgium and Germany. He was afterwards employed at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. He wrote several fairly successful dramas and extravaganzas, such as *Asmodeus*, an adaptation from the French of Scribe, *The Colours of Margaret*, and *Blood Royal*; or, *the Crown Jewels*.

***Archibald, THE HON. ADAMS GEORGE**, Canadian statesman (b. 1814), having attained high distinction at the bar, was delegate to England in 1857, on the question of the union of the North American Provinces; and again in 1866, to arrange the terms of Confederation. From 1870 to 1873 he was Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and has since been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

***Arditi, LUIGI**, musical composer (b. 1822), studied music at the Conservatoire of Milan, where he learned the violin. In 1839 he began to play at concerts, and in 1841 he succeeded in getting his opera, *I Briganti*, played at the Conservatoire, Milan. He led the orchestra in several Italian opera-houses, and afterwards in America, where he also gave concerts, at Havannah and New York. Here he also wrote his opera *La Spia*, which came out in 1856. His next move was to London, where he conducted at Her Majesty's (from 1857 to 1878), which was considered to have, under his bâton, one of the finest orchestras in Europe. He gave several successful concerts in London. He has published some duets for violin and piano, a sextuor for stringed instruments, etc. His waltzes, especially *Il Bacio*, have been exceedingly popular.

***Areschoug, JOHAN ERHARD** (b. in Gothenborg, 1811), is a Swedish botanist of the first rank. After studying and graduating Ph.D. in Lund, he was in 1858 appointed to succeed the elder Fries as professor of botany in Upsala. His researches are purely technical, and relate for the most part either to Scandinavian botany—for the purpose of studying which he made many journeys through Sweden and Norway—or to the Marine Algae. The chief of his separate works are: *Symbolæ Algarum Scandinaviæ* (1838) and *Phyceæ Marinæ* (1850). He has lately retired with the rank of Emeritus Professor, and at present resides in Stockholm. There is another Professor Areschoug, a son of the preceding, who fills the botanical Chair in Lund.

Arezzo, TOMMASO, Cardinal and statesman (b. 1756, d. 1833), was the grandson of Arezzo (Aretius), historian to Charles V. Having been educated in Rome for the Church, he held various positions under Pius VI., was appointed Archbishop of Seleucia, in Syria, in 1800, and next year sent as Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg, in order to effect a union with the Greek Church. Negotiations were cut short by the death of Paul I. of Russia, and Arezzo retired to Dresden, whence he was summoned by Napoleon in 1807 to act as mediator between France and the Vatican. Being unsuccessful, he was accused of treason, and four years later condemned to death. But having escaped to Sardinia, he became the intimate friend of Victor Emmanuel I. In 1815 he was created

Cardinal by Pius VII., and in 1831 he became Vice-Chancellor of the Church.

Argelander, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST, German astronomer (b. 1799, d. 1875), and in 1820 became the assistant of Bessel, the astronomer, at Königsberg. He was afterwards director of the observatories at Abo and Helsingfors (1832), and was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn in 1837. Six years later he published *Uranometria Nova*, a celestial atlas of all the stars visible to the naked eye. In continuation of Bessel's work he further fixed the position of 22,000 stars in the zone 45° to 80° (*Beobachtungen auf der Sternwarte zu Bonn*, 1846). He devoted his later life to observing the variation in the brilliancy and apparent magnitude of stars, and to the demonstration of the theory that the solar system has a progressive motion through absolute space.

***Argyll, GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, 8TH DUKE OF** (b. 1823), author and politician, was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire. As Marquis of Lorne, he early became known for his strong personal interest in the controversy about patronage, which for years divided the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and finally resulted in the secession of the Free Kirk. The Marquis belonged to the "Evangelical" party, and gave a general support to Dr. Chalmers in a series of pamphlets, whilst at the same time he hoped to avert the rupture. On his father's death, in 1847, he became Duke. In 1848 he published *Presbytery Examined*, the last and fullest of his ecclesiastical works, being a critical and historical account of the Scottish Church in the past, together with a few words on its mission and probable future. Turning from theology to politics, the Duke became, and has since remained, one of the most prominent figures in the House of Peers, all the more prominent because it is difficult exactly to define his position. Perhaps he might be described as Whig by family, Liberal by intellect, Independent by nature, and Conservative by inclination. At first he interested himself chiefly in Scottish affairs, especially ecclesiastical, but also spoke on the Jewish emancipation, the Corrupt Practices Bill, and the Repeal of the Paper Duties. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, and in the following year took office as Lord Privy Seal under the Earl of Aberdeen, and retained the same position under Lord Palmerston, but at the end of 1856 became Postmaster-General. In 1854 he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, and was again Lord Privy Seal in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859. During the whole of Mr. Gladstone's administration from 1868 to 1874, the Duke was Secretary of State for India; and in the following session he again turned his attention to the ecclesiastical government of

Scotland, giving his earnest support to the Conservative measure for the transfer of the patronage in that Church from individuals to congregations. On the return of the Liberals in 1880, he for the third time held the position of Lord Privy Seal, but early in the following year felt himself obliged to resign owing to disagreement with the Government on certain clauses of the Irish Land Bill, which he maintained tended to destroy ownership altogether. In the land question the Duke, guided by his large experience as an extensive landowner, has always displayed keen interest. In 1877 he wrote for the Cobden Club some observations *On the Important Question involved in the Relation of Landlord and Tenant*. In 1883 he published a letter to Lord Napier and Ettrick, as Chairman of the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands), containing a full and valuable account of the management of his estates in the Hebrides, especially in the island of Tiree, and in the next year he published an article from the *Nineteenth Century*, on *The Prophet of San Francisco*, which attracted considerable attention by its vehement denunciation of Mr. Henry George's proposed land reform. His Grace has also written a full account of *The Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris (1856) to the Berlin Conference (1878)*. But it is perhaps in the field of religious and scientific inquiry, rather than in the field of politics, that the Duke of Argyll's work chiefly lies. His most celebrated book, *The Reign of Law*, was published in 1866, and obtained a wide circulation, being one of the first and most able attempts to reconcile the popular doctrines of Theism, Teleology, and Free Will, with the new scientific method usually connected with Darwin's name. But though the author, accepting certain minor points as beyond dispute, aims at a reconciliation on these, his book is a distinct attack on the main positions of the Darwinian theory, and was replied to as such by Darwin himself in succeeding editions of his works. The principal contentions of the *Reign of Law* were further expanded and illustrated in *The Unity of Nature* (1884), whilst the differences from the extreme Darwinian and Agnostic positions are even more distinctly emphasised. Whatever may be thought of the scientific value of the Duke's conclusions, it is certain that he has done much for the cause of science by his powers of careful observation, and his wide knowledge of the animal kingdom, especially of birds. He has also written a minor work entitled *Primeval Man; an Examination of some Recent Speculations*, and a treatise on *The History and Antiquities of Iona*. He married the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland in 1844 (she died in 1878); and, secondly, in 1881, the daughter of Dr. Claghon, Bishop of St. Albans, and widow of Colonel Anson.

***Armand-Dumaresq**, CHARLES EDOUARD, French painter (b. 1826), studied under Thomas Couture, and made his *début* as a painter of religious subjects. Among these were his *Christ des Naufragés*, *Saint Bernard Prêchant la Croisade*, and a great canvas in which he has represented *Le Martyre de Saint Pierre*. This work adorns the cathedral of Caen. He has painted also a *Christ* for the Palais de Justice of Paris. He then turned his attention to military subjects, and, with the object of familiarising himself with times of war, he accompanied the French troops in their various expeditions to Italy, Africa, and elsewhere. He painted various subjects from Napoleon's wars, also an *Episode from the Battle of Solferino*, which is placed in the gallery of Versailles. *The Return from Elba*, *The Defence of St. Quentin* in 1870, *The Watch at Austerlitz*, *Cambonne at Waterloo*, are the names of a few others. He produced also a collection of designs for military uniforms, which has been placed in the Museum of Versailles. M. Armand-Dumaresq obtained a medal of the third class in 1861, *un rappel* in 1863, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in 1867.

Armansperg, JOSEPH LUDWIG, COUNT OF (b. 1787, d. 1853), Bavarian statesman, was born at Kötzing, in Lower Bavaria. Having taken part in the War of Liberation, 1813-14, he was appointed Director and Vice-President of the Rhine District. On the accession of Ludwig I. to the throne of Bavaria, Armansperg was chosen Councillor of State, and next year Minister of Finance (1826). By the severest economy he re-established the financial credit of the country, but, owing to his Liberal proclivities, he was dismissed from office at the beginning of the reactionary period, 1831. Nevertheless, when Otho, Ludwig's second son, was appointed King of Greece by the London Conference, Armansperg sailed in charge of the young Prince as President of the Regency (1833). His administration has been severely criticised for corruption, favouritism towards Bavarians, and dependence on England, but it is certain that during this period Greece as a whole recovered its prosperity with greater rapidity than was expected. In 1837, however, Otho found himself obliged to dismiss his powerful minister, who retired to his estates in Bavaria, where he died.

Allgemeine-deutsche Biographie.

Armellini, CARLO (b. circa 1780, d. 1863), Italian patriot and lawyer, was born in Rome. Throughout life an ardent Republican, he was appointed member of the Triumvirate in Rome (1849), Mazzini and Saffi being his colleagues. When this Provisional Government was overthrown, and the Pope's authority restored through the

treachery of the French troops under General Oudinot, he was driven into exile.

***Armitage**, EDWARD, R.A. (b. 1817), historical and mural painter, was educated in Germany and France. His most eminent English contemporary in Paris was the late John Cross. Mr. Armitage worked under Paul Delaroche, whose studio he entered in 1837. The master selected him as his assistant in the production of the famous *Hémicycle*, which adorns the *École des Beaux-Arts*. His first independent picture was a large canvas, *Prometheus Bound*, which was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of Living Painters, in 1842. To the Cartoon Exhibition at Westminster Hall in 1843, he sent *The Landing of Julius Caesar in Britain*, which carried off a first-class prize of £300. At a third competition in the same place in 1845, he won a £200 prize for his *Spirit of Religion*. In 1847 Mr. Armitage was again a candidate for honours, and his *Battle of Meane* carried off a first prize of £500. This picture is the property of the Queen. Mr. Armitage then spent a year in Rome, and during our war with Russia he went to the Crimea, and the result of his visit was *The Heavy Cavalry Charge of Balaklava*, and *The Stand of the Guards at Inkerman*. In 1858 he produced a large figure called *Retribution*, symbolical of the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In all these pictures, boldness and breadth of style are the characteristics. In the Upper Waiting Hall of the Palace of Westminster, he has executed two experimental frescoes, *The Thames with its Tributaries*, and *The Death of Marmion*. He decorated the apse of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John at Islington with noble figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles, and represented in the same church *St. Francis and his Early Followers before Pope Innocent III.* In 1869 he produced the monochromic series of mural paintings which occupy the walls of University Hall, Gordon Square, in memory of the late Crabb Robinson. In 1867 Mr. Armitage was elected A.R.A.; in December, 1872, R.A.; and in 1875 he was appointed professor and lecturer on painting to the Royal Academy. The following are the names of a few of the many works Mr. Armitage has exhibited on the walls of that institution:—*The Mother of Moses Hiding after having Exposed her Child on the River's Brink* (1860), *Pharaoh's Daughter* (1861), *The Burial of a Christian Martyr in the Time of Nero* (1863), *Ahab and Jezebel* (1864), *Esther's Banquet* (1865), *The Remorse of Judas*, and *The Parents of Christ Seeking Him*, (1866); and so on every year, religious subjects predominating over secular, up to the present date (1885), when his Academy contributions consist of *After the Arena*, *Arcadia*, and *Suggestions for the Decora-*

tion of St. Paul's. In 1876 he exhibited *Phryne*, and in 1878 *Pygmalion's Galatea*. The only year in which he was absent from the walls of the Academy was that of 1880, owing to a winter in Algeria; but the following year he resumed his place upon the walls of the Academy with a large picture of *Samson and Lion*, and an altar-piece in compartments, representing the *Acts of Mercy*. His learning in all that pertains to his profession is of a most exhaustive kind, and his ideas of art are altogether broad and comprehensive. His colouring, however, is scarcely so robust and daring as his draughtsmanship and composition.

***Armstead**, HENRY HUGH, R.A., sculptor (b. 1828), obtained his artistic training at the School of Design, Somerset House, Leigh's School, Carey's School, and the Royal Academy. Long before Mr. Armstead worked monumentally in stone, he enjoyed a well-earned reputation as a designer, modeller, and chaser in silver, gold, and jewellery, as well as a draughtsman on wood. Among his productions in silver, the most important are the *Charles Kean Testimonial*, the *St. George's Vase*, the *Doncaster Race Plate*, and the *Tennyson Vase*. For this last and some other works he obtained a silver medal at the Paris Exhibition in 1855. He designed also the *Pakington Shield*, and for his *Outram Shield* which is always on view at the South Kensington Museum, he obtained the medal from the Exhibition of 1862. His chief work in marble occupies the south and east sides of the podium of the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, in which he has represented in high relief the chief painters, musicians, and poets of Europe. He has also on the same memorial four large bronze figures of Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine, and Rhetoric; and that he might the better prepare himself for the efficient carrying out of all this national work, he visited almost every capital in Europe. He also designed the external sculptural decorations in relief of the New Colonial Offices, and statues of Earl Grey, Lord Lytton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, Lord Ripon, Sir William Molesworth, and Lord Glenelg. His also are the designs of the carved oak panels beneath Dyce's frescoes in the Queen's Robing Room in the Westminster Palace, illustrating the life of King Arthur and the story of Sir Galahad. The large fountain in the forecourt of King's College, Cambridge, the marble reredos of the *Entertainment of Our Lord*, in Hythe church, Kent, the marble effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester, in Winchester Cathedral, and many other works, are the fruit of his skill and invention. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1875, and an Academician in 1879.

***Armstrong**, GEORGE FRANCIS (b. 1845),

born in the county of Dublin, was educated partly at Dublin University and partly in Jersey. In 1865, on the death of his brother Edmund, he was appointed to succeed him in the Presidential Chair of the Philosophical Society. In 1871 he was appointed professor of history and English literature in Queen's College, Cork, and in 1882 he was presented with the degree of Doctor of Literature, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland. Mr. Armstrong has published *The Life and Letters of his brother, Edmund John*, and also his *Poetical Works*. He himself has written a volume of *Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic*, amongst which is the profound love-poem called *Sundered Friendship*; also *Ugoue: a Tragedy, The Tragedy of Israel, A Garland from Greece*.

Armstrong, JOHN (b. 1784, d. 1829), an eminent physician and medical writer, was the son of the superintendent of some glass-works in Ayres Quay. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and in June, 1808, took the degree of M.D., when he began practice at Bishop Wearmouth. In 1811 he was elected physician to the Sunderland Infirmary, and in 1816 published a work on fevers, which so established his reputation as a sound physician that in 1818 he was induced to settle in London. Here he soon obtained a large practice, and was elected physician to the Fever Hospital, and on the foundation of the Webb Street (Borough) School of Medicine, he gave lectures on "Materia Medica" and the "Practice of Physic." In 1826, having differences with the other lecturers at Webb Street, he joined Dr. Boot and Mr. Bennett in establishing a rival school in Dean Street, though soon afterwards he relinquished all connection with it, the acute consumption under which he was labouring putting an end to his career at the age of forty-five. In diagnosis Dr. Armstrong acquired a great reputation, and the works in which his observations are recorded may even yet be studied with advantage. His prelections, which originally appeared in the *Lancet*, Aug., 1825, were reprinted in 1834, under the title of *Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy, Nature, and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases*. In some biographical accounts he is confounded with another John Armstrong (1709-1779).

***Armstrong, SIR ALEXANDER** (b. 1812), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1842 he entered the medical department of the Navy, and served for many years in various parts of the world, and for five consecutive years in the arctic regions, being surgeon of H.M.S. *Investigator* during the discovery of the North-West Passage by Sir Robert McClure in 1853-54. Sir A. Armstrong has been presented with the Arctic and Baltic medals,

and also with Sir Gilbert Blane's medal, and for some years was Director-General of the Navy Medical Department. He was knighted in 1871, and is honorary physician to the Queen and Prince of Wales. He has written *A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage* (1857), and *Observations on Naval Hygiene and Scurvy, more particularly as the latter appeared during a Polar Voyage* (1858).

***Armstrong, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE**, an English mechanical inventor and engineer (b. 1810), is the son of a merchant and alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and though the boy's inclinations were all for mechanics, he was persuaded to adopt the law as a profession, and, indeed, soon entered a firm of solicitors. By 1838, however, the natural bent of Armstrong's mind was bursting the bonds of red tape, for in the *Mechanics' Magazine* in the course of the year appeared a suggestion by him for an important improvement in hydraulic machinery, which he called an "accumulator." The hydraulic crane was another of his inventions, first explained in a lecture delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, in Nov., 1845. He now, by the aid of some friends, erected one of his hydraulic cranes on Newcastle quay, and so speedily demonstrated its superiority to all others in existence that almost before knowing it he had become a professional engineer, though still retaining a nominal connection with the law. Five years earlier he had invented the hydro-electric machine, which in 1846 procured his admission into the Royal Society, and has ever since, in one form or another, proved a powerful means for producing frictional electricity. In that year the die was cast, and the Elswick Engineering Works established. Henceforth the law knew the amateur mechanic no more, and in future the manufacture of heavy ordnance and hydraulic cranes claimed his attention. The Crimean War turned the minds of engineers to lethal weapons, and in Armstrong's case resulted in the invention of the breechloading cannon so widely associated with his name. This gun was finally adopted by the Government, though not before the inventor had to surmount vexatious delays and the *vis inertiae* of vested interests and official dislike to an "outsider." On Armstrong presenting the patents to the State he was knighted, and appointed chief engineer of rifled ordnance. The next few years of his life were engrossed in improving his gun, and extending the principle on which it was constructed to cannon of all sizes. The result was that three thousand of them were, between 1859 and 1862, introduced into the service. But by 1861 there began to be a revolution in favour of the old muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns, which at short ranges, and when of less

calibre, were discovered by Armstrong himself to be more effectual in penetrating iron plates than the rifled cannon, and, moreover, it was complained that in actual warfare the Armstrong gun often caused injury to those serving it. The result was that the Government ceased to use it. Armstrong then resigned his appointment, and, returning to Elswick, has ever since contrived to turn out heavy ordnance for all who choose to buy; his guns, despite the dislike of the English official class to them, being in daily use in all countries, from Russia to the Bonney River, where they may be seen in possession of the palm-oil plantations of that unhealthy region. In 1863 he presided over the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, delivering on that occasion an address on the exhaustion of the coal fields, which led to the appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject. The Elswick works extend for nearly a mile along the Tyne, cover forty acres of ground, and employ more than three thousand workmen. Sir William is a C.B., an LL.D. of Cambridge (1862), a D.C.L. of Oxford (1870), and is a knight of various foreign orders, and member of several Continental academies and learned societies. He has also filled the office of president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineering.

Arnaud, FANNY (b. 1802, d. 1870), better known in this country under her married name of Mme. Charles Reybaud. Her husband was an author of some note, and when in Paris she contributed stories to the *feuilleton* of his journal, the *Constitutionnel*, and also to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Her chief works are *Le Moine de Chablais*, *La Dernière Bohémienne*, *Le Cabaret de Caubert*, and *Les Anciens Couvents de Paris*, the last of which has been translated into English.

Arndt, ERNST MORITZ (b. 1769, d. 1860), German poet, became professor at Greifswalde in 1806. He set himself, in company with many other thinkers, to work at this time to form a national resistance to Napoleon, and his patriotic songs, *The Spirit of the Age*, *Where is the German Fatherland?* and many others, were immensely popular. In 1812 he published a tract on the *Landwehr* and *Landsturm* (the militia and *levée en masse*). In 1818 he was appointed professor of history at the University of Bonn, but was soon suspended because of his liberal opinions. In 1840, however, he was restored to his Chair, and in 1848-9 was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfurt.

E. M. Arndt, *Autobiography*; W. Neumann, *E. M. Arndt; eine Biographie*.

Arnim, E. VON and L. A. VON. [BETTINA.]

Arnim, HARRY KARL EDOUARD, COUNT VON (b. 1824, d. 1881), Prussian diplomatist, was the son of Count Heinrich von Arnim (q.v.), and was born in Pomerania. Having studied at the University of Berlin, he entered the

diplomatic service, and after occupying subordinate positions at Munich and Vienna, and being sent as extraordinary envoy to Lisbon in 1862, he was in 1864 appointed ambassador and plenipotentiary at Rome, a position which he held till the fall of Pius IX.'s temporal power in 1870. During the time of the Œcumenical Council he made himself prominent by his support of Dr. Döllinger and his party, and by his resolute opposition to the doctrine of Infallibility. For these services his Government bestowed on him the title of Count, and in March, 1871, he was summoned to Brussels, to take part in the negotiations which resulted in the Peace of Frankfurt. In the same summer he acted as the first representative of Germany in France since the war, and early in the following year was appointed Ambassador of the German Empire in Paris. It soon became evident, however—and the evidence is confirmed by published correspondence—that, in spite of their early friendship, the Count was no longer in favour with Prince Bismarck. The alleged causes of offence were mainly the three following: obstruction to the immediate payment of the war indemnity; connivance at the warlike manifestoes of certain French prelates; and, above all, intrigues with the Royalist parties, tending to bring about the fall of Thiers and the ministry in May, 1873. There can be no doubt that Bismarck feared that the success of his extremely difficult line of policy towards France at this time was being frustrated by the independence of a man who was likely to be a dangerous rival. Whatever was the reason, in the spring of 1874 Arnim was recalled from Paris, and sent into honourable exile at Constantinople. But he never entered upon his new position, for during the summer his Roman despatches and correspondence with Dr. Döllinger four years before were published in Vienna, and, in spite of denials, he was detained in Germany on half-pay. Soon afterwards, Prince Hohenlohe, his successor in the Parisian Embassy, accused him of having purloined a large number of important State documents, referring to the Papal succession, from the archives of that embassy. In October he was arrested near Stettin, and imprisoned at Berlin. The trial lasted three months. The Count produced some of the documents, and pleaded that others were his own private property, but was condemned to three months' imprisonment and costs. He appealed against the sentence, but on a second trial in June, 1875, the term of imprisonment was increased to nine months. At this time Count Arnim was living at Lausanne, ostensibly for the sake of his health. A few months later, a pamphlet entitled *Pro Nihilo* appeared anonymously, and it was at once assumed that he was the author. It is an elaborate defence of his conduct during his tenure of office in Paris. It is written in a tone of violent abuse, and

attributes his fall entirely to Bismarck's irritable jealousy and petty spite, basing its accusations chiefly on an account of a stormy interview in Sept., 1873, during which Bismarck is said to have charged Arnim with conspiring with the Empress to thwart his policy. Such an attack upon the Government naturally attracted much attention at the time, and in the spring of 1876 the Count was prosecuted on the charge of high treason and insolent libel against the Emperor and Chancellor. The trial lasted till October, 1877, when Count Arnim was sentenced, in absence, *per contumaciam*, to five years' penal servitude. After this he prudently continued to live in exile. In the two following years, 1878 and 1879, he published two pamphlets, *Der Nuntius kommt* and *Quid faciamus nos?* in which he criticised the attitude of Prince Bismarck towards the Ultramontane party during the *Kulturkampf*, after the enactment of the Falk Laws. But the change of tone in these works from the animus of the earlier pamphlet is so marked that they seem almost intended to prepare the way for a reconciliation. All his appeals, however, were in vain; even his offer to return and stand his trial in person was refused, and he died in exile.

Chas. Lowe, *Prince Bismarck: an Historical Biography*.

Arnim, HEINRICH ALEXANDER, COUNT VON (b. 1798, d. 1861), Prussian statesman, entered the diplomatic service in 1820, and was attached to the legations of several European countries. In 1834 he was attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin. In 1840 he was sent as ambassador to Brussels, in 1846 was transferred to the embassy at Paris. In 1848 he came to Berlin, and tried to get Prussia to take the lead in proclaiming the unity of Germany, and summoning a German Parliament. In March of this year Arnim was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. His tenure of the office, however, lasted only a few weeks. In 1849 he was chosen to represent the Schleweidnitz district in the Prussian Chamber, where he joined the German Opposition party.

Arnim-Boytzenburg, ADOLF HEINRICH, COUNT (b. 1803, d. 1868), Prussian statesman, born at Berlin, early distinguished himself by his administration of minor provincial offices, and on the accession of Friedrich Wilhelm IV., in 1840, was appointed President of Posen, in the hope that he might conciliate the religious and national malcontents of Poland. Though his endeavours were not altogether successful, he was raised in 1842 to the position of Prime Minister of the Interior, and for the next three years was the king's chief adviser, and the principal, though often unwilling, agent of his projected reforms. But under a master who theorised and hesitated, who rejected his scheme of constitution, strove after ideals no

longer possible, and showed his sentimental affection for his subjects by measures of despotic repression, the Count found his position growing daily more difficult, and though he bore the brunt of increasing unpopularity with generous self-denial, he was obliged in 1846 to give in his resignation. Next year the king was forced to issue his patent offering a Constitution, but it was now too late. The revolutionary movements of 1848 began. The king issued his patent of March 18th, and, abandoned by his Ministers, appealed again to Count Arnim. Whilst awaiting his decision the king gave the order for the withdrawal of the troops, an order that dealt the death-blow to the old Prussian monarchy. Next day the Count took office, and though the refusal of Camphausen and the Liberal leaders to act in concert with him allowed him to hold it for only ten days, he secured the maintenance of the popular Constitution by the "Pledges" of March 22nd. Summoned to the National Assembly in Frankfurt, he declared the impossibility of Prussia's entrance into a German Confederation on terms of mere equality or subordination. At the end of the year, and again in 1849, he was elected to the Second Chamber, taking his seat on the Right Centre. He became a member of the Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) in 1853, and the rest of his life was chiefly occupied in defending the just rights of the landowners (*Junkers*) and defining their duties.

***Arnold, ARTHUR** (b. 1833), politician and social reformer, first became prominent during the period of the cotton famine, being appointed assistant commissioner under the Public Works Act (1863), and continuing to reside in Lancashire for the next three years. In 1864 he published a large work on the *History of the Cotton Famine*. He then travelled for two years in the east of Europe and in Africa, and on his return published an account of his tour, entitled *From the Levant*. Having been appointed first editor of the *Echo*, he succeeded in raising his new paper to a large circulation and wide influence. In 1873 he contested Huntingdon unsuccessfully. In the following year he was invited to become a candidate for Northampton, but declined; and in 1875, having resigned his position on the *Echo*, he undertook a journey through Russia and Persia, of which he published an account, *Through Persia by Caravan*, in 1877. In 1879-80 he published *Social Politics*, a reprint of articles for magazines, advocating the main reforms of the Liberal programme; and *Free Land*, in which he urges the abolition of the custom of entail, and of all difficulties in the way of land transfer and registration. In 1880 he was returned as member for Salford, and was elected chairman of the Greek Committee, to extend the

boundaries of the Hellenic Kingdom, and in 1882 he brought forward in Parliament the resolutions in favour of uniformity of franchise and redistribution of political power. In 1885 he was defeated for the North division of Salford.

***Arnold, EDWIN** (b. 1832), famous as a poet, and well known as a journalist, was educated at King's School, Rochester; King's College, London; and at Oxford. He won the Newdigate prize in 1852, and graduated in honours two years later. He was soon afterwards appointed principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency. He resigned the post in 1861. From that time forward he contributed largely to periodical literature, often on Indian questions and Sanscrit literature. His connection with the *Daily Telegraph* began on his return from India in 1861. Of this newspaper he was editor for many years, and as editor enjoyed the distinction of having arranged, on behalf of the proprietors, the expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria, and that of Mr. Henry Stanley to Africa. His articles, particularly at the time of the Russo-Turkish War, have attracted great attention. His chief claim to public notice is in the character of a poet. Opening up—for the first time since Sir William Jones, with any largeness of research or popularity of treatment—the vast treasures of Sanscrit poetry, he has acquired an individual reputation, not only as a writer of melodious English verse, but as an imaginative poet of fine feeling and rare culture. His *Light of Asia* (1st edition 1879) very speedily passed through no fewer than twenty-six editions in England alone, and its popularity in America has been no less remarkable. Only second to the success of this extraordinary book has been that of its companion volumes. Judged by the popular voice, there can be no question that Mr. Arnold's place is in the front rank of modern poets. Among his other works are *Grielda: a Tragedy* (1856), *The Poets of Greece* (1869), *Pearls of Faith* (1883), *Indian Idylls* (1883), *The Secret of Death, and other Poems* (1885), *The Song Celestial* (1885).

***Arnold, MATTHEW** (b. 1822), eldest son of the famous public-school teacher, the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby (q.v.), and famous himself as poet, scholar, critic, and theologian, was born at Laleham, near Staines. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. Winning the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1843, he graduated in honours a year later, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. From 1847 to 1851 he acted as private secretary to the late Lord Lansdowne. In 1851 he was appointed Lay Inspector of Schools under the Committee of Council on Education. In 1859, as foreign assistant-commissioner to the commissioners appointed to inquire into

the state of education on the Continent, he travelled in France, Germany, and Holland, and submitted a report to the Government in 1860. The following year his records were published. His official duties took him to the Continent again in 1865, to procure information respecting schools for the middle and upper classes. In 1868 Mr. Arnold published the results of his researches in a volume entitled *The Schools and Universities of the Continent*. He resigned the official position held with honour for nearly thirty-five years in 1886. Mr. Arnold's activity as a poet began and ended somewhat early in his career. His Newdigate poem, *Cromwell*, was printed in 1843. Five years later the *Strayed Reveller* appeared, signed simply "A." In 1853 the volume *Empedocles, and other Poems*, was published anonymously. The following year a volume, consisting of poems selected from the two earlier volumes, appeared under the author's name. A second series was published somewhat later, and then the volumes of 1848 and 1853 were withdrawn from circulation. The reception given to the new poet was at first cordial, but not enthusiastic. The *Athenaeum* in 1854 judged his narrative poems to be better than his lyric poems. In some of the latter he was said to have aimed at a simplicity which on proof turned out to be puerility. The *Edinburgh Review* in 1856 was more friendly. For combined culture and fine natural feeling in the matter of versification, the northern critic found no living poet superior to Mr. Arnold. His reputation as a poet grew so rapidly that in 1857, three years after his first acknowledged volume, he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford. He held the Chair until 1867. A tragedy after the antique, *Merope*, published in the year of his election to the Oxford professorship, makes up, with *New Poems* (1869), almost the whole sum of his poetic labours. As a poet his rank is undoubtedly high. Distinctly a Wordsworthian, not uninfluenced by the neo-romantic movement of the century, he is by no means destitute of individual claims. Perhaps, when the sum of other labours can be justly and impartially computed, it will be a subject of regret that Mr. Arnold's period of poetic activity was almost as brief, and quite as early, as that of Coleridge. In his professorial capacity he produced two series of lectures, which served to establish his position as scholar and literary critic. The first was *On Translating Homer*, published in 1861. The second was on *The Study of Celtic Literature*, published in 1868. Between these two, in 1865, a series of *Essays in Criticism* appeared. As a critic Mr. Arnold probably ranks with the best, not only of our age or century, but of our literature. His method is analytical; his aim is simplicity and lucidity. He has faith in fixed principles, but is not without the insight and sympathy that are necessary to the just application of

rigid canons. In 1870 Mr. Arnold published an essay on political and social criticism, entitled *Culture and Anarchy*, in which, even more than in his other works, his genius for definition is displayed. In 1882 he published *Irish Essays, and Others*. His political sympathies are not with the cause of the people as the people's advocates understand it. With mingled ridicule and indignation he exposes what he deems to be the emptiness of the "middle-class" ideals, the want of delicacy and "sweet reasonableness" in the battle-cries and watchwords of orthodox Liberalism, the paltry insignificance of aim in all party politicians. For relief from political and social evils he chiefly looks to "culture," especially in the form of a higher education for the middle classes, and to a breaking-down of all exclusiveness, whether of dissent or professional caste. It is clear that the vigour of his proposals, especially in recent years, frees him from the charge of political quietism. In 1871 he published an essay on Puritanism and the Church of England, entitled *St. Paul and Protestantism*; in 1873, *Literature and Dogma*; in 1875, *God and the Bible*; and in 1877, *Last Essays on Church and State*. These writings on theological subjects were put forth as helps towards a better apprehension of the Bible. Dealing with the supernatural aspects of Christianity from what was considered a rationalistic standpoint, they were fiercely assailed and ardently defended. No longer able to rest content with the earlier dogma and interpretation, but sensitively shrinking from the blundering assurance of an unsympathetic rationalism, he, in his own words, wanders "between two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born." The keynote of his work is a yearning for calm peace and beauty in a restless and hideous world; but trusting to the gradual increase of sweetness and light, and to the final authority of the remnant or elect, he refuses either to despair or to close his eyes to the reality of things as they are. Mr. Arnold's minor publications are too numerous for mention. A lecturing tour in America in 1883-4 resulted in two lectures, one on *Emerson* and the other on the principle and value of *Numbers*. Mr. Arnold received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh in 1869 and from Oxford in 1870.

ARNOLD, THOMAS (b. 1795, d. 1842), headmaster of Rugby, was born at East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and was sent to Winchester College at the age of twelve. Four years later he was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he joined a small clique of friends, of which John Keble and John Taylor Coleridge were also members. In 1814 he obtained a first class in classics, in 1815 a fellowship at Oriel and the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay; and in 1817 the Chancellor's prize for the

English essay. He continued to reside on his fellowship till 1819, when, having been ordained, he retired to Laleham-on-Thames, purposing to devote his life to the preparation of young men for the universities. Next year he married Mary Penrose, daughter of the Rev. John Penrose. The eight quiet years at Laleham were chiefly marked by his increasing knowledge of men, especially of the poor, and his introduction to German literature, through Niebuhr's *History of Rome*. In 1827, the head-mastership of Rugby having fallen vacant, Arnold was with difficulty induced to become a candidate, and was elected on the strength of the famous letter from Dr. Hawkins, in which it was prophesied that "he would change the face of education all through the public schools of England." He removed to Rugby in 1828, and this was the centre of his work for the remaining fourteen years of his life. His extraordinary success as a head-master was due first to his wide sympathies and high vitality, secondly to a few simple principles that his example has changed from paradoxes into truisms. His constant endeavour was to raise the standard of duty, and by teaching and example to encourage the pursuit of a healthy religious life. Morality, and not cleverness, was the final aim of education. But the best memorials of his thoughts on Virtue and her all-importance are the six volumes of sermons, published at intervals from 1829, and for the most part preached in Rugby chapel. As a teacher, he looked for promise rather than performance, joyfully welcoming the smallest sign of original thought. He rarely imparted information, but taught by questioning. Whilst strenuously supporting the study of classics as the best basis of education, he was the first to introduce modern languages, modern history, and mathematics into the regular and necessary school course. In his management of the school his first principle was to place entire confidence in the boys themselves. At the same time he gave large powers into the hands of the sixth-form boys, who came more directly under his own influence, and he maintained an organised system of "fagging." Unpromising boys, or those whom he suspected of exercising an evil moral influence, he did not hesitate to remove at the end, or even in the middle, of term. This apparent harshness in individual cases, added to his breadth of mind, raised distrust in the minds of parents and the guardians of the school, so that for a time the numbers diminished. But the chief cause of this temporary unpopularity was his attitude on political and ecclesiastical questions. His views on religion in relation to society were no doubt largely influenced by his long and intimate friendship with Chevalier Bunsen, whom he met in Rome in 1827. In 1829 Dr. Arnold published his

first pamphlet, entitled *The Christian Duty of Conceding the Roman Catholic Claims*. Two years later he started a journal called *The Englishman's Register*, in the interest of the poor, but it was unsuccessful. In 1833 he issued a pamphlet on the *Principles of Church Reform*, hoping to suggest a means of escape from the "calamity" of disestablishment, then thought to be imminent. As a step in the right direction, he proposed the use of the national churches by different sects in succession, an unimportant detail seized upon and magnified by his opponents with jubilant hostility. He watched the growth of the "Oxford party" with apprehension, though interested in it as involving so many of his former friends; but when the movement suddenly developed (about 1836), interest was converted into alarm and disgust, and in an article called *The Oxford Malignants*, for the *Edinburgh Review*, he attacked the Judaisers, as he delighted to name them, with unusual vehemence and bitterness. At the same time his dissatisfaction with Benthamism and the so-called political economy of the day, his opposition to the admission of Jews to the Government of England, his hatred of the impartial infidelity that can afford to patronise the Christian doctrines, his recognition of the narrowness which he thought characteristic of Dissenters, tended to separate him altogether from the main Liberal body. Hence he was assailed from both sides, from Oxford and from London, where he had been invited to become a member of the new University's senate; but, after the rejection of his proposal for a compulsory religious though unsectarian examination, he withdrew with disappointment in 1838. In the midst of his cares of school work and the bitterness of controversy, he nevertheless found time to publish his edition of his favourite author, Thucydides (1830-35), valuable alike for its text and its geographical annotations, and to elaborate the first three volumes of his projected *History of Rome* (1838-43), the two first being chiefly based on Niebuhr, besides several articles on later Roman history published after his death. He also found relief from present troubles in frequent travels abroad and visits to his holiday home of Fox How, near Rydal, where he enjoyed the friendship of Wordsworth. About 1840, partly owing, no doubt, to the extraordinary success of his pupils at the universities, the tide of his unpopularity began to turn. The surest sign of the revulsion was his appointment in 1841 as Regius professor of history in Oxford, and the unusual enthusiasm aroused by his inaugural address. But he had not completed his first year's course of lectures, when, on the last Sunday of the Rugby term, he arose "to tread, in the summer morning, the road of death, at a call unforeseen, sudden!" He died of angina

pectoris, on the last day of his forty-seventh year.

See Stanley's *Life of Dr. Arnold*; and Tom Brown's *Schooldays*, by Thomas Hughes.
[H. W. N.]

Arnold, WILLIAM DELAFIELD (b. 1828, d. 1859), was a son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. He became a soldier, and was afterwards appointed director of public education in the Punjab. He published a volume of essays *On Social and Indian Subjects*, and is also the author of a novel—*Oakfield; or, Fellowship in the East*, an account of the trials of a young soldier, who in the army endeavoured to live in accordance with the principles of Christianity. He died at Gibraltar on his homeward voyage from India. Some beautiful lines have been written on his death by his brother, Matthew Arnold.

Arnott, DR. NEIL (b. 1788, d. 1874), physician, philosopher, and inventor, was a native of Arbroath. He was educated at Aberdeen, first at the grammar-school (1798-1801), and then at Marischal College, where he graduated M.A. in 1805. During his Arts course he served as shop-assistant to a druggist, and in the year after graduating he acquired what scanty medical knowledge he could find at the ill-equipped college. In 1806 he came to London, and attended classes at St. George's Hospital. In 1807-11 he made two voyages to China as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1811 he commenced practice in London. In 1813 he obtained the diploma of membership of the College of Surgeons, and in 1814 he received M.D. from his *Alma Mater*. He became physician to both the French and Spanish embassies, retaining the latter post to the close of his life. In 1838 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1855 he retired from practice. In 1813 Arnott delivered a course of lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry at the Philomathic Institution, and in 1825 he gave a course on medical physics in his own house. In 1827 the first volume of the *Physics* appeared, and, being received with unprecedented favour, was soon translated into the principal Continental languages. In 1836 Arnott was nominated by the Crown to the senate of London University, and he took an active part in planning the examinations for degrees in medicine (1836) and in science (1859). In 1838 he published *Warming and Ventilation*, in the preface to which he states why he declined to take out a patent for any of his inventions. Above all, he consistently maintained advanced views on education generally. In his *Survey of Human Progress* (1861) he set forth his views on the subject, and followed this up in 1870 by a clever pamphlet. In 1864-65 appeared a thoroughly revised edition of the *Physics*.

(the sixth), with additional chapters. A separate work on *Medical Physics*, intended to contain his medical inventions and views, was never completed. In 1867 he published a remarkable tract on the simplification of arithmetic. Dr. Arnott's numerous inventions grew out of the exigencies of his practice, and his steadily philanthropic attitude of mind. The heat-transferrer was described in the *Physics* (1827). The hydrostatic bed was devised for the relief of a lady patient (1832). The famous close stove was described in a lecture before the Royal Institution in 1836. In 1842 the chimney ventilating valve, the most widely adopted of his inventions, was in extensive use. In 1846 he secured a fresh atmosphere of uniform temperature in Brompton Hospital for Consumption, and in 1849 he devised a ventilating gasometer pump for the new York Hospital. In 1854 he expounded to the Society of Arts the principle of the smokeless grate, and exhibited its working; and he gave a full description of the invention in the new edition of *Warming and Ventilation* (1855). For this invention the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. His improved methods in surgery and medicine, and his inventions for the relief of pain, were numerous and important. In 1855 he was awarded the gold medal in hygiene, etc., at the Paris Exhibition of that year, for his discoveries, the Emperor adding the Cross of the Legion of Honour. We may adopt the words of the committee of jurors:—"Dr. Arnott, by his inventive genius, by his profound knowledge of the physical sciences, of which his useful applications to medicine and to hygiene exceed those of any other man, by the originality of his views and the fruitfulness of his methods, has made for himself a place apart." Dr. Arnott was a zealous pioneer of sanitary reform. He munificently contributed to the promotion of the study of experimental physics in the four Scottish Universities, and in London University (£2,000 each). He was an excellent linguist, and could play on a variety of instruments.

Biographical Memoir of Dr. Neil Arnott, by Professor Bain, in the Transactions of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, vol. I. (privately printed). [A. F. M.]

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S. (b. 1794, d. 1885), a well-known physician, was born at Chapel, in the county of Fife. He was for many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and professor of surgery in King's College, London. He was one of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, and in 1860 was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. Mr. Arnott was the author of various papers upon medical subjects; the

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most valuable is one on the *Secondary Effects of Inflammation of the Veins* (1829).

Arrest, H. L. D'. [D'ARREST.]

ARROWSMITH, JOHN (b. 1790, d. 1873), was one of a family of professional geographers, whose name has been connected with cartography in England for upwards of a century. The first of the name was Aaron Arrowsmith, born at Wenston, in Durham, in 1750. When young, Aaron Arrowsmith came to London, and was employed by Carey the engraver, but soon entering on business for himself, attracted attention by his large chart of the world on Mercator's projection, and by the map on the globular projection, which he produced four years later, accompanied by a volume of explanations. From this period to his death in 1823 his name was regarded as a guarantee of sound work, a fact recognised by the Admiralty in appointing him Hydrographer. At that period the office was not as it is at present—one bestowed on the head of the Naval Department, charged with the production of sea charts. His sons, Aaron and Samuel, kept up the traditions of their father, the elder being the compiler of the *Eton Comparative Atlas*, of a Biblical atlas, and of various text-books of geography at one time extensively used in schools. John, who was for so many years so familiar a personage to all members and *habitués* of the Royal Geographical Society, was their cousin. Like his uncle, he was born at Wenston, and in 1810 joined him in London. In 1834 he issued the *London Atlas*, then the best collection of its kind in existence, and in the course of the next thirty years followed it up with several other excellent publications. Most of the maps in the Geographical Society's publications were by him, and for John Arrowsmith to draft the map of an explorer's travels was regarded as giving his work an additional claim on the regard of the world. His house in Soho, where he resided nearly all his life, was a spot well known to Livingstone and other travellers. Here the genial old gentleman, tall and vigorous, dispensed an unassuming hospitality, and was held in great esteem. He was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1863 received the patrons' gold medal "for the very important services he had rendered to geographical science." Almost to the last he was at work, and never for a day abated his interest in his beloved science.

ARTHUR, CHESTER ALLAN (b. 1830, d. 1886), twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont. After taking his degree at Union College Mr. Arthur commenced the practice of law in New York, where he soon became prominent in the Republican party, of which he was one of the original members. On the outbreak of the Civil War, General Morgan entrusted

him with the armament and commissariat of the New York troops, a duty which he fulfilled with such promptitude that he rapidly became engineer-in-chief, inspector-general, and quartermaster-general. From 1871 to 1878 he was Collector of the port of New York City. When the Republican party split during the canvass for the next election, Mr. Arthur adopted the "Stalwart" side, and when General Grant was defeated by the "Anti-Stalwart" Mr. Garfield, as Republican candidate for the presidency, Mr. Arthur was nominated Vice-President, that both divisions of the party might be represented on the ticket. Hence, the Republicans having been successful in the election, and President Garfield having died at the hands of an assassin, Mr. Arthur succeeded to the presidency, Sept. 19th, 1881, not without grave misgivings amongst his opponents in his own party and throughout the country in general. After an uneventful tenure of office, he was succeeded in 1885 by Mr. Cleveland.

Arthur, PRINCE. [CONNAUGHT, DUKE OF.]

ARZOUT, ANTOINE MAURICE APPOLLINAIRE COUNT, French statesman and financier (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1858), though he served in a civil capacity in Belgium and on the Rhine under the first Empire, found no difficulty in transferring his support to the Bourbon cause after its triumph, and in 1819 he was appointed Councillor of State and Peer of France. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, hoping to prevent further bloodshed, he accompanied M. de Sémonville to St. Cloud, and induced Charles X. to repeal the ordinances. But it was too late. Nevertheless, he held several important positions in the administration of the new Government, and in 1834 was appointed Governor of the Bank of France, a post which he continued to occupy after the revolution of 1848. In 1851 he was a member of the Deliberative Assembly to supersede the Council of State, and in the next year he became a senator. The five different Governments which he faithfully served owed much to his diligence, integrity, and knowledge of finance.

ASBJÖRNSEN, PETER CHRISTIAN (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1885), famous as a collector of folk-lore, a political economist, and a zoologist, was born at Christiania, of parents so poor that they were able to give him only the barest education. In 1833 he had managed to scrape together sufficient means to enter the University of Christiania, but did not graduate for some years later, being obliged to intermit a semester or two in order to earn, as a private tutor, the means with which to pursue his studies. During this time he picked up many traditional tales from the peasantry, but it was not until 1838 that the fruits of these labours were brought before the world. Then, for the first time, he dis-

covered that Jørgen Moe, a rural "pastor," had been engaged in the same task. Henceforward the two friends worked in partnership, and in 1842 appeared the first joint collection of the now celebrated Norwegian folk-lore. At first the publishers looked askance at these "nursery tales," while the critics were only too ready to confirm the public in their indifference; but once the merit of the new writer was recognised, contempt gave place to admiration. Asbjørnsen's next work was his *Norske Huldre-Eventyr* (1845-8), or *Mountain Spirit Stories*, designed as much to exhibit the romantic scenery and hardy life of his countrymen as to embalm the floating literature of spirits, and fairies, and "nisser," and as such they are still valued in Norway. In 1849, as the result of a cruise which he took to the Mediterranean on board a warship, Asbjørnsen published some sketches of sea life, which were well received, and during the next two years added still further to his reputation by some zoological researches which he made on the Norwegian coast, aided by a grant from the university. Among these discoveries was the *Brisinga endecacnemos*, a deep-sea starfish, which afforded one of the earliest inkings of the relationship of the cretaceous echinodermata, and may be said to have suggested those deep-sea dredging expeditions of thirty or forty years later. In 1856 Asbjørnsen entered on a new department of study, for he left for Germany to study forest science, and on his return was appointed forest inspector, during his tenure of which office he did much to draw general attention to the necessity for attending more carefully to the wealth which Norway possessed in her rapidly decreasing fir woods. Next year he was sent to Denmark, Holland, and Germany, to investigate the peat industries of those countries, and on his return was appointed peat commissioner, which post he retained till 1876, when he retired on account of advancing years, and was pensioned. In 1878, the zoological collection which he had made during his travels, and not secured by the nation, was purchased for the Dublin Museum of Science and Art. In 1871 appeared a new collection of Norwegian stories, with additions by Moe, and in 1879 a complete edition of the *Norske Folke-og Huldre-Eventyr*, with illustrations by the best Norwegian artists. This collection and the previous one have been translated into Swedish, German; and French, and various editions have appeared in English by Dasent, Gosse, Brækstad, and Andersen. His *Juletræet* or *Christmas Tree*, a series of stories for children, were issued in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1866, but though good of their kind, they were eclipsed by the vastly superior work in the same line by H. C. Andersen. The Danish creator of fairy tales was his master in literary skill, dramatic power, and weirdness

of imagination. But from a scientific point of view Asbjørnsen stands on a distinctly different, and perhaps higher, level. The Dane created beings out of his own dreams; the Norwegian collected the history of those who had, from the remotest ages, been floating about in the unwritten literature of the peasants. He was thus almost the founder of a new science. In addition to the books already mentioned, Asbjørnsen translated several popular treatises from English and German, and published in what may be called his official line of life, *Natural History for Children*, in 6 vols. (1839-49), *On Woods and on Grazing Places* (1861), and *Peat and Peat Cutting* (1868). Asbjørnsen was a man of the kindest disposition, genial to all, and notable for his English-looking face.

Vie et les Œuvres de P. Chr. Asbjørnsen, par Alfred Larsen (1873), and, in addition to a preface by Brækstad to his translation of the folk tales, a sketch by Gosse in *Round the Yule Log* (1881). [R. B.]

Ashantee, THE KINGS OF:—(1) OSAI TUTU QUAMINA (*d.* 1824) ascended the throne in 1800. A man of great ambition, he maintained a large army, with which he ravaged Fanteeland, and even ventured to attack Cape Coast Castle (1817). An embassy was sent to him and friendly relations established. In 1824, however, in consequence of our informal protectorate over Fanteeland, we were compelled to declare war against him, in which Sir C. McCarthy, the Governor of Cape Coast, was utterly defeated and slain at Esmacow. Osei Tutu died on the same day.

Bowdich, *Mission to Ashantee* (1819).

(2) OSAI OKOTO (*d.* 1838) continued the war until he was utterly defeated at Dudowah (1826), and compelled five years afterwards to renounce by treaty his claims to the lands south of the Prah. The remainder of his reign was peaceful.

(3) OSAI QUAKU DUAH (*d.* 1867) was at first on friendly relations with the British, and made no objection to their formal acceptance of the Fantee protectorate in 1852. In 1862 came a quarrel with Governor Pine about a runaway slave, and, in consequence, a renewal of hostilities. The Cape force, however, consisting of West India negroes, was decimated by dysentery, and the enterprise was abandoned.

(4) * COFFEE CALCALI (*b.* 1837) succeeded to the throne of his father in 1867. Shortly before, the Gold Coast territory had been redistributed between England and Holland, and the town of Elmina, over which King Coffee claimed a protectorate, passed into the hands of our Government, which refused to pay the tribute he demanded. Relations were further strained when the Ashantee king, acting under the advice of a war party, seized some missionaries and refused to give them up. In January, 1873, an Ashantee

force invaded the British protectorate and attacked Elmina, from which they were driven off by Colonel Festing, R.M.A. An expedition was organised by the English Government, and Sir Garnet Wolseley sent out as Administrator in October, while Captain Glover, R.N., with native troops, effected a diversion from the Volta. King Coffee's demands were at first couched in terms of arrogance, but his troops having been defeated at Abracampa on Nov. 5th, and when in the following year the Prah was crossed (Jan. 18th), and the last stand at Amoaful (Jan. 31st) was a failure, he fled from his capital, Coomassie, which human sacrifices had turned into a charnel-house. It was fired and then evacuated. On Feb. 13th peace was concluded at Fommanah, by which King Coffee agreed to pay a war indemnity, to respect the British protectorate, to keep the road between Coomassie and the Prah open, and to put an end to human sacrifices. In 1874 he was deposed by his subjects, and his brother Wemsah became king in his stead, nor were his subsequent efforts to regain the throne successful. Wemsah in 1881 sent a gold axe to the Queen, in token of friendship.

Captain Brackenbury, *The Ashantee War*, and accounts of the war by F. Boyle, Winwood Reade, and H. M. Stanley. [L. C. S.]

* **Ashbourne, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GIBSON, BARON, LL.D.** (*b.* 1837), is the son of the late William Gibson of Rockforest, Tipperary. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the first gold medal in history, English literature, and political science; graduated B.A. 1858, M.A. 1861, and Hon. LL.D. 1881. He was called to the Irish bar in 1860, and in 1872 took silk. After unsuccessfully contesting Waterford in 1874, he was returned for Dublin University in 1875, and again in 1877 and 1880. Mr. Gibson was Attorney-General for Ireland from 1877 to 1880; and, on the fall of the Conservative ministry, he became one of the leaders of the Opposition, being chosen, in particular, to lead the attack on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill of 1882. In 1885 he became Lord Chancellor of Ireland and a member of the Cabinet in Lord Salisbury's administration, and was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Ashbourne. He introduced soon afterwards a Bill to facilitate the purchasing clauses of the Irish Land Act.

Ashburton, ALEXANDER BARING, BARON (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1848), financier and politician, was the son of Sir Francis Baring (q.v.). He passed several years of his early life in America conducting the transatlantic business for his father. In 1812 he entered parliament as member for Taunton. He was a Whig in politics until at the time of the Reform Bill he joined the side of the Tories, and he supported all the measures

of Sir Robert Peel, with the exception of the repeal of the Corn Laws, to which he was strongly opposed. In 1835 he was raised to the peerage, and in 1842 was sent by Sir R. Peel as special commissioner to the United States to settle the disputes about the Maine boundary, Daniel Webster being the representative of the United States. His mission was highly successful, and the treaty was signed that same year. It is generally known as the Ashburton Treaty. Lord Ashburton was a great lover of the fine arts, and amassed a very valuable collection of pictures.

Ashburton, WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING, BARON (b. 1799, d. 1864), was eldest son of Alexander Baring Lord Ashburton. He entered the house as M.P. for Metford, and held the posts of Secretary of the Board of Control and Paymaster of the Forces. In 1855 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and in 1860 was appointed president of the Geographical Society. Lord Ashburton was head of the great house of Baring Bros., and is well known for the energy and earnestness with which he advocated the teaching of "Common Things" in the national schools.

***Ashley, THE HON. EVELYN** (b. 1836), son of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1874 he was elected to represent Poole in the Liberal interest, and in 1880 was returned for the Isle of Wight, the same constituency rejecting him in 1885. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in 1882 he succeeded Mr. Courtney as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Ashley has published the concluding volume of Lord Dalling's *Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston*, and an abridged edition of the work in 1879.

***Assollant, JEAN BAPTISTE ALFRED** (b. 1827), French man of letters, was born at Aubusson (Creuse), and at the age of about twenty-five made a visit to the United States, which supplied the subject of his first noteworthy appearance in literature, three brilliant, if rather exaggerated, sketches of American life, entitled *Acacia*, *Les Butterfly*, and *Une Fantaisie Américaine* (1858). After this, romances, novels, and fairy tales succeeded each other with great rapidity. But his real strength lies in the brilliant wit and pungency of his social and political articles and pamphlets, published for the most part in *La Presse*, which was suspended for two months owing to his attacks upon the Government in 1864. His description of British policy in *Canonnières à vos Pièces* in 1861, when an Anglo-American war seemed inevitable, is a model of sarcastic invective, as is the pamphlet, *À Ceux qui Pensent Encore* (1861), an appeal for liberty against the tyranny of the Empire. Together with M. Raspail he contested a division of Paris in the Republican

interest in 1869, but failed, and in the elections of 1871 he was again unsuccessful. In *Le Marseille* he resolutely opposed the opportunist Government of the succeeding years.

Astor, JOHN JACOB (b. 1763, d. 1848), was an American merchant prince. He came from Walderf, in Germany, in 1779; he joined his elder brother as a dealer in musical instruments in London. When he was twenty, he purchased a small stock of furs, and began business on his own account in New York. He traded in furs with the Indians, and pushed his business as far as the Columbia River, on which he founded the City of Astoria in 1811. He also engaged in the Canton trade, and bought land in New York. He realised an immense fortune, to which his son succeeded. He left \$400,000 to the famous Astor Library, which he founded in New York, and \$50,000 to the poor of his native village. The incidents of the founding of *Astoria* are related by Washington Irving in his *Astoria and Life of Captain Bonneville*.

Drake, *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Atherstone, EDWIN (b. 1788, d. 1872), was a novelist and poet. His chief poems are, *The Last Days of Heracleum* (1821), *A Midsummer Day's Dream* (1824), *The Fall of Nineveh* (1868), *Israel in Egypt* (1861). He contributed largely to the *Edinburgh Review*, and has also published two romances, *The Sea Kings in England* (1830), and *The Handwriting on the Wall* (1858), a story of the Jewish Captivity.

Atherton, CHARLES G. (b. 1804, d. 1853), was an American Democratic politician. In 1837 he was elected to Congress, and in the following year introduced the resolution declaring that "Congress has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy, and that all petitions relating to slavery or to its abolition be laid on the table without debate." These rules, forming the basis of the "gag-law," were in force until 1845, when their repeal was brought about by the exertions of John Quincy Adams.

Atherton, SIR WILLIAM (b. 1806, d. 1864), lawyer, born at Glasgow, was the son of a well-known Wesleyan minister, William Atherton. In 1839 he was called to the bar, and entered parliament as Liberal member for Durham in 1852; the same year he was made a Queen's Counsel. In 1859 he received the honour of knighthood, and succeeded Sir H. S. Keatinge as Solicitor-General. This office he held until 1861, when he was appointed Attorney-General. He wrote *An Elementary and Practical Treatise on the Commencement of Personal Actions*, published in 1833.

Athlumney, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MEEDYTH SOMERVILLE, BARON (b. 1802, d. 1873), politician, was a native of co. Meath, and was educated at Harrow. In 1837 he was returned as Liberal member for Drogheda. He held the post of Under-Secre-

tary for the Home Department from 1846 till 1847, and that of Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1847 till 1852. He became a peer in 1863.

Atkinson, JAMES (b. 1780, d. 1852), Persian scholar, was born in the county of Durham, March 9th, 1780, studied medicine at Edinburgh and London, and was in 1805 appointed assistant-surgeon in the Bengal service, with the post of medical officer at Bakirganj. Lord Minto brought him to Calcutta, with the appointment of Assay-Master at the Mint (1813-28), combined with that of editor of the *Government Gazette*, from 1817 to 1828, when he took furlough for five years to England. On his return to India he resumed his professional duties, and was appointed superintending-surgeon to the army of the Indus in 1838, and joined in the march to Cabul, but, being relieved in ordinary course soon after the surrender of Dost Muhammad, he escaped the fate which awaited the English force in Afghanistan. He was appointed a member of the Medical Board at Calcutta in 1845, resigned after forty-two years of service in 1847, and died of apoplexy. The leisure spared from his official duties was devoted to Eastern languages, in which he became so proficient that he was appointed professor of Persian at Fort William in 1818. His principal work was his select translation of the *Shāh-Nāmah* of Firdausy (1832), the first worthy attempt to introduce the *Epic of Kings* to English readers. He also translated in verse Nizamy's *Leyla and Mejnun* (1836), and, in prose, a curious treatise on *The Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia* (1832); edited the Persian romance of *Hātim Tai* (1818); and published in early life (1801-25) various translations from the Italian, and some volumes of original verse. His *Sketches in Afghanistan* (1842), and *Expedition into Afghanistan* (1842), are valuable records of the ill-fated campaign of 1839-40.

See the notice of Atkinson in the *Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1853*.

Attwood, THOMAS (b. 1767, d. 1838), organist and composer, when quite a child became a chorister in the Chapel Royal, and in his sixteenth year, at a concert in Buckingham Palace, his singing attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), who sent him to be educated in Italy. He studied at Naples, and also at Vienna, under Mozart. On his return to England he became successively organist at St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, at St. Paul's Cathedral in 1796, and at the Chapel Royal in 1836. He was one of the first members of the Philharmonic Society, and occasionally acted as conductor of their concerts. Attwood has left some operas, besides songs, glees, sonatas, anthems, and church music. Of his songs, *The harp's wild notes* and *In this fair vale*

are the most popular, and of his anthems *The King shall rejoice*, composed for the coronation of George IV.

Auber, DANIEL FRANÇOIS ESPIRIT (b. 1782, d. 1871), was the first French composer whose music became popular throughout Europe. His father was a fruit-seller at Paris, but apparently a man of artistic tastes. Artists and amateurs, especially musicians, were in the habit of meeting at his house; and it was here, no doubt, that young Auber had his musical instincts first brought into activity. He appears at an early age to have composed a few songs; but it was not until he had reached a comparatively advanced age that he adopted music as a profession. His father intended him for a business career; and with this view—probably, too, in some degree, by reason of the revolutionary troubles—sent him to London to learn the business of a merchant's clerk. Of Auber's stay in London little seems to be known. But it is certain that when, immediately after the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, he was recalled by his father to Paris, he brought back with him some quartets for strings, which he had composed during his absence from his native land. He now began to study music more systematically than heretofore, and took lessons regularly in harmony and orchestration from Lamare, a distinguished violoncellist of that day. French music in the early part of the present century was not in a very flourishing condition, and Auber had probably but little difficulty in getting his first work accepted—*Le Séjour Militaire* it was called, and it was brought out in 1813, when the composer was just thirty-one years of age. So little promise did the work give of future excellence that it failed completely. So great, indeed, was the *fiasco* that Auber seems for some considerable time to have abandoned all thoughts of achieving a position as an operatic composer. He went on, all the same, with his musical studies, and for a time directed his energies towards the composition of church music. An *Agnus Dei*, which he composed soon after the failure of his first opera, was some dozen years later to become the melodious and impressive prayer in *La Muette de Portici*, or *Masaniello*, as that work is called in the English, as also in the Anglo-Italian version. In 1819 Auber's father died, leaving so little money that his son was obliged, in self-defence, to turn his attention once more towards what he still considered to be his vocation. He addressed himself to the manager of the Opéra Comique, where he produced two works, the *Testament* and *Les Billets-doux*. Even now, at the age of forty-one, he had made no great mark; and it was not until 1823, when he had the good fortune to meet with Scribe, that he began that long series of successes which was not to terminate until his death, nearly fifty years

afterwards. *Leicester*, a comic opera in three acts, was the first result of the new collaboration; and this was followed three years afterwards, in 1825, by *Le Maçon*, a work of similar character and dimensions. Auber, in company with Scribe, was now invited to turn his attention towards grand opera, and in 1828 he brought out at the Académie Royale de Musique—the old historic title of the national French opera-house—the before-mentioned *Muette de Portici*, generally known in England as *Masaniello*. *La Muette de Portici* met with the greatest success that had yet been obtained at the theatre where it was brought out, and its fame soon spread through Europe. It was produced in several foreign countries; and at Brussels had such an effect in rousing the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants that it may be regarded as the immediate, though not, of course, the substantial, cause of the revolution which in 1830 caused the separation of Belgium from Holland. The duet *Amour sacré de la patrie* excited the audience to the highest point of enthusiasm; and numbers of those present at the performance rushed, at the end of the duet, into the street and at once took up arms. The revolutionary character of the work was not, however, conducive to its general success, and in the despotically governed countries, especially after what had taken place at Brussels, Auber's great work was looked upon with disfavour, and even prohibited, and it was not until a comparatively recent period that Auber's masterpiece in the serious style could be played freely in any part of Europe. In *Gustave III.* (produced 1833) Auber had again chosen a subject which again could not commend itself to the tyrannies of Europe; and the representation of the assassination of Gustavus III. by Angerstrom was, after a few nights, deemed objectionable in France itself. This subject was afterwards treated by Verdi in his *Ballo in Maschera*. Among Auber's works for the Opéra Comique may in particular be mentioned *Le Domino Noir*, *Fra Diavolo*, and *Les Diamants de la Couronne*, all of which enjoy a European reputation. Auber's last work was *Le Rêve d'Amour*, produced in 1870, just before the Franco-German War, which its composer, much affected by the troubles of his country, survived only a few months. [H. S. E.]

***Aubert**, JEAN ERNEST (b. 1824), French engraver and lithographer, was born in Paris. He entered the École des Beaux-Arts in 1841, and became a pupil of Paul Delaroche and Achille Martinet. He carried off the grand prize for engraving in 1844, and then spent five years in Italy. After having accomplished many important works in engraving, he turned his attention in 1853 to lithography. He produced many works after Raphael, Hamon, Heilbuth, Jobbé-Duval, and others.

He obtained three medals: in 1844 for engraving, in 1857 for lithography, and in 1861 for painting.

Aubigné, J. H. MERLE D'. [D'AUBIGNÉ.]

Auchmuty, SIR SAMUEL (b. 1756, d. 1822), was the son of a clergyman from New York. He graduated at the college at New York, and joined the 45th Regiment in 1776, seeing much service as a loyalist under Sir William Howe during the American revolution. On the return of the army to England he served in the Mysore and Rohilla campaigns. Lord Cornwallis soon afterwards appointed him Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of Madras, a post he held for some years. Returning to England in 1797, he two years later proceeded to Suez and joined the Indian army under Sir David Baird as adjutant-general. In 1802 he returned to England, and saw no further service until 1806, when he sailed with an expedition to reinforce General Beresford in Buenos Ayres. The force, under the supreme command of General Whitelocke, determined on the investment of Monte Video. The bombardment soon produced a practicable breach, and the place was carried by assault. Reinforcements arriving under Craufurd, an attempt was made to retake Buenos Ayres. The operations were unskilfully conducted, for though the place was partially taken, the position of the British was so unsatisfactory that it was arranged with the Spanish general to evacuate Monte Video and the whole of the River Plate after a mutual exchange of prisoners. This capitulation caused great indignation in England, and Whitelocke was dismissed the service; but Sir Samuel was held blameless, and was appointed, in 1811, commander-in-chief in Madras. In that capacity he commanded the expedition which took Java. A few months before his death he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland.

Auckland, GEORGE EDEN, EARL OF (b. 1784, d. 1849), statesman, was the second son of William Eden Lord Auckland, the diplomatist, who died in 1814, and whose work lies outside the century. On the death of his elder brother (1810), George Eden succeeded him as member for Woodstock, and on the death of his father took his seat in the House of Lords. He was a steady supporter of Whig principles, and in 1830 became President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint in Earl Grey's ministry. At the end of 1834 he was appointed Governor-General of India, and his administration was marked by the disastrous Afghan War of 1839-42. For that war, into which he plunged from simple want of nerve, Lord Auckland must bear the chief responsibility, and it is the great blot on an administration remarkable for some excellent legislation, particularly with

the view of developing trade and improving the native schools. It is extremely improbable that there was much truth in the story about Dost Muhammad's intrigues with Russia, and Burnes (q.v.), from Cabul, did his best to impress upon Lord Auckland his belief in the sincerity of the Ameer. The rash decision of the Viceroy to restore Shah Shujah has since been emphatically condemned, and its folly was at the time hidden from the public only by garbling Burnes's despatches. It was one thing to dethrone Dost Muhammad; it was another to make Shah Shujah popular; and the murder of Burnes in 1841 was the beginning of the end. The rebellion of Akhbar (q.v.) followed his assassination of Macnaughten, and the disastrous retreat of the English from Cabul in 1842. Lord Auckland, a kindly man, was broken-hearted. In the latter year he was recalled owing to the change of ministry of 1841, and succeeded by Lord Ellenborough; and on the return of his party to power in 1846 he became First Lord of the Admiralty, a position which he had held for a few months in 1834, and now continued to hold till his sudden death three years later.

Kaye, *Afghanistan*.

***Audiffret-Pasquier, EDMÉ ARMAND GASTON, Duc d'** (b. 1823), French politician, was the son of Comte d'Audiffret, Receiver-General under the Restoration. His title as Duc de Pasquier was derived from his mother's uncle, who died childless in 1844. Next year young Audiffret entered the Council of State, but his political career was for a time cut short by domestic losses and the revolution of 1848, and for the next twenty years he lived, with but few interruptions, in the intellectual retirement of his castle at Sacy. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and voted with the Right Centre. As president of the committee of purchases he inveighed eloquently against the late Emperor, "the author of the demoralisation of his country," in opposition to M. Rouher (May 22nd, 1872). As president of the Right Centre in the next year he was one of the chief agents in bringing about the downfall of M. Thiers. When his hopes of a restoration of the legitimist monarchy under the house of Bourbon were frustrated, he gave his support to the Septennate of Marshal MacMahon, and was soon afterwards elected president of the National Assembly amidst general enthusiasm, especially from the Left (March 15th, 1875). In the autumn of the same year he was elected life senator by a very large majority, and president of the Senate on March 13th, 1876, a position which he continued to hold till the return of the Republican majority in 1879, though he was opposed to MacMahon's *coup* of May 16th, 1877, and used his personal influence with him to conclude the long crisis

in December of that year. At the end of 1878, though he had published no writings, the Duke was elected member of the French Academy in place of Mgr. Dupanloup.

Audoin, JEAN VICTOR (b. 1797, d. 1841), a distinguished French entomologist, first began to study law, but was early diverted from this career, by his love of natural history, into the adoption of medicine as a profession. Medicine, however, was never more than the nominal mistress of Audoin, for in 1824 he was appointed assistant to Latreille in the entomological Chair of the Jardin des Plantes School of Natural History, and nine years later succeeded his master in the full labours of this post. Before that date, however, he had become a man of eminence, and in conjunction with Dumas and Adolphe Brongniart established the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and at a later period the *Société Entomologique*, to the transactions of which he made many contributions. After serving for a term as president of the Entomological Society, Audoin was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was on the fair way to become one of the most famous biologists of France, when he died at the age of forty-four, worn out with the unrelenting labour of his busy life. His writings have never been collected, but the main results of his researches may be found in his *Histoire des Insectes Nuisibles à la Vigne*, which was continued after his death by Milne-Edwards and Blanchard (1842), and still continues the chief authority on the subject.

Audubon, JOHN JAMES (b. 1780, d. 1851), an American naturalist of French extraction, is celebrated for his beautifully illustrated works on the birds and mammals of the New World. His parents had settled on a plantation in Louisiana. But displaying a taste more marked for art than for commerce, Audubon was sent to Paris, where he remained for two years, studying under David and other masters. On his return he began life as a planter, and married. However, the passion he had early acquired for natural history soon again gained the upper hand, and for the next fifteen years his time was almost wholly occupied in exploring the forests of the West, and filling portfolio after portfolio with the most vivid representations of birds, mammals, and the vegetation among which they move. Hitherto he had never dreamt of publishing. His sole object was the gratification of his love of nature. Indeed, it was only on removing with his family to the village of Henderson, on the Ohio, that he began to regard the idea of authorship with any seriousness. In 1824 he visited Philadelphia, considering the time had now come for realising the idea of a book which had for some time past been gradually shaping itself, and meeting there Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, was warmly encouraged by him in

his design. Here also he met for the first time with the works of Alexander Wilson, the Paisley weaver, who had for years been engaged in labours very similar to his own. The work in which he had figured and described his collections, though unfinished (the continuation being by George Ord and Prince C. L. Bonaparte), displayed so much talent, that Audubon despaired of ever excelling it. He nevertheless determined to make the attempt, meantime leaving his portfolios in charge of a friend. On returning, he was horrified to find that the rats had converted them into waste paper. This blow threw him into a fever which nearly cost him his life; but he recovered, and again, after three years' renewed roamings, more than recouped his losses. He now resolved to have his paintings reproduced in Europe, each bird the size of life. Herschel, Brewster, Wilson, Humboldt, and Sir Walter Scott, warmly espoused his plan. Cuvier declared that his work would form "le plus magnifique monument que l'Art ait encore élevé à la Nature," while William Macgillivray, then the most accomplished ornithologist in Britain, aided him with his scientific knowledge. Indeed, it is still a moot point how much of the four volumes of the *Ornithological Biography* (1831-9) was the work of the ostensible author, and how much of his Scottish coadjutor. The plates appeared in 87 parts, elephant folio, containing 435 plates, each sheet containing a representation, in most cases of one bird only. At last (in 1838) it was finished, but the enormous cost of the issue left him a very inadequate return for many years' labour. Nor, in truth, was the result quite worthy of the toil. The text is, on the whole, very creditable, but the drawing is defective. Between 1840-4 he published an octavo edition in 7 vols., under the title of *The Birds of America*, in which the large plates were reduced by means of the camera lucida. The text was also revised, and the whole systematically arranged. Other reprints have since been issued, but without an exception they are much inferior to the original. Elliot and Cassin have also published what may be regarded as continuations of Audubon's works. After his return to America he did not intermit his labours, for, accompanied by his sons and other friends, he continued his excursions, and in 1840-50 issued, with the assistance of Dr. Bachman, *The Quadrupeds of America* (atlas folio) and *The Biography of American Quadrupeds*, which in some respects is superior to its companion work in ornithology. Audubon was a man of great intelligence, and his powers of observation, naturally strong, were strengthened by long practice. In manner he was unassuming, in conversation instructive and animated.

Life and Adventures of J. J. Audubon, by Robert Buchanan (1868).

Auerbach, BERTHOLD (b. 1812, d. 1882), novelist, was of Jewish extraction. His parents lived at Nordsteden in the Black Forest, and it was in this district that he passed his early years. He studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, and was intended by his parents to devote himself to theology; but he quitted this study for literature. In 1836 he published an essay on *The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature*. He was devoted to the writings of Spinoza, and in 1841 published a life of the philosopher and a translation of his works, having previously published an "Historical Romance" on the same subject. His true powers, however, were not displayed till he published, in 1843, his *Dorfgeschichten, or Village Tales from the Black Forest*, which immediately became popular. Auerbach's tales are remarkable for their intimate and life-like pictures of peasant life in Southern Germany. From this time he published a number of novels which attained a wide circulation. The most popular of all are *Barfussel* (1856), *Auf der Höhe* (1865), and *Das Landhaus am Rhein* (1869), which have been translated into English and most European languages. His patriotic sympathies were deeply stirred by the war of 1870, and after its close he wrote a short history of the circumstances connected with it, and a new series of village stories (*Nach dreissig Jahren*, 1876) exhibiting the change of the temper of the people. His last novel, *Brigitta*, appeared in 1880. He died at Cannes.

* **Auersperg, ADOLPHUS WILLIAM, PRINCE** (b. 1821), Austrian statesman, served in his youth in the Austrian army. In 1868 he was chosen a member of the Bohemian Diet, and soon afterwards was appointed governor of the kingdom. In 1871 (Nov.), on the fall of the Hohenwart ministry, he was appointed by the Emperor the head of the Austrian (Cisleithan) Cabinet. His policy was Liberal and constitutional. In 1873 he carried out the great Electoral Reform, which caused the members of the Austrian parliament to be chosen by direct popular election. During the greater part of his premiership, Prince Auersperg was engaged in a constant struggle with the Federalist party, and with the extreme Clericals. Over the latter he was successful, and compelled (1874) the Church to acknowledge the supremacy of the State in matters connected with marriages and wills, and to adopt the Confessional Law, formulated by his Minister of Public Worship, Herr Stremayr. The German Constitutional party was in a permanent majority in the Cisleithan parliament until 1879, when the Czech party, who had previously abstained from attendance at the House, returned and strengthened the Slavonic and Autonomist side; and in August Prince Auersperg resigned.

Auersperg, ANTON ALEXANDER, COUNT (b. 1806, d. 1876), perhaps better known under his pseudonym of Anastasius Grün, was descended from an ancient and noble family of Carniola. He studied at the Universities of Vienna and Gratz, and published his first poems at an early age. He became closely connected with Lenau, Grillparzer, and other poets, and in his earlier poems attacked Metternich and the Absolutist régime. In 1832 he entered the Laybach Provincial Chamber, and was a prominent champion of liberty and progress. In 1839 he married the Countess Maria Attems. In 1848 Auersperg was sent to the Frankfurt Diet as deputy from his native province. In 1860 he was summoned to the Austrian Reichsrath, and remained an active and influential member of that assembly till his death. His body lies in a stately mausoleum at the ancestral seat of his family, Thurn-am-Hart, in Carniola. As a poet Count Auersperg is better known than as a politician, though the part he played in the latter character was by no means unimportant. His chief works are his early lyrics (collected in 1837); *Schutt*, a satire (1835); several metrical romances, such as *Der letzte Ritter* (1830); his Carniolan *Volklieder*, a "ballad-cycle" on *Robin Hood* (1864). His beautiful poem *In der Veranda* was completed on his death-bed. His satires are lively, but appeal chiefly to a Viennese audience. His lyric poems are entitled to a high—perhaps the highest—place in the literature of German Austria.

Radics, Anastasius Grün (1879).

***Aufrecht**, THEODOR, LL.D., M.A. (b. 1822), an eminent Sanscrit scholar, was born at Leschnitz, Silesia. He studied at the University of Berlin, and in 1862 was appointed professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology in the University of Edinburgh. Here he remained until 1875, when he left Scotland to return to his native country, having been appointed professor of Sanscrit at Bonn. Professor Aufrecht has written many valuable works upon the Sanscrit language and literature. Among the most important are: *Ujjvaladatta's Commentary on the Unādisūtras* (1859); *Hablayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala: a Sanscrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanscrit-English Glossary*; and *The Hymns of the Rig Veda* Bonn (1877).

Augereau, PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES, Duke of Castiglione (b. 1757, d. 1816), was of obscure birth, and served for a short time in both the French and Neapolitan armies, before the outbreak of the revolution. He joined the Republican army of France in 1792, and was first engaged on the Pyrenean frontier. He rapidly rose, and commanded a division in the army of Italy in 1796. He took active part in the actions at Millesimo, Dego,

and Castiglione, which resulted in the withdrawal of Beaulieu and the Austrian army into Venetia, and personally led the charges over the bridge of Lodi and at Arcola. In 1797 he joined Barras and the Directory, and took part in the revolution of the 16th Fructidor (Sept. 4), but he was jealous of Bonaparte, and for some time received no important command. Finally, he was appointed to the command of the army of Holland and the lower Rhine, but was superseded in 1801. He was not employed again until 1804, when he was made Marshal of France, and was sent in command of the expedition against the Vorarlberg, which he subdued. He was present in the campaign of 1807 against Prussia, and fought at Jena and Preussisch-Eylau, where he was wounded. So severe was the loss his corps received, that after the battle it was broken up and distributed among other corps. In 1809 he commanded the French army in Catalonia, where he displayed great cruelty towards the Spaniards. In 1813 he did good service at the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he commanded the reserve army at Lyons, and displayed great vigour in preparing for the defence of the district, and in the minor operations against the Austrians under Bubna, who, however, finally compelled him, after a battle on March 21st, to abandon the town. But his feelings towards Napoleon were lukewarm, so he readily submitted to the Bourbons and retained his command. He would not at first join the Emperor on his return from Elba, so that he received no appointment on the restoration, nor did he get military command after the deposition. He served on the commission which tried and condemned his old comrade Ney, and returning to his estate died there.

***Augier**, GUILLAUME VICTOR EMILE (b. 1820), French dramatist, was educated for the bar, but soon turned to literature. His first, and perhaps his best, piece, *La Cigüe* (1844), was rejected by the directors of the Théâtre Français on account of the author's youth, but was accepted at the Odéon, and proved a great success. It is a carefully finished satire on the decadence of the moderns, and still holds the stage. His next great triumph was a five-act comedy, entitled *Gabrielle* (1849), which was awarded the Montyon prize at the Academy. In 1853 *La Pierre de Touche*, written in conjunction with Jules Sandeau, was a new departure, inasmuch as it was concerned with the intrigues and manners of the day. In that line his best pieces have been *Le Gendre de M. Poirier* (1855), also written in conjunction with Sandeau, *Les Lionnes Pauvres*, in which M. Fouscier was his collaborateur, *Les Effrontés* (1861), *Le Fils de Giboyer* (1862), *Maître Guérin* (1864), *Paul Forestier* (1868), a piece, like some of the others, of somewhat questionable taste. Among his later works, which show little or

no sign of waning powers, may be mentioned *Les Lions et les Renards* (1871), *Mademoiselle de la Reynie* (1876), and *Les Fourchambaults* (1878). M. Augier has published some rather pretty verses (1856) and a collection of his works. He was elected to succeed Salvandy in the French Academy in 1858, and received the Legion of Honour in 1850.

Augustenburg, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG, DUKES OF:—(1) CHRISTIAN AUGUST (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1869), born at Copenhagen, was chief of the younger branch of the royal line of the house of Holstein. Having succeeded to the dukedom in 1814, he spent some years in travelling through Europe. After the revolution of 1830 he took a prominent part in the Diet of Stadt-holders as a champion of liberty and advancement. During the three years war of 1848–1851 he was a leader in the rebellion of Schleswig-Holstein against the Danish crown, but, being obliged to submit after the withdrawal of Prussian assistance, he undertook, in his own name and the name of his family, never to disturb the tranquillity of Denmark again. In 1852 he sold his property in the Duchies to Denmark for about £500,000, and retired for a time into Silesia in 1853. Some time after this he abdicated his claims in favour of his son Frederick, but no doubt gave him moral support in his unsuccessful breach of faith in 1860. (2) FRIEDRICH KARL (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1880) was the son of Duke Christian mentioned above. Having entered the Prussian army, he became Major in the First Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards. In 1863, when the dispute between Denmark and the German Confederacy with regard to Schleswig-Holstein was again coming to a head, he issued a manifesto to the Duchies, claiming the rights which his father had solemnly renounced by special treaty for himself and his heirs. Nevertheless, he was supported by the smaller German States, was received with enthusiasm at Kiel as the rightful Duke, and during the next year was spoken of as Friedrich VIII. After Denmark, deserted by her natural allies, had been compelled to surrender the disputed provinces to the victorious arms of Prussia and Austria, the Prussian Crown lawyers were commissioned to examine the Augustenburg claims, and decreed that since the Treaty of 1852 the Augustenburg family had receded behind the Danish king, and that, therefore, Prince Friedrich, after his father's decease, could not lay claim to a right of succession to the Duchies. (3) *ERNST GONTHIER (*b.* 1863) succeeded his father, Friedrich Karl, in 1880.

Augustus, PRINCE. [SUSSEX, DUKE OF.]

Aumale, DUC D'. [D'AUMALE.]

Aurelles de Paladine, LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE D'. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1877), French

general, was educated at the school of St. Cyr, and entered the infantry as sub-lieutenant in 1824. He served in Africa in 1841 and 1848, at Rome in the latter year, and during the Crimean War. At the beginning of the Franco-German War he was stationed at Marseilles, but in November was summoned to take command of the army of the Loire, which he tried to organise with the strictest discipline. He forced the enemy to evacuate Orleans, but, on the arrival of Prince Frederick Charles with the troops from Metz, was himself compelled to retire upon Sologne. As an inquiry into his conduct was threatened, he resigned his command, and took no further part in the war. In Feb., 1871, he was chosen Deputy for the National Assembly by two departments, and was one of the fifteen appointed to negotiate terms of peace with Germany. In the Assembly he voted with the Right Centre, and having been chosen life senator in 1875, he supported the monarchical majority of Aug., 1876. He published an account of his campaign on the Loire.

Austen, JANE (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1817), a novelist of the utmost eminence, was born at the parsonage of Steventon, in Hampshire, where her father lived as rector for many years. Little is known of her domestic life. That it was tranquil and happy, and that neither her domestic circumstances nor her literary surroundings gave rise to an unusual incident, is almost the full sum of her personal record. Down to 1870, the facts of her life made public were so few and meagre that a rumour became current that no single letter written by her was known to exist, and that the materials for a biography were at least as sparse in her case as in the case of the great poet with whose name her own name was constantly coupled. But when the memoir by her nephew, the Rev. J. Austen-Leigh, was published (1870), it was found to contain many letters which threw light on the reading and literary opinions of the novelist, if they added but little to the slight stock of personal incidents. Jane Austen's beginnings in literature appear to have dated from her twelfth year, and to have been continued with constancy down to the production of *Pride and Prejudice* in her twenty-second year. Of her early efforts only a few are extant, and though distinguished by clear literary talent, they are hardly such as would have justified a confident prophecy of future distinction. Their merit is, however, identical with the merit of the maturer work, namely, naturalness, fidelity of delineation, and a total absence of the meretricious arts which were in vogue at the time of their production. As far, therefore, as a daring originality was a sign of genius, these fragments were promising. *Pride and Prejudice*, the author's first important novel, was written in ten

months of 1796, but was not published until seventeen years later. The novelist's father appears to have offered it in vain to more than one publishing house, and to have attempted, with as little success, to have it produced at his own risk. It was published anonymously in 1813, but in the meantime, in 1811, a later work, *Sense and Sensibility*, was put forth with a measure of success. This second novel had shared the neglect of the first one, having been written as early as 1797. In 1798 *Northanger Abbey* was written, and this third story achieved the dubious success of being sold for £10 to a publisher in Bath, who, however, had so little confidence in his bargain that he never printed the novel. The work was eventually bought back by the author, and was published posthumously in 1818. The success of the two earlier stories was at first no more than moderate; but fully satisfied with her reception, the novelist produced two further stories, *Mansfield Park* (published in 1814) and *Emma* (published in 1816). It is said that the author received £150 for *Sense and Sensibility*, which was a fair payment for a first novel. From 1801 to 1805 Jane Austen resided with her family at Bath. In 1817 her health began to break, and she was removed to Winchester for a change of air. She died there on July 18th, 1817, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. In person she is described as tall and attractive, and of a gentle disposition. Though possessing few modern accomplishments, she is said to have been well educated, reading French well and Italian slightly. This statement does not agree with her own account of her attainments, as given in a letter to a friend, who recommended a character-study requiring larger culture than she felt herself to possess. She there speaks of herself distinctly as a woman who knew only her mother-tongue. Jane Austen's favourite poets were Crabbe and Cowper, the insight into character possessed by the one, and the love of natural beauty in the other, appealing strongly to her idiosyncrasy. Her favourite novelist was Richardson. Her fame grew slowly, but there is evidence enough in her letters that she was fully sensible of her place in literature, and very much in the habit of measuring herself, within the limits of modesty, against her contemporaries. A limited circle of eminent men and women discovered her merit before her death, but the acknowledged guides of public opinion were tardy, and perhaps grudging, of recognition. The *Quarterly Review*, which was loud in its praise of one of her books, vexed her by ignoring another of them. It was not until 1830 that any complete and adequate estimate of her claims was put forth. The *Edinburgh Review* in that year placed her almost, if not quite, at the head of modern fiction. Earlier than this, Macau-

lay had said that though Shakespeare had neither equal nor second, Jane Austen approached nearer than any other to the manner of the great master. Scott had repeatedly spoken of her to Lockhart, Joanna Baillie, and others, as eminent in correct drawing and masterly in detail. Coleridge had found her full of nature; and of later critics, George Henry Lewes ranked her among the greatest painters of human character. If before 1830 she had not been as popular as she deserved to be, neither has she since enjoyed any distinctly popular following. It is hardly in the nature of her genius that she should appeal to the average temperament. Not that she is too much above it, but that the love of qualities such as hers—naturalness, fidelity, and closeness of observation—is never strong. She has not, however, lacked worshippers in later days. Following Macaulay, Tennyson, as reported by Sir Henry Taylor, placed her, in 1862, next after Shakespeare. There are not a few competent critics of fiction who are totally at a loss to understand what a judgment like this can mean. Variety, and perfect discrimination of the shades of character, Jane Austen shares with the master of human portraiture; but it is difficult to see how this claim can place her even at the feet of Shakespeare, except by a total disregard of the many other great qualities that went to the making of the greatest of dramatic creators. When a friend recommended Charlotte Brontë to avoid melodramatic effects and study the arts of Jane Austen, the younger novelist found the model to be no more than shrewd and observant. In force of passion, the author of *Jane Eyre* was as much beyond the author of *Pride and Prejudice* as Scott was beyond Mrs. Radcliffe in human nature or Fielding beyond Richardson in humour. But Charlotte Brontë came to see that though, like Scott, she could manage the "big bow-wow" style with as much success as any modern writer, the niceties of Jane Austen's quieter and subtler method made demand of an acuteness which she did not possess. In 1811 Jane Austen came as a river of morning air after the nocturnal vapours of the school of Mrs. Radcliffe and "Monk" Lewis, admirable as these writers are of their kind. In our own time she is still refreshing for her quickness of insight and truth in drawing. Her characters are commonplace, and her incidents and emotions live, not on the heights of sentiment, but in the plains of everyday experience. Nevertheless, there is a sense in which it is true that within her range of human life she is with Shakespeare.

Jane Austen's Letters, edited by Lord Bra-bourne; Rev. J. Austen-Leigh, *Memoir of Jane Austen*. [T. H. C.]

* **Austin**, ALFRED (b. 1835), is a critic, journalist, and satiric poet. His parents being Roman Catholics, he was educated at

Stonyhurst, and at St. Mary's College, Oscott. He took his degree at London University, and in 1853 entered the Inner Temple. In 1854 he began his literary career by publishing an anonymous poem called *Randolph*, showing great sympathy with the Poles. His first important publication was *The Season: a Satire* (1861). This work showed considerable satirical powers, but its individuality of form and bitterness of tone were so severely criticised by the press that Mr. Austin retorted in a small book, called *My Satire and its Censors*. At this date he had entirely given up the bar for literature. In 1862 he published *The Human Tragedy*, which he soon withdrew in order to reconstruct and amplify it. The poem reappeared in its altered form in 1876, and in 1871 another satire, called *The Golden Age*. He has written three novels, *Five Years of It*, *An Artist's Proof*, and *Won by a Head*. His remaining poems are:—*Interludes*, a volume of poems (1862); *The Poetry of the Period*, a collection issued in 1870; *Rome or Death* (1873); *The Tower of Babel*, a drama (1874); *Leszko the Bastard: a Tale of Polish Grief* (1877); *Savonarola*, a tragedy (1881); *Soliloquies in Song* (1882); *At the Gate of the Convent* (1885). He is chiefly popular as a poet, and his works, though sometimes deficient in melody, are instinct with much passion and comprehensiveness of soul. Mr. Austin is leader-writer and has acted as correspondent to the *Standard*. For some years past he has entered the field of politics, and is a strong Conservative. He has written many political letters and essays, of which the most important are:—*Russia before Europe* (1876); *Tory Horrors*, an answer to Mr. Gladstone's *Bulgarian Horrors*; *England's Policy and Peril*, a letter to Lord Beaconsfield (1877); *Hibernian Horrors* (1880). He was a candidate for Taunton in 1865, and for Dewsbury in 1880, but was unsuccessful on both occasions, and refused to stand at the election of 1885, because he felt out of sympathy with the party. He is one of the editors of the *National Review*, which was founded as a Conservative publication in 1883.

Austin, JOHN (b. 1790, d. 1859), jurist, was the eldest son of Jonathan Austin, of Creeting Mill, Suffolk, a Government contractor during the French War. After five years' soldiering, from his sixteenth to his twenty-first year, he quitted the camp for the bar, and was called by the Inner Temple in 1818. He is said to have gone the Norfolk circuit. In 1821 he became acquainted with James Mill, and in 1821-2 he read *Blackstone* and *Roman Law* three or four hours daily with John Stuart Mill, who was then studying for the bar. To the *Westminster Review* for October, 1824, he contributed a remarkable article on *Primogeniture*. In 1825 he gave up practice. In spite of his

intellectual power, his mental acuteness, and his faculty of clear exposition, his "over-scrupulous and over-sensitive spirit" unfitted him for the rough-and-ready activity of successful practice. His health, also, was delicate and uncertain, and his heart was not in the work. On the establishment of the University of London (now University College) in 1826, Austin was appointed to the congenial Chair of jurisprudence. His first lecture was not due till October, 1828, and in the meantime he went to Germany, to study jurisprudence there. Through the winter of 1827-8 he settled at Bonn, then the residence of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, and other eminent men. He entered on his professional duties with the highest conception of the importance of his work, and with the utmost enthusiasm, yet not without intrusive anticipations of chilling indifference on the part of the public. At first he "had, perhaps, the most distinguished attendance that ever honoured any lecturer" (Bain, *James Mill*, p. 329). But the numbers fell away dishearteningly, and in June, 1835, he delivered his last lecture. The failure of his professorship was "the real and irremediable calamity of his life." In the year 1832 he published *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*. Next year he was appointed by Lord Brougham a member of the Criminal Law Commission, but he soon resigned the position, through hopeless disappointment with the probable results of the Commissioners' labours. In 1834 he was engaged to deliver a course of lectures on jurisprudence at the Inner Temple, but here also failure attended his efforts. Depressed in mind and shattered in health, he retired to Boulogne for about a year and a half. In 1836 he went out to Malta, with Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Cornwall Lewis, as Royal Commissioner, to inquire into the nature and extent of the grievances that the natives complained of; and although the Colonial Office eventually closed the commission abruptly, and without a single word of recognition of his services, the Maltese were not unmindful of the vast improvements in their institutions that they owed to his recommendations. He returned from Malta in 1838, with greatly enfeebled health. From 1840 to 1844 he resided in Germany. In 1844 he went to Paris, and shortly after was elected by the Institute a corresponding member of the Moral and Political Class. Soon after the breaking out of the revolution of 1848 he retired from Paris, and settled finally at Weybridge, in Surrey. Here he died in December, 1859. In the last twenty years of his life Austin had published nothing, except one or two articles in the *Edinburgh Review* and *A Plea for the Constitution* (1859), a rejected review article on Earl Grey's *Parliamentary Reform*, in which he showed that, under German and French influences, he had strayed far from the political views of his early

associates. In 1861 Mrs. Austin brought out a second edition of *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*, with biographical preface; in 1863 she published his remaining *Lectures on Jurisprudence*, in two volumes; and on her death, in 1867, she left in preparation another edition, which was completed by Mr. R. Campbell (1869), by help of J. S. Mill's copious notes. "I was born out of time and place," said Austin; "I ought to have been a schoolman of the twelfth century, or a German professor." "If John Austin had had health, neither Lyndhurst nor I would have been Chancellor," was Brougham's friendly exaggeration. But Austin has achieved a distinction that any Lord Chancellor might envy, for he introduced into jurisprudence precision and clearness in thought and in expression. He defined with elaborate precision the leading terms of jurisprudence, and he marked a clear boundary between law proper and other matters, more or less similar or analogous, that had previously been, and too often are still, confused with law. J. S. Mill relates that Austin himself said, that if he had any intellectual vocation, it was that of "untying knots." "The untying of intellectual knots," says Mill; "the clearing up of the puzzles arising from complex combinations of ideas confusedly apprehended, and not analysed into their elements; the building up of definite conceptions where only indefinite ones existed, and where the current phrases disguised and perpetuated the indefiniteness; the disentangling of the classifications and distinctions grounded on differences in things themselves, from those arising out of the mere accidents of their history, and, when disentangled, applying the distinctions (often for the first time) clearly, consistently, and uniformly—these were, of the many admirable characteristics of Mr. Austin's work as a jurist, those which most especially distinguish him" (*Edinburgh Review*, Oct., 1863). Austin further pointed out the conditions of successful codification. He also urged the importance, and indicated the lines, of a comprehensive legal education. And it may be fairly said that, in spite of sharp criticism, his main positions yet stand practically untouched. In 1820 Austin married Miss Sarah Taylor, of Norwich. [AUSTIN, MRS. SARAH.] Their only child, Lucie, became Lady Duff Gordon.

Advertisement and preface to *Lectures on Jurisprudence* (R. Campbell's ed.). [A. F. M.]

Austin, Mrs. SARAH (b. 1793, d. 1867), an English writer and translator, was a daughter of Mr. John Taylor, yarn maker, of Norwich. In 1820 she married John Austin (q.v.). Mrs. Austin translated Ranke's *History of the Popes*, for which she was warmly praised by Macaulay; *Characteristics of Goethe*, from the German of Falk, Von Müller, and others; and *The Story without an End*, by Carové,

and was, besides, the author of many original compositions, the best known of which is *Germany from 1760 to 1814*.

Austin, STEPHEN T. (d. 1836), was the founder of the State of Texas. His father, Moses Austin, had made an application to the Mexican Government for permission to establish an American colony in Texas, and in 1822 the grant was confirmed to the son. In 1833 Austin went to Mexico to obtain the ratification of the State Constitution, which the Texans had formed for themselves. He was unsuccessful in his mission, and was detained there as prisoner. In 1835 the Texans took up arms to drive the Mexicans out of Texas, and Austin was appointed commander of the army. Shortly before his death he went as Commissioner to the United States, to further the liberation of Texas from the Mexican Government, and to obtain the recognition of Texan independence.

Austria, THE EMPERORS OF. [See under *Christian names*.]

Auzoux, THÉODORE LOUIS (b. circa 1797, d. 1880), was a French anatomist. He took pains to popularise the study of anatomy by means of casts made from a paste, which dries very hard. This paste, applied to the organs of dead bodies, gives a most perfect fac-simile of the formation of every vein and fibre; the models are then coloured, and so an exact representation of nature is obtained. Each part of the cast is separate, to represent distinct organs, or distinct portions of the same organ, and it can be taken to pieces at pleasure, to show the relation of the different organs to each other. Hence the name of "anatomie elastique" (Greek, *καστω*, to break). M. Auzoux had a large factory for the manufacture of the casts in his native town of Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure).

Awdry, SIR JOHN WITHER (b. 1795, d. 1878), Indian judge, was educated at Winchester, and elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, Oxford. After being called to the bar in 1822, he was appointed a puisne judge and commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in Bombay (1830), and subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that presidency (1839). He resigned in 1842, and was appointed one of the commissioners of the University of Oxford in 1852.

Ayrton, THE RIGHT HON. ACTON SMEE, F.R.G.S. (b. 1816, d. 1886), was called to the bar in 1853, and elected M.P. for the Tower Hamlets in 1857. On the return of a Liberal administration in 1868 he was appointed one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury, and in 1869 was created First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings. In 1872 he exposed himself and the Government to much unpopularity by his Parks Regulation Bill. In the following year, when the ministry was reconstructed

after the resignation of Mr. Lowe, which was partly due to differences with Mr. Ayrton, the latter was appointed Judge-Advocate-General. Having failed to secure his return for the Tower Hamlets in 1874, he took no further part in public life till 1885, when he became a candidate for Mile End, but without success.

Aytoun, WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE, D.C.L. (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1865), poet, and professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, was a native of that city. He was educated for the law, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1840, and in the same year he published *The Life and Times of Richard I.*, a work in perfect harmony with his heroic nature. In 1848 he was appointed Regius professor of English literature in his native university. In 1848 he published *The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, which established his fame as a poet of the Walter Scott school. This collection, in which of all his works his chivalrous ardour is most contagious, the impetuous swing of his muse most felt, has required about thirty distinct issues to satisfy the craving of readers. In 1852, during the Derby administration, he was promoted to the shrievalty of Orkney and Shetland. He found in 1849 a genial helpmate in the youngest daughter of "Christopher North" (Professor Wilson), in whose person he saw an ideal combination of the athlete, the scholar, and the gentleman. Aytoun added to his poetic gifts a fine sense of irony and humour, and when his *Firmilian: a Spasmodic Tragedy*, appeared in 1854, some London critics treated the work quite seriously, not perceiving that Aytoun was all the while launching shafts of ridicule at the subjective school of poets, who at that particular time, he thought, were rather loud in their wailings, and in their writhings too spasmodic. *Bothwell*, a long narrative poem, in the simple measure and direct manner of Scott, appeared first in 1856, and his edition of the *Scottish Ballads*, in two volumes, came out in 1858. In the following year, he, in conjunction with his friend Sir Theodore Martin, brought out translations of various minor poems of Goethe. The two also co-operated in producing *Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads*, and some of the raciest of those most humorous productions are understood to be from Aytoun's pen. This volume has gone through thirteen editions. In his tales, his peculiar humour is best seen in *The Glen-mutehkin Railway* and *How I became a Yeoman*. Mr. Aytoun was, till his death, which took place on Aug. 4th, 1865, one of the most brilliant of the contributors to *Blackwood*, and he was equally happy whether he was dealing with politics or with matters of pure literature. He took for his second wife Miss Kinnear, shortly before his death.

Sir T. Martin, *Life of W. E. Aytoun*.

[J. F. R.]

Ayub Khan (*b. circa* 1849), son of Sheer Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, and thus brother of Yakub Khan, had long been an exile in Persia, when his father, driven from his kingdom, died in despair near Balkh (1879). Immediately after, or even before, this event, Ayub entered Herat, and was soon recognised as governor of the city. His patriotic detestation of the English caused him to disapprove of Yakub's policy during the latter's short tenure of power, but he does not seem to have taken any definitely hostile steps till after Yakub's abdication and detention, when Abd-er-Rahman was appointed his successor (1880). It was then rumoured that Ayub was advancing from Herat upon Candahar, and in July General Burrows, with a small force, was despatched to check his progress. Unfortunately, on the 27th of that month General Burrows was induced to offer battle on disadvantageous ground near a village called Maiwand, about fifty miles from Candahar. The British force was almost annihilated, the survivors retreated to Candahar, and after some delay Ayub began the siege of the city, but was compelled to withdraw to the neighbouring village of Mazra, where he was completely defeated by General Roberts, who arrived for the relief of Candahar after a forced march from Cabul. Ayub fled to Herat, where he spent several months in consolidating his power. In the summer of 1881, after the British had evacuated Afghanistan, Ayub once more began a cautious advance upon Candahar, and the history of the previous year almost repeated itself. Ayub gained a brilliant victory over the Ameer's troops near Maiwand, and on the anniversary of that battle, but on the arrival of the Ameer himself from Cabul, he was again defeated near Candahar, and again fled to Herat, but was afterwards compelled to take refuge in Persian territory. For the next few years he remained in Persia, living chiefly at Teheran, engaged in unsuccessful intrigues. Hearing of the Russian advance upon Penj-deh, in 1885, he meditated joining it, but on the representations of our minister at Teheran he was made a prisoner of state.

Azeglio, MASSIMO TAPPARELLI, MARQUIS D' (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1866), Italian novelist and patriot, son of Cesare Azeglio, Sardinian ambassador and minister, was born at Turin, and in 1821 went to study art in Rome, where he gained considerable distinction as a landscape painter and musician. Some of his pictures are in the Louvre. In 1830 he met Manzoni in Milan, and married his daughter. By his advice he turned to literature, and produced two novels, somewhat after his master's manner, namely, *Ettore Fieramosco* (1833), and *Nicolo d'Zappi* (1841), a tale of the siege of Florence under Charles V. Both were received with great enthusiasm

by the patriotic party, whose cause he also furthered by a pamphlet, *Degli Ultimi Casi di Romagna* (On the Recent Events in the Romagna), 1846. Two years later he joined the patriot army against Austria, and was wounded at Vicenza. In 1849 Victor Emmanuel appointed him President of the Council (Prime Minister), but he was supplanted by Cavour in 1852, having failed to gain the favour of the extreme Republicans.

Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1866.

Asimollah Khan (*d. circa* 1860), was sent to London by the Nana Sahib in 1854, to push his master's claims to a pension, which he claimed as the adopted son of the Peiswah of Poonah. Having previously acquired some knowledge of languages as a servant in an English family, he became very popular in London society. Failing to persuade the Government to accede to his representations, he returned to India *via* the Crimea, where he became impressed with the idea that England was plunging into inevitable ruin. By him the Nana is believed to have been instigated to the treacherous attack on Cawnpore, and the infamy of the massacre is generally ascribed to his advice. His ultimate fate, like that of his master, is wrapped in mystery.

B

Babbage, CHARLES (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), an eminent mathematician and mechanician, was born near Teignmouth. Being a delicate child, he received his early education in private schools, passing from thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1811. There he became the fellow-student of Herschel and Peacock, with them and others founding, in 1812, the Analytical Society, for the promotion of pure mathematics. The three friends conjointly published, in 1816, a translation of Lacroix's *Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus*, and two volumes of *Examples* in 1820. Babbage graduated in 1814 (without, however, competing in the Mathematical Tripos, notwithstanding his great reputation at the University), was elected F.R.S. in 1816, and took the degree of M.A. in 1817. In 1820 he assisted in founding the Astronomical Society, and in 1825 joined Herschel in repeating Arago's experiments on the magnetisation of rotating plates; what is known as the "astatic" needle was invented during these researches. He was Lucasian professor at Cambridge for eleven years. Among the eighty works published by him are a *Comparative View of the Different Institutions for the Assurance of Life*; *A Table of the Logarithms of the Natural Numbers*, from 1 to 108,000; *Economy of Manu-*

factures and Machinery, called by Blanqui a hymn in honour of machinery; and the *Ninth Bridgewater Treatise*, defending mathematical studies as serviceable to religion, and not as tending to infidelity. He became celebrated as the inventor of the calculating machine, constructed, as its name implies, to aid the practice of arithmetic by machinery. To the perfecting of this ingenious idea he devoted a large portion of his life and fortune, while the Government, at various periods, contributed £17,000 of public money. A portion of the machine is in the South Kensington Museum. In reality it was never completed. The inventor desiring to adopt a new principle when the first specimen was nearly completed, in order to make not a "difference," but an "analytical" engine; the Government declined to accept further risk. As a man, his habits were rather peculiar, and in his *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher* (1864) we have some curious glimpses of the great mathematician living in London, surrounded by his workshops, and waging undying warfare against the street musicians. Only once, in 1832, he attempted to enter public life. But as Finsbury preferred to be represented in Parliament by a more "practical" politician, he never again offered his services to the nation in that capacity.

C. Babbage, *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*.

Babinet, JACQUES (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1872), a French physicist and astronomer, was a native of Lusignan. In 1811 he entered the Lycée Napoléon, in the following year the Polytechnic, and, after further training at Metz, the Imperial army, as a sub-lieutenant of artillery. His military career terminated with the downfall of the Empire in 1815, after which he was successively professor of mathematics at Fontenoy, of physics at Poitiers, and again, in 1820, of physics in the College of St. Louis, at Paris, a position held by him for forty-nine years. In 1825 he lectured at the Athenæum on meteorology, and, indeed, claimed the title of that science as his invention. He was elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1840. He improved many scientific instruments, including the pneumatic machine, and invented a hygrometer, a goniometer, to measure the refraction of transparent bodies, and a photometer, still used to measure the intensity of illuminating gas. His lectures were celebrated for their easy and attractive style, and were familiarly known in Paris as the *Causeries du Père Babinet*. Some unfortunate predictions of his in regard to the failure of the Atlantic cable have been much ridiculed. One of his best known works is *Études et Lectures sur les Sciences d'Observation et sur leurs Applications Pratiques*. Babinet also designed an atlas of *Cartes Homographiques*, as he termed them, in which a new system of projection is utilised.

***Babington**, CHARLES CARDALE (b. 1808), a distinguished botanist, antiquarian, and scientific writer, was born at Ludlow, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1830, and that of M.A. in 1833. His botanical works have brought him considerable reputation, his *Manual of British Botany* having reached an eighth edition, though now somewhat superseded by the *Floras* which do not adopt so hair-splitting a method as that favoured by the pre-Darwinian school of systematic writers. Other published contributions to this science include *Flora Bathoniensis*, *The Flora of the Channel Islands*, *The Flora of Cambridgeshire*, *The British Rubi*, and *The Flora of Iceland*, besides numbers of papers in the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society, and in those of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, of which he was one of the earliest members and principal supporters. He is professor of botany in the University of Cambridge (succeeding Henslow), and holds a professorial fellowship at his own college, of the chapel of which he has published a history. Mr. Babington has also identified himself with his university and Cambridgeshire generally by the contribution of various papers to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian and other learned societies. His brother, the Rev. Professor Churchill Babington, is of some reputation as an antiquarian and a botanist.

Bache, ALEXANDER DALLAS (b. 1806, d. 1867), an American hydrographer, was a native of Philadelphia, and in his fifteenth year was appointed a cadet at West Point, where he graduated with high honours in 1825, becoming a lieutenant of Engineers, though retained at the academy as an assistant-professor for some time afterwards. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania from 1827 to 1836, when he was appointed president of the Board of Trustees of Girard College, and was immediately thereafter, prior to the organisation of that institution, despatched to Europe to examine the educational systems of England, France, Germany, and other countries. On his return, in 1838, he submitted a full report, which contributed much to improve the American system of public instruction. On the death of Professor Hassler, in 1843, he was appointed superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the results of his work in this department secured him a high place in the scientific world. Congress aided the survey with liberal grants, and he was enabled, not merely to map out the coast-line with great accuracy, but to collect an enormous mass of valuable magnetic and meteorological observations. He was also superintendent of weights and measures, light-house commissioner, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and vice-president of the United States Sanitary Commission, besides being a leading spirit in several scientific societies. He bequeathed about 42,000 dollars (over

£8,000) to the National Academy of Sciences. His scientific writings are for the most part embodied in his official reports and in the *Transactions* of various scientific societies. But his claim on the gratitude of his country, and of the world at large, was due quite as much to the services which he rendered by stimulating that appreciation of science which the United States Government has ever since so keenly cherished. In America he was also regarded with a sort of personal affection, owing to the fact that he was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

Bachman, JOHN (b. 1790, d. 1874), an American naturalist and clergyman, was born in Dutchess County, New York. At the age of twenty-three he was licensed to preach, and in 1815 became pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Charleston (S.C.), a position he held to the date of his death, in 1874. He was long an enthusiastic collaborateur of Audubon, the great ornithologist, assisting the latter materially in the preparation of his magnificent monograph on *The Birds of America*, while he was the principal author of *The Quadrupeds of North America*, the pictorial portions being due to Audubon and his sons. He published several other works, among which are numbered a *Defence of Luther and the Reformation*, *The Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race exemplified on the Principles of Science, and Characteristics of Genera and Species as applicable to the Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race*.

Back, SIR GEORGE (b. 1796, d. 1878), admiral and Arctic navigator, was a native of Stockport, and entered the Royal Navy as midshipman in 1808. The following year he was taken prisoner by the French, and when sent across the Pyrenees to St. Sebastian, was so small that he was carried in one of the panniers of a pack-mule. He remained a prisoner-of-war for five years. In 1818 he volunteered for service under Franklin, and the next year set out with that commander on his land expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine river. The party reached Fort Enterprise in July, 1820, and a little later Back was despatched on a long journey to obtain supplies. In five months he travelled 1,200 miles on snow-shoes in the severest weather, and often himself on the verge of starvation. To his energy and courage on this, and a subsequent expedition, the survivors, including Franklin himself, owed their lives. Back served with Franklin's expedition to the Mackenzie river, and in 1833 took charge of the party sent out in search of Sir John Ross, when he travelled by land and rivers 7,500 miles, making several discoveries of importance. On his return, he was awarded the Geographical Society's gold medal, and promoted to the rank of captain. In June, 1836, he took command of the *Terror* on a new Arctic expedition, which accomplished

little, and nearly came to a disastrous end on two occasions. He published two "narratives" of his expeditions, and the sufferings and privations described therein fully account for his health being much broken after his return from the latter one. He was knighted in 1837, and made rear-admiral in 1859. Sir George for many years took an active part in the affairs of the Royal Geographical Society, and was a leading adviser in all the Arctic expeditions, from that of Franklin in 1846, to Nares's in 1875; and left the "Back Bequest" for the advancement of exploration.

***Baden, FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, GRAND DUKE OF** (b. 1826), became regent in place of his elder brother Louis, who was insane, in 1852, succeeded him in 1856, and married in the same year a daughter of King William I. of Prussia. He took part in the Franco-German War of 1870-1. As a confederate of the North German Bund, the Duke has always endeavoured to check in his dominions the power of the Church of Rome, and in 1855 the Jesuits were banished from the duchy.

***Badger, THE REV. GEORGE PERCY, D.C.L.** (b. 1815), an eminent Oriental scholar and diplomatist, was born at Chelmsford, Essex. His early life was spent at Malta and at Beyrout. In 1842 he took holy orders, and was appointed by the Primate delegate to the Eastern Churches, and more especially to the Nestorians of Kurdistan. Mr. Badger was subsequently appointed Government Chaplain at Bombay, and afterwards at Aden. Dr. Badger frequently acted as interpreter to Sir James Outram, Sir William Coghlan, and Sir Bartle Frere, during their various diplomatic expeditions in Arabia, Persia, East Africa, and Egypt. Dr. Badger is also the author of many works upon the history and literature of Arabia and the East:—*The Nestorians and their Rituals* (1852), *History of the Imāms and Scyids of Omān* (a translation from the original Arabic of *Salīb-ibn-razik*) (1871), *Travels of Ludovic di Varthema in India and the East, A.D. 1503-8* (1863), *An English-Arabic Lexicon* (1881). Among his minor writings are treatises upon education in India, and a description of the Suez Canal works. Mr. Badger received the degree of D.C.L. from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1873; he has also been created Companion of the Gleaming Star by the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose suite he attended as confidential adviser during their stay in England in 1875.

Baer, KARL ERNST VON (b. 1792, d. 1876), a Russian naturalist, was a native of Esthonia. He entered the University of Dorpat, in 1810, as a medical student, graduated in 1814, and practised for a short time subsequently in

Vienna. He afterwards gave up the medical profession, finding natural science more congenial, and in 1817 proceeded to Königsberg, where he remained till 1834, filling, in the interval, several Chairs and other positions. His studies there were mainly devoted to the elucidation of animal development, of which he is regarded as one of the greatest exponents. He has been often described as the "father of comparative embryology." In 1834, Von Baer received the appointment of librarian to the Academy of St. Petersburg, and soon came to be regarded as one of its most eminent members. In 1851 he commenced an investigation into the Russian fisheries, and the unscientific modes employed in them, which resulted in the publication of an important work on the subject in 1859, and much practical good to the fisheries themselves. He made an expedition to the Caspian, described in his *Kaspiſche Studien*, and his treatises on the zoology and botany of Northern Russia are greatly esteemed. The subjects he treated include glacial action, river-beds, the Siberian mammoths, and the potato disease.

Bagshot, WALTER (b. 1826, d. 1877), was a Somerset man, born at Langport, where he was connected with the Somersetshire Bank, and eventually succeeded his father as vice-chairman. He was educated at Bristol, and then at University College, London, where he had the advantage of De Morgan's mathematical and George Long's classical teaching; he took his B.A. London degree with the mathematical scholarship (1846), and his M.A. with the gold medal in moral philosophy, etc. (1848). He studied law, but though called to the bar in 1852, he determined not to pursue the profession, and returned to Langport to his father's bank and shipping business. He was not, however, the man to allow business to absorb all his energies. He was a considerable writer, and besides contributing to the quarterly *National Review* from 1855, he was one of its editors throughout its existence. His essays were often very brilliant; he had, as Mr. Hutton says, "a very curious combination of dash and doubt, great vivacity in describing the superficial impressions produced on him by every subject-matter with which he was dealing, and great caution in yielding his mind to that superficial impression." His most popular work undoubtedly is *Lombard Street*, a vivid account of the money market, which has reached its seventh edition, though *The English Constitution* stands very near it in general estimation, and has been translated into French, Italian, and German. His political views here expressed are sometimes original and worth considering, though his friends perhaps exaggerate their importance. *Physics and Politics*, which has also proved very popular, is "an attempt to apply the principles of natural selection and inheritance

to political society." Long and deep-rooted tendencies he regarded as the spring of efficient political life, and therefore preferred the stupid but healthy uniformity of the English mind in politics to the will-o'-the-wisp uncertainty and variety of the French. For the last seventeen years of his life he edited the *Economist*, a paper founded by his father-in-law, the Right Hon. James Wilson. Bagehot was an economist of the Ricardo school, but had his independent views on this, as on most subjects. Two volumes of *Literary Studies* and one of *Biographical Studies* were collected and published after his death, and these six volumes, with a *Treatise on the Depreciation of Silver between 1865 and 1875*, some essays on *Parliamentary Reform*, and a volume of *Economic Studies*, constitute his literary effects.

See an interesting memoir by E. H. Hutton in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.v., and a memoir prefixed to Bagehot's *Literary Studies*.

Bagrati, PRINCE PETER (b. circa 1765, d. 1812), a celebrated Russian general, served under Suvaroff in the campaigns of Italy and Switzerland. During the Austrian campaign of 1805, and at the battle of Austerlitz, he led the vanguard of the army with extraordinary bravery and skill. Having raised himself by his services against Sweden and the Turks to the highest position in the Russian army, he contributed to Napoleon's ruin by diverting the course of his invasion from St. Petersburg towards Moscow, but fell mortally wounded in the battle of Borodino, having unwisely determined to meet Napoleon in the field, instead of pursuing the Fabian tactics advocated by Barclay de Tolly (q.v.).

Baikie, WILLIAM BALFOUR, M.D. (b. 1825, d. 1864), the explorer of the Niger, was the eldest son of Captain John Baikie, R.N., and was born and bred at Kirkwall, Orkney, finishing his education at Edinburgh University, where he took his medical degree. He served on various vessels of the Royal Navy, and also at the Haslar Hospital, as assistant-surgeon, and was in 1854 recommended by Sir Roderick Murchison to the post of surgeon and naturalist to the Niger expedition, just preparing to start. On the death of the commander at Fernando Po, Baikie succeeded to the leadership of the expedition, and the results of his first exploration, which penetrated 250 miles higher up the Niger than had before been reached, are described in his *Narrative of an Exploring Voyage up the Niger* (1856). He conducted a second expedition in 1857, and was wrecked high up the river, deserted by his companions, and left to finish his researches alone. Nothing daunted, he purchased land at Lukoja, the confluence of the Quorra and Benué, formed a native settlement, and ruled it; and from this basis proceeded to survey the country

around, open outroads, establish regular markets, make treaties with neighbouring potentates, collect vocabularies of African dialects, translate the Bible and Prayer Book into Hausa, and generally act the part of priest and king to the neighbourhood. He died while on his way home for a holiday. He was a good naturalist and an indefatigable explorer, and his contributions to African philology are valuable.

See the *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.v.

***Bailey**, PHILIP JAMES (b. 1816), an English poet, born at Nottingham. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and began the practice of law. In 1839 he published his first and best-known poem, *Festus*, which was much read and appreciated both in England and America. *Festus* was evidently suggested by Goethe's *Faust*; it deals with the highest questions of religion and philosophy, and contains passages of striking power and beauty. The faults of the poem arise from the confused fervour and passion of the poet. In a criticism (before 1850) Alfred Tennyson writes of *Festus*:—"I can scarcely trust myself to say how much I admire it, for fear of falling into extravagance." Mr. Bailey has also written *The Angel World* (1850), *The Mystic* (1855), *The Age*, a satire (1858), and *The Universal Hymn* (1867).

Bailey, SAMUEL (b. 1787, d. 1870), English philosopher, was born at Sheffield, and from his residence there has become generally known as "Bailey of Sheffield." He published his first volume of essays *On the Formation and Publication of Opinions* in 1820. It attracted considerable attention, and was followed in 1829 by *Essays on the Pursuit of Truth and Progress of Knowledge*, and some years later by the *Theory of Reasoning*. Many of the essays are written to defend unlimited freedom of speculation and inquiry in the pursuit of truth. In ethics, Bailey was an adherent of the early Utilitarian school; in psychology, of the English philosophy of "common sense." He resisted the tendency to barren platitude more successfully than the inferior writers of this school, and his mental analysis is often as paradoxical as acute: e.g., "Man's strongest wish is not to discover truth, but to discover new grounds for adhering to opinions already formed;" and "Dread to find a conclusion true often brings about the conviction which we wish to shun." In later life Bailey turned his attention also to political economy and Shaksperian criticism.

Baillie, JOANNA (b. 1762, d. 1851), dramatist and poetess, was born at the manse of Bothwell, in Lanark. Her mother was the sister of William and John Hunter, whose genius for anatomy descended to her brother, Sir Matthew Baillie, the celebrated morbid anatomist and physician extraordinary to George III. Till she was twenty-two Joanna

lived with her family in various towns of the Lowlands, and for a time in Glasgow, where her father was professor of divinity to the university. During this period she gathered the wide knowledge of nature and of Scotch speech and manners that is displayed in so many of her works, as well as the uninteresting morality and singleness of soul that destroys their beauty as dramatic art. She early showed signs of productive talent, especially in her ready improvisations in assumed character. In 1784, the father having died, the rest of the family went to London, and lived for a time with Matthew Baillie, who had inherited Dr. William Hunter's house and museum. At the beginning of the century they retired to Hampstead, where, after the mother's death, Joanna, with her sister, continued to live for the remaining fifty years of her life. But before this removal several of her *Plays on the Passions* had already appeared. The first series, consisting of a tragedy and a comedy on love, and a tragedy (*De Monfort*) on hatred, was published in 1798; the second series in 1802. They at once attracted attention; many critics, probably judging from the language and subjects rather than the treatment, attributed them to Sir Walter Scott himself; at all events, they won for her his friendship, her greatest triumph. In 1800 John Kemble ventured to produce *De Monfort* at Drury Lane, Mrs. Siddons taking the part of the heroine, Jane de Monfort. But the play was not well received, though it held the stage for eleven nights, a fairly long run in those days. The rest of her numerous dramas followed each other in regular succession. A volume of miscellaneous plays, including *Rayner* and the *Country Inn*, appeared in 1804; the third series of *Plays on the Passions* in 1812; the *Martyr* in 1826, and three volumes of collected miscellaneous plays in 1836. Only some six or eight of these were ever produced on the stage. Her greatest dramatic success was the *Family Legend*, produced in Edinburgh in 1810, and occasionally revived; but no doubt it owed its favour mainly to the active support of Sir Walter Scott, and to its theme, which was drawn from an old Scottish tradition of clan rivalry. For, indeed, the plays have none of the highest characteristics of drama. There is no surprise of plot, no complexity of nature, no inexorable decree of fate. The characters come from an unreal world of very good and very bad—a world where all turns out as every one might naturally expect, and all is shaped to an edifying end by a divinity that keeps the wires well in hand. The tragedies are uninteresting melodramas; the comedies are farces of scrupulous gentility. Yet the latter are, on the whole, the most valuable of Joanna Baillie's works. They sometimes give us glimpses of the genuine life and manners of her time; and though the themes for the most part are long since out-worn, the dialogue is

relieved by genuine humour: though, too often, for dramatic success, it is humour of phrase rather than humour of situation. The tragedies, on the other hand, tell us neither of the complex passions that are eternal, nor of the manners of any possible age. From first to last they are overshadowed by the false romanticism once considered the only fit medium for the heroic and ideal. And yet it is lamentable to find how nearly these plays, with all their faults, approach real excellence. They abound in passages of some beauty. In 1821 Joanna Baillie published a series of three or four *Metrical Legends*, drawn from Scottish history, and a fairly close imitation of Scott's poems. She also wrote several passable songs, chiefly to old and Scottish tunes, with the original burdens. But her only title to lasting fame is the praise of Sir Walter Scott.

[H. W. N.]

* **Baillon**, ERNEST HENRI (b. 1827), a French physician and naturalist, was born at Calais. His medical studies were prosecuted in Paris, and he early obtained prizes for work in "l'École Pratique" and in the hospitals. In 1855 he received the double degree of Doctor of Medicine and of the Natural Sciences. Botany, and natural science generally, having from an early period of his life engaged his attention, he was selected in 1864 professor of medical natural history to the Faculty of Paris. Soon after, M. Baillon was appointed professor of hygiene to the Central School of Art and Manufactures. He was decorated in 1867. Among his numerous works and memoirs are:—a *Guide de l'Étudiant au Nouveau Jardin Botanique de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris*, *Zoologie Médicale*, and a *Histoire des Plantes*. The latter, in 6 vols., is almost an *édition de luxe*, and is recognised as a standard work in France and England, where it has been translated. There was another naturalist of the same name (Emanuel Baillon), the friend of Buffon, who died in 1802.

Baily, EDWARD HODGES, R.A., sculptor (b. 1788, d. 1867), inheriting the faculty possessed by his father, amused himself, when at the grammar-school of his native city, Bristol, by carving the likenesses of his school-fellows. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a merchant's office, but he abandoned the desk after two years, and commenced portraiture in wax. Some studies from the antique procured him the notice of Flaxman, and coming to London in 1807, he was admitted by the great master to his studio, where he worked for nearly seven years. In 1809 he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and the same year gained a silver medal; and in 1811 he carried off the gold medal for his group of *Hercules rescuing Alceste*. On his election, in 1817, to the Associateship of the Academy, he produced for the following year's exhibition *Eve at*

the *Fountain*, which greatly enhanced his reputation. His fame, indeed, as a sculptor rests almost entirely on this figure. When elected a full member of the Academy, in 1821, he was entrusted with the execution of the Bassi-rilievi on the Marble Arch. Although so long under Flaxman, he never caught any of his classic spirit, and preferred working on subjects of a homely kind, such as *Mother and Child*, *Group of Children*, *Sleeping Girl*, and these he several times repeated. Monumental statues and portrait busts largely occupied his attention and skill. Charles James Fox and Lord Mansfield in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, are favourable examples of this branch of his art, and others will be found in St. Paul's. In 1863 he accepted the position of Honorary Retired Academician. [J. F. R.]

Baily, FRANCIS (b. 1774, d. 1844), an eminent astronomer, was a native of Newbury, Berks. He engaged in business as a London stockbroker, and during his commercial career wrote several works on annuities, assurances, and kindred subjects. Meantime, he was making astronomy his special study, and on March 14th, 1811, a remarkable paper written by him was read before the Royal Society, "which involved the computation," Sir John Herschel tells us, in a *Memoir* written after Baily's death, "of all the solar eclipses during a period of seventy years, six centuries before the Christian era." From this time astronomy engaged more and more of his attention, and some very necessary improvements of the *Nautical Almanac* were largely due to him. He was elected F.R.S. in 1821, and four years later retired from the Stock Exchange, to devote the whole of his subsequent career to the service of the Astronomical Society and the British Association. He prepared the *Star Catalogue* for the former Society, and left behind him ninety-one distinct memoirs and other publications. In addition to various honours from foreign states and universities, he was LL.D. of Dublin, and D.C.L. of Oxford.

Sir J. Herschel, *Memoirs R. A. S.*, xv. 311 (also published separately, 1845).

* **Bain, ALEXANDER, LL.D.** (b. 1818), writer on the philosophy of mind, is a native of Aberdeen. He studied at Marischal College and University, 1836-40, and graduated M.A. in 1840. In 1841-4 he acted as deputy for the professor of moral philosophy, and in 1844-5 for the professor of natural philosophy, in his *Alma Mater*. In 1845 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow. In 1847 he became assistant-secretary to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, and in 1848-50 he was assistant-secretary to the General Board of Health. In 1857-62, and again in 1864-9, he was examiner in mental

philosophy in the University of London. From 1860 to 1880 he occupied the Chair of logic (to which is attached the Chair of English) in the University of Aberdeen. In 1881 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen by a majority of the students in each of the four "nations," an unprecedented mark of appreciation; and in 1884 he was re-elected. In 1869 he received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D. Dr. Bain commenced his diligent literary career in the year of his graduation (1840) in the *Westminster Review*. In 1842 he read Mill's *Logic* in manuscript, and discussed the whole work in detail with the author, at the same time providing him with a large stock of illustrative examples, mostly drawn from the experimental sciences (Bain's *J. S. Mill*, pp. 52-61). In 1847-8 he wrote for Chambers's Educational Course the text-books on *Astronomy*, *Electricity*, and *Meteorology*. In 1852 he edited Paley's *Moral Philosophy*, with notes and dissertations. In 1855 he published *The Senses and the Intellect*, and in 1859 *The Emotions and the Will*, constituting together a systematic exposition of the human mind. This is Dr. Bain's principal work. It exhibits a strikingly penetrating analysis, a patient and masterly marshalling of pointed illustrations, severe precision of thought and unrivalled clearness of exposition. Dr. Bain belongs to the school of Locke and Hartley; like Hartley, he grounds psychology on physiology, but he improves upon the position of his predecessors by regarding the human organism as capable of originating active impulses, not dependent on the stimulation of the senses. The work was at once pronounced by J. S. Mill to be "the most careful, the most complete, and the most genuinely scientific analytical exposition of the human mind which the *a posteriori* psychology has up to this time produced" (*Edin. Rev.*, Oct., 1859; *Dissertations*, vol. iii., p. 100); and by means of unsparing revisions, it maintains its title to a continuance of Mill's high praise. In 1861 appeared *The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology*. The needs of the English Chair led to the publication of an *English Grammar* (now called *A Higher English Grammar*) in 1863, and of a *Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric* in 1866. *A First English Grammar* was issued in 1872, and in 1874 a *Companion to the Higher Grammar*, with discussions, expositions, and abundant illustrative examples. In addition to strict definition and classification in grammar, Dr. Bain has strenuously advocated a great variety of means towards clearness, emphasis, and the useful differentiation of alternative forms for the expression of different shades of meaning; and in composition his aim is to secure the most effective application of the available means of expression. In 1868 Dr. Bain published a *Compendium of Mental and Moral Science*; in 1870 *Logic, Deductive and Induc-*

ties; and in 1873 *Mind and Body: the Theories of their Relation*. In education generally Dr. Bain has taken the closest interest; in 1872-8 he was a member of the Aberdeen School Board, and in 1879 he wrote for the International Series *Education as a Science*. Dr. Bain has always been mindful of his intellectual friends. In 1869 he co-operated with John Stuart Mill in editing, with notes, James Mill's *Analysis of the Human Mind*. In 1872 he and Professor Croom Robertson prepared for publication Grote's posthumous work on *Aristotle*; in 1873 he edited *The Minor Works of George Grote, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches*; and in 1885 he issued a revised and re-arranged edition (for students) of Grote's *Plato*. In 1882 he published *James Mill: a Biography*, and *John Stuart Mill: a Criticism, with Personal Recollections*. In 1884 Dr. Bain collected a number of occasional papers into a volume, entitled *Practical Essays*.

Baird, Sir David (b. 1757, d. 1829), general, born at Newbyth, Aberdeenshire, entered the army at an early age, and in 1779 was ordered to India, where Hyder Ali was invading the Carnatic. At the battle of Perimbanam the English were defeated; Baird and many others were taken prisoners, and detained in captivity for nearly four years, during which time they received the most barbarous treatment at the hands of Hyder Ali and his son, Tippoo Sahib. Shortly after his release, in 1787, Baird was made major of his regiment, and purchased the office of lieutenant-colonel in the following year. In 1793, at the head of a brigade of Europeans, he took Pondicherry from the French, almost without resistance; for this he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He headed the storming party at Seringapatam (1799); the town was taken, and Tippoo Sahib was slain. For this brilliant achievement he received the thanks of Parliament, though General Harris, passing over the man who had really taken the town, most unjustly appointed Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, Governor of Seringapatam. In 1801 he headed the perilous expedition to Egypt, and in spite of the many difficulties of the march, joined General Hutchinson in time to co-operate in the taking of Alexandria. On his return to India in the following year, he received the command of a division of the Madras army; however, at the outbreak of the Mahratta War, he found Wellesley again preferred before him, and, convinced that he had no chance in India, he gave up his command, and returned to England. In 1805 he was put at the head of an army to re-capture the Cape of Good Hope, accompanied Lord Cathcart to Denmark in 1807, and served in the Peninsular campaign, where at Corunna, his last battle, he was

badly wounded. There can be no doubt that the services of Sir David Baird were shamefully neglected by the Government; his application for the government of the Cape was refused in 1813, and it was only in 1819 that some recognition was made the gallant soldier by his appointment to the governorship of Kinsale. With the people Baird had always been a hero—"not Baird, but Bayard."

Theodore Hook, *Life of Sir D. Baird*; Grant Duff, *History of Mysore*.

***Baird, Spencer Fullerton** (b. 1823), a distinguished American naturalist, is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Dickinson College, at which school of learning he was appointed professor of natural science in 1846. In 1850 he commenced his connection with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington—an establishment with which his name has become inseparably connected since that time. He held the appointment of assistant-secretary till 1878, and on the death of Professor Henry, in that year, succeeded to his post as secretary—a position he now holds. His first literary work of any importance was a translation in 4 vols. (1848-51) of Heck's *Bilder Atlas*, but his first notable original contribution to science was the *Report on the Mammals of North America*, forming vol. viii. of the *Reports of the Survey of the Railroad Routes to the Pacific*, which was followed in 1858 by a still more extended work (vol. ix. of the series) on the birds of the same country. He has since published several volumes on the latter subject, either independently or in conjunction with Messrs. Brower and Ridgway. In 1871 he was specially selected by President Grant as United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the purpose of investigating the decline in the supply of food-fishes, and the methods of restoring it. This appointment was associated in the following year with active efforts for increasing the fish supply by artificial propagation. These experiments have been very successful, and there are now many fish-hatching and growing establishments scattered over the United States. Professor Baird is also director of the National Museum, for which institution a building covering two and a half acres was erected in 1880. His minor writings, which are very numerous, are for the most part contained in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution and the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*. But Mr. Baird's great work is the unwearied care he has for more than thirty-five years devoted to the advancement of science by directing the labours of the army of *collaborateurs* whom the "Smithsonian" has called into existence, or who, but for it, might have toiled in vain.

Bajee Rao. [POONAH.]

***Baker, SIR SAMUEL WHITE, PASHA, K.C.B., F.R.S.** (b. 1821), a distinguished explorer, born in London, was educated in a private school, finishing his youthful studies in Germany. At an early age he displayed a strong desire for travel, and in 1848, in conjunction with his brother, Colonel Baker, organised a model colony and coffee estate in Ceylon. In 1855 he went to the Crimea, and subsequently originated the first Turkish railway. In 1861 he organised an important expedition, with the design of reaching the head-waters of the Nile, and also of meeting Captains Speke and Grant, then travelling in the interior of Africa. Baker, accompanied by his wife, a Hungarian by birth, after having explored the regions of the Blue Nile, followed the course of the White Nile, till, on Feb. 15th, 1863, he met Speke and Grant, who had discovered the great lake, a principal feeder of the Nile, now known as the Victoria N'yanza. The former told him, on native authority, of another vast lake to the west, which Baker resolved to find. The natives of his expedition refused to accompany him further, but, nothing daunted, the explorer and his wife prosecuted their journey, till at length, on March 14th, 1864, they reached a great fresh-water lake, to which Baker gave the name of Albert N'yanza. On the way his wife nearly lost her life from sunstroke, and both endured many privations. On his return to England he was knighted (K.C.B.), and published an account of his explorations (*Albert N'yanza*, 1866). In 1869 the Khedive of Egypt gave him the command of an expedition for the suppression of the slave-trade, carried on by the Arabs and other tribes in the basin of the Nile, and for extending the cultivation of cotton, which bore good results for the time being. He was succeeded in 1874 by Colonel C. G. Gordon, and in the same year published an account of his combats with slave-dealers, and other mishaps, in a work entitled *Ismâïlia*, a new name which he bestowed, in honour of the Khedive, on the country formerly known as Gondokoro, on its annexation to Egypt. Sir Samuel has since visited and described Cyprus, and has passed some of the last few years in travelling through India. He is F.R.S., an Hon. M.A. of Oxford, a member of the Legion of Honour, and of various high Turkish and other orders. He has published six distinct works descriptive of his travels and adventures, besides numbers of memoirs in the *Transactions* of the Geographical and other Societies, and letters scarcely less elaborate in the daily newspapers touching certain political questions.

***Baker, VALENTINE, COLONEL AND PASHA** (b. 1831), is a brother of the above. He joined the army in 1848, was transferred to the 12th Lancers in 1852, served through the

Kaffir War, and was mentioned in despatches for gallantry in the action of Berea, gaining the usual war medal. After serving in India, he accompanied the regiment to the Crimea during 1855; he was present at the battle of Tchernaya and during the siege of Sebastopol, receiving the medal, with clasp, and Turkish medal. In 1859 he was appointed to the command of the 10th Hussars, and raised the efficiency of the regiment to the highest pitch of perfection. He was present as a spectator during the Austro-Prussian War in 1866 and the Franco-German War of 1870-1; and in 1872 made an effort to reach Khiva, which failed. The results of his impressions on the debatable land between Russia and Persia with Afghanistan are told in his book, *Clouds in the East*. Shortly afterwards, in 1875, while holding the appointment of assistant-quartermaster-general at Aldershot, he was compelled to leave the service, on being found guilty by civil law of a misdemeanour. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, he took service with the Sultan of Turkey as major-general of the gendarmerie, but was afterwards given command of a division on the Balkans. There he displayed distinguished gallantry and generalship in covering the retreat of Suleiman Pasha's army on Adrianople and Constantinople, fighting a brilliant rear-guard action at Tash-keesen. He gave an account of the campaign in his book, *The War in Bulgaria*, and for his services received the decoration of the Medjidieh. He was next sent to Armenia, in order to superintend the reforms which the Porte was supposed to be inaugurating there. After the collapse of the Egyptians under Arâby, in 1882, Baker Pasha was appointed to organise the gendarmerie for the Khedive; but as the advance of the Mahdi into the provinces of the Soudan became more threatening, he was despatched to Suakim with an army of ill-disciplined men to meet the force of the Mahdi's lieutenant, Osman Digna. In the battle of El Teb (Feb. 11th, 1884), the Egyptian rabble fled, and General Baker was in imminent danger during the rout. In the campaign over the same ground in the following year, by Sir Gerald Graham, Baker Pasha acted on the Intelligence Staff of the British force, and was severely wounded at the second battle of El Teb. Since then he has been employed in the service of the Khedive of Egypt.

Balard, ANTOINE JÉRÔME (b. 1802, d. 1876), a distinguished French chemist, is celebrated as being the first to isolate bromium. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1844, and professor of chemistry in the Collège de France in 1851.

Balbo, CESARE (b. 1789, d. 1853), an Italian statesman and writer, was born at Turin. In 1843 he published his work, *Hopes of Italy (Spérance d'Italia)*, which was widely read, and universally admired. His *History of*

Italy from the Earliest Times until 1814 is a standard work; he wrote, besides, *A Life of Dante, Meditation, Thoughts and Examples, On Revolutions*, and several tales. He also translated from the German Leo's *Exposition of the Constitutions of the Lombard States*. In politics Balbo belonged to the Moderate party, and in 1848 he zealously supported the administration of D'Azeglio against the attacks of the Republicans.

Balfe, MICHAEL WILLIAM (b. 1801, d. 1870), was of Irish origin, and made his first musical studies when a boy at Wexford. At an early age he was placed under O'Rourke (afterwards known as Rook), who, in 1816, brought him out as a violinist. At the age of ten he composed a ballad, which was afterwards sung by Madame Vestris in the comedy of *Paul Pry*; and Mr. Charles Kenney tells us, in his *Life of Balfe*, how, going to the theatre to hear his own composition, and venturing to assert paternal claims over it, Balfe was ridiculed by the people around him. At the age of sixteen he was engaged as a member of the Drury Lane orchestra, which he directed when its ordinary conductor, Mr. T. Cooke, was absent. He now took lessons in composition from Mr. C. F. Horn, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. But it was not until he went to Italy, in 1825, that his musical genius asserted itself in any force. He was taken to Rome by Count Mazzara, in whose house he resided while studying harmony and counterpoint under Frederici, afterwards director of the Milan Conservatorio. In his twentieth year he went to Milan, and there studied singing under Galli. At Milan he made his first appearance as a vocalist. Here, too, he first tried his hand at dramatic composition. Soon afterwards, Rossini, then director of the Théâtre des Italiens of Paris, engaged him for the part of Figaro in *Il Barbiere*; and his success was such that he was invited to return to Italy, where he appeared in a succession of characters. At Palermo, in 1830, he produced his first complete opera, *I Rivali di se stessi*. After bringing out *Un Avvertimento* at Paris, and *Enrico Quarto* at Milan, he went to Bergamo, where he married a German or Hungarian singer, Mlle. Rosen. He remained in Italy singing and composing until 1835, when he came to London, and appeared for the first time at one of the earliest of Benedict's concerts, singing under the name of "Signor Balfi," the stage name adopted by him in Italy. In this year Balfe began a career as a composer of English operas; and he produced between the years 1835 and 1840 the *Siege of Rochelle*, the *Maid of Artois*, *Catherine Grey*, *Joan of Arc*, *Falstaff* (given in Italian at Her Majesty's theatre), *Diadeste* and *Keolanthe*. Balfe now visited Paris, where he brought out *Le Puits d'Amour* (afterwards given in London, under the title of *Geraldine*; or, the

Lovers' Well) and *Les Quatres Fils Aymon* (called in England the *Castle of Aymon*) at the Opéra Comique. On his returning to England, Bunn produced at Drury Lane the most successful of all his works, the *Bohemian Girl* (1844), which was in due time to be translated into Italian, French, and German, and which has now been performed in every capital where operatic music is cultivated. The *Bohemian Girl* was followed by the *Daughter of St. Mark* and *The Enchantress*. In 1845 Balfe composed *L'Etoile de Seville* for the Grand Opéra of Paris, where it was performed without much success. Several pieces from this work found their way into the *Rose of Castille*, an opera written by Balfe for Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, and produced by them at Covent Garden. Balfe had now purchased a property in Hertfordshire, called Rowney Abbey, where he spent most of his time. In September, 1870, he succumbed to an attack of bronchitis. Four years after his death *Il Talismano*, the Italian version of his last opera, the *Knight of the Leopard*, was produced at Drury Lane.

Life of Balfe, by C. L. Kenney; *Life of Balfe*, by W. A. Barrett. [H. S. E.]

***Balfour, THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR JAMES, LL.D.** (b. 1848), is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was first elected for Hertford in 1874. He was assistant private secretary to Lord Salisbury from 1878-80, and was employed on the mission of Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin. After the general election of 1880, Mr. Balfour was a member of the "Fourth Party" led by Lord R. Churchill, but he eventually severed himself from the connection. In 1882 he conducted the Opposition attack on the "Kilmainham Treaty" in a speech of much fire. He was chosen by Lord Salisbury to negotiate with Lord Hartington during the autumn of 1884, and aided in effecting the compromise on the franchise question. In June, 1885, he was appointed President of the Local Government Board, and introduced a Bill removing the disqualification from the franchise of those voters who were in receipt of medical relief. At the general election of the same year he was returned for Manchester (East). Mr. Balfour is the author of a remarkable essay on the foundations of belief, entitled, *A Defence of Philosophic Doubt* (1879).

Balfour, FRANCIS MAITLAND (b. 1851, d. 1882), brother of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, was an eminent embryologist, who at a very early age attained unwonted distinction. He was the younger son of Mr. Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, a wealthy Scottish "laird," and of a daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Salisbury, so that, his natural talents apart, he commenced life with every social

advantage. In Jan., 1865, he entered Harrow School, and very early evinced a leaning towards scientific studies. In 1870 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in the Natural Science Tripos in 1873. After some researches at the Zoological Station at Naples, he was elected a fellow of Trinity as early as that honour could be conferred upon him, and having very rapidly acquired a reputation as an original investigator in embryology and comparative anatomy, on which he lectured at Cambridge, was elected F.R.S. in 1878, and was afterwards a member of the council. In Nov., 1881, he was awarded a medal by the same society. He studied for some time at the newly established Zoological Station at Naples, and, in addition to numerous papers and essays, wrote a large work on comparative embryology; in conjunction with Dr. Foster, *Elements of Embryology*, and a *Monograph on the Development of the Elasmobranch Fishes*. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow, and next year was elected president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. In 1882, after he was understood to have declined the professorship of natural history in Edinburgh and the Linacre Chair in Oxford, a special Chair of animal morphology was created for him at Cambridge. He was regarded as one of the most promising scientific men of the day, when his career was closed by a fatal accident on the Aiguille Blanche de Peuteret (sometimes known as "de la Belle Étoile"), one of the mountain buttresses of Mont Blanc, the ascent of which he had been attempting, with scarcely the experience or the physique for such a holiday feat. During his lifetime he bestowed considerable sums on various scientific projects. One of the steam dredges at the Naples Zoological Station was purchased by him, and bears his name, and by his will he left handsome donations to Cambridge, which have been considerably augmented, in the way of scholarships, by a sum subscribed by scientific men—chiefly in England and America—as a memorial to one not only eminent in science, but held in affectionate remembrance by a host of personal friends. [R. B.]

Balfour, JOHN HUTTON (b. 1808, d. 1884), a celebrated botanist, was the author of numerous works upon botany:—*Class-book of Botany*; *Phyto-theology, or Botany and Religion*; *The Plants of Scripture*; and *Elementary Botany for Schools*. Dr. Balfour was professor of botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845, when he migrated to Edinburgh University, and Regius keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden and Queen's Botanist for Scotland. For thirty years (until 1877) he was Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, and was afterwards assessor of that university.

* **Ball, JOHN**, an English naturalist and traveller (b. 1818), was educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Very early in life he developed an interest in physical science, and, after leaving Cambridge, commenced those studies on Alpine subjects with which his name is more particularly associated. In 1845 he was called to the Irish bar, and in the same year made a series of important scientific observations on glaciers. In 1846-7 he was Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, and from 1852 to 1857 M.P. for Carlow, during a part of which period he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was elected in 1858 the first president of the then newly formed Alpine Club, and the following year edited and contributed to a work known as *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*. During a lengthened residence in Italy he completed his *Alpine Guide*, a standard work, of which several editions have appeared. In 1871 Mr. Ball accompanied Sir Joseph Hooker and Mr. George Maw to Morocco, when the party explored some hitherto unknown portions of the Atlas range of mountains. He afterwards collaborated with his fellow-travellers in the production of a work on the subject. (Hooker and Ball, *A Tour in Morocco*, 1878.) Mr. Ball has contributed numerous important papers and articles to scientific publications, including the *Spicilegium Flora Marocana*, which occupies several parts of the Linnean Society's *Journal* (vol. xvi., *Botany*), and is F.R.S., F.L.S., M.R.I.A., and member of several other scientific bodies. Still more recently, Mr. Ball has voyaged round the coast of South America, investigating the *flora* of the spots at which he halted.

* **Ball, SIR ROBERT STAWELL, F.R.S.** (b. 1840), man of science, was born at Dublin, and after filling various scientific appointments, became Astronomer-Royal of Ireland in 1874. He has published several scientific works, such as a *Theory of Screws*, *Elements of Astronomy*, *Experimental Mathematics*, and *The Story of the Heavens*.

* **Ball, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN THOMAS, M.P., LL.D.** (b. 1815), was born in Dublin, and after long practice at the Irish bar was returned as a Conservative member for Dublin University in 1868, when he was for a short time appointed first Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General for Ireland. He was Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 to 1880, since which year he has been Vice-Chancellor of Dublin University.

* **Ballantine, WILLIAM, Serjeant-at-Law** (b. 1812), is the son of William Ballantine, who was for many years magistrate at the Thames police court. He was called to the bar in 1834, and acquired great celebrity in criminal cases. In 1856 he was created a serjeant-at-law. Among the many important cases in which Serjeant Ballantine was

engaged, may be mentioned the Tichborne trial of 1871, when he was counsel for the Claimant to the baronetcy and estates, and threw up his brief when the imposture became too glaring; and that of the Gaekwar of Baroda, accused in 1875 of an attempt to poison the British Resident, Colonel Phayre. [BARODA.] Serjeant Ballantine is the author of some lively memoirs entitled *Experiences of a Barrister's Life* (1882), and of a continuation of his experiences, *The Old World and the New* (1884).

Ballantyne, JAMES ROBERT (d. 1864), was educated at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and went to India in 1845 to assist in the reconstruction of the Sanscrit College at Benares. He very soon became intimate with the native pundits, and, with a view to effect a mutual understanding between the two races, began to publish numerous treatises on Hindoo philosophy, and, on the other hand, works in Sanscrit explanatory of English science. Of the former his edition of the *Mahābhāshya*, and of the latter his *Synopsis of Science in Sanskrit and English*, are the best known. He also published grammars of Hindoo, Mahratta, Persian, and Sanscrit, and many other useful books, including a series of *Reprints for the Pundits*, which comprised, among many scientific treatises, a Sanscrit version of the *Novum Organon*, which reached a second edition. Dr. Ballantyne retired from his post of principal and professor of moral philosophy at the Benares College in 1861, and on returning to England in broken health was appointed librarian to the India Office, a post he was able to hold only for a couple of years.

Ballantyne, THOMAS (b. 1806, d. 1871), journalist, was a native of Paisley, where he was educated. While comparatively a young man, he devoted himself to journalism, and edited successively Liberal journals in Bolton, Liverpool, and Manchester. In the last-named town he was projector, along with John Bright and others, of the *Manchester Examiner*. Leaving the North in 1850, he came to London, where he was first engaged on the *Leader*; afterwards he became sub-editor of the *Illustrated London News*. He founded and conducted the *Statesman*, *Public Opinion*, and the *British Press*. Ballantyne was a frequent guest of Lord Palmerston, who held him in high esteem. He was, moreover, one of Thomas Carlyle's most intimate friends, and the first English journalist, as the sage frequently said, to call attention to his writings. He became alienated from the Liberal party several years before his death.

Balzac, HONORÉ DE (b. 1799, d. 1851), a central figure in the French literature of the nineteenth century, was a native of Tours. He was sent to the college of Vendôme, and

he tells us that there he daily managed to get himself punished and confined to the school prison in order to devour in peace the books which he concealed about his person. A course of lectures on law at the Sorbonne followed; but Balzac could not be a mere lawyer, and in spite of every discouragement, he retired to a garret in the Rue Leaskiguières, Paris, to write and starve. Publishers were shy of him. No one even in his own family would admit that he had, or ever would have, any talent. "Whatever you do, don't take to literature," said one old friend to him when he was seventeen or eighteen; and young Honoré laughed his pleasant laugh and went on writing continuously, during the day and through the night, and so drudged on for years, on the small annual pittance allowed him by his parents: without fire in winter, without sufficient food, although a refined gourmand by nature, without a shadow of encouragement, and scarcely any gains, and absolutely deprived of any enjoyment or relaxation of even the most ordinary kind—but believing in himself, and taking cognisance of the whole future *Comédie Humaine*, which he knew was latent within him. At thirty, Balzac had published the *Peau de Chagrin*, *Eugénie Grandet*, *L'Histoire des Treize*, *Père Goriot*, and many other works; not yet the *Scènes de la Vie de Province*, the *Recherche de l'Absolu*, or the *Parents Pauvres*: these were the masterpieces of his mature genius. But so long as the French tongue endures, and as the anatomy of the human heart is a study for the thinker, *Eugénie Grandet*, the story of a miser's daughter, who dies of a broken heart, will be recurred to by succeeding generations, even as has been, and is, the *Clarissa Harlowe* of Richardson. *Eugénie Grandet* is the simplest of stories, if anything in humanity is simple, but it is such a silent tragedy, in its uneventful every-day incidents, that it casts a shadow for ever over the memory of those who read it. From the *Père Goriot* all the numerous *Lears* of private life have since been taken. The *Père Goriot* is a usurer, sordid and hardened as Shylock, but with a touch of Shylock's love for Jessica about him, and he has bought for his two daughters a pair of husbands of a superior station, which to a certain degree gratifies his *amour propre* at first, but, as in *Lear*, Goneril and Regan make him pay, and he has no Cordelia to comfort him. As often as the two harpies suck his substance he yields, nor murmurs inconveniently, but is always hidden somewhere out of sight—in all manner of queer refuges, never allowed to witness the enjoyments he procures; and, gradually sinking in the social scale, in the end he passes away with the least possible attention being paid to him. After *Eugénie Grandet*, fame, though not money, came. In those days books were read and valued by such as could appreciate them, by a public of real critics, but they were not paid for as they are now, and it was difficult for a man

to live by his pen. But from 1828-30 Balzac grew into a celebrity, and was thenceforward a lion in the great world of Paris. Then, as he has himself remarked, the work of transformation began. He lived in those around him, and they one and all lived in him. "Society was the historian," says he. "I was a mere secretary, writing under dictation." And so true was this that he could never *invent* what he had not witnessed. In vain did he ever make an attempt to go out of his time. His time held him fast, and he was inexorably bound to modern life—to the life that France lived from 1825 to 1848. The three years from 1848 to 1851, when he died, took him by surprise. It was the dawn of a day he was unprepared for, and it perplexed him. He had just married; and all his material troubles in life were apparently ended. Complete happiness and comfort were achieved—and then he died; bearing out in his death the theories of the imperfection of life which he had always upheld, of the fatal incompleteness of every human destiny. What he did believe in was the power of human will so long as life endured. He never ceased regretting a *Traité de la Volonté*, which he wrote at school when about twelve years old, and which was burnt by the head-master, who asked contemptuously whether it was for such "trash" that his studies were neglected. But that "trash" foreshadowed the man. Balzac's memory was one of his wonderful gifts: he *could* not forget. From this faculty resulted the strange duality of his nature. He is probably the only writer who combines in an equal degree idealism of the very highest kind with what has been sometimes called a fatiguing habit of too minute observation. It is in that, from his inferior qualities, that the present crowd of *Realistic* and *Naturalistic* novel-writers of France may claim to be the descendants of Balzac. It suffices to read a few pages of any one of them to perceive that had he not written, not one of them could have been; but not one of them all possesses even the merest shadow of his gifts. They are framers of inventories, describers, nothing more; and he would have blushed at the thought of descending to the low devices and mischievous tricks to which they one and all resort to win the favour of a worn-out, vicious-minded public. No poem ever soared to loftier spheres than *La Recherche de l'Absolu*, and yet how humanly true does it remain! The dreamer who sacrifices all, even unto the wife he idolises, for the passion of his dream, is yet Balthazar Claës, a living man, and the vision he pursues is but that sovereign ideal, whose votaries in our own age have been men like George Stephenson or Schliemann, or any of the glorious host who have held undying faith in what they could never wholly grasp or realise. To have produced *La Recherche de l'Absolu* and *Les Parents Pauvres*, which is the *Æros* of poverty, and of the political genius it

may evoke in a clever woman—to attain to utter truth in two such opposite directions, has been given but to one master in French literature. Balzac stands alone—the origin from which all other prose writers of fiction proceed. Rightly did Honoré de Balzac entitle his complete works *La Comédie Humaine*, to which he should only have added the words *en France*; for it is *French* humanity he photographs. But it is that humanity whole and entire, without the smallest detail omitted. There is a good deal of Molière in Balzac, and far less of Rabelais than has been usually supposed; but even Molière himself, with far higher literary qualities than Balzac, does not possess the latter's absolute identity of life with his people. In this respect Dickens resembles Balzac more than, perhaps, does any one else. Both see their personages first as positive existent figures and facts, and then infusing their own into the other's life, live double.

Correspondance de H. de Balzac; T. Gautier, H. de Balzac; Georges Sand, Notice Biographique sur H. de Balzac. See also her Autobiography.
[Y. B. de B.]

Bamford, SAMUEL (b. 1788, d. 1872), Radical and poet, began life as a silk-weaver at Middleton, near Manchester. He derived his political opinions for the most part from Cobbett's writings, and early became secretary to one of the so-called "Hampden Clubs" in Middleton. In spite of his law-abiding disposition, and strenuous efforts for the cause of order as well as of freedom, he was frequently imprisoned, both in Lancashire and London. He refused to take part in any violent plots, such as the proposal to "make a Moscow of Manchester," but, after having narrowly escaped death at the "massacre" of Peterloo, was next year sentenced to imprisonment in Lincoln Castle, though the only evidence against him was that he had exhorted the people to keep the peace. In later life he abandoned weaving, became reporter for the press, and for seven years was employed on the Home Civil Service in London; but he returned to spend his old age in Lancashire. He was a true poet, though his chief strength lay in rhymed political satire or defiance. His best poems are:—*A Winter's Day and Night*, *The Landowner*, *God help the Poor*, *The Arrest*, and *La Lyonnaise*, a translation from Béranger. He was also a great authority on the Lancashire dialect, which he often freely employs.

Passages from the Life of a Radical, by S. B., being an account of his own life from 1816 to 1821, are invaluable for the history of that period.

* **Bancroft, GEORGE**, the distinguished American historian and statesman (b. 1800), is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was educated at Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard College, graduating at the latter place before he had completed his seventeenth year. Proceeding to Europe, he studied at

various German universities, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Göttingen in 1820. At Berlin he became acquainted with Humboldt, Lappenberg, Schleiermacher, and other eminent men. Bancroft made a tour of England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy in 1821-2; and possessing intellectual capabilities of a high order, and a powerfully retentive memory, he returned to America with his mind richly stored with the treasures of ancient and modern history, literature, and philosophy. He devoted himself assiduously to literary work, and published a considerable number of poems, essays, and reviews, and likewise issued a translation of Heeren's *Politics of Ancient Greece*. A democrat in politics, Bancroft early expounded his views in an oration delivered at Northampton. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1830, but declined to serve, and he also refused a nomination to the senate of his native state. The first volume of his *History of the United States*, for which he had long been collecting materials, appeared in 1834. Bancroft was appointed by President Van Buren Collector of Boston, and when Polk became President of the United States, in 1845, the historian entered his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. In this capacity he initiated many useful reforms, and it was during his tenure of office that the order was given to take possession of California. While acting temporarily as Secretary for War, he directed General Taylor to march into Texas—a step which resulted in the first occupation of Texas by the United States. During this period the second and third volumes of his *History* were published. Bancroft came over to England as minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain in 1846, and he held this important position for three years. His conduct was marked by firmness and judgment. He did not neglect the pursuit of letters. The Prime Minister of England and his colleagues placed at his disposal the voluminous records of the State Paper Office and the records of the Treasury. Returning to the United States, Bancroft was engaged from 1849 to 1852 in the preparation of the fourth and fifth volumes of his *History*, which appeared in the latter year. Other volumes were published at intervals, the ninth appearing in 1866. Bancroft was appointed minister to Prussia in 1867; the year following he was accredited to the North German Confederation; and from 1871 to 1874 to the German Empire. Several important treaties were concluded during his mission to Germany. The same year was published the tenth volume of his *History*, which brought the narrative down to the close of the Revolutionary War, and completed the body of this valuable work. Two supplementary volumes, however, entitled *History of the Foundation of the Constitution*

of the United States, appeared in 1882, and these will be followed by others. Bancroft has delivered many speeches, and he has also engaged in much miscellaneous literary work. His *History*, which is universally regarded as a standard authority, has been translated into several European languages. It is, and will probably long continue, an authoritative work, both from its careful research and breadth of judgment. In parts, however, particularly in the account of the causes of the War of American Independence, it is decidedly one-sided, and should be read in conjunction with other authorities: for instance, Mr. Lecky's *History of England*. Bancroft received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1849, and he is a member of many of the learned societies of Europe and America. [G. B. S.]

• **Bancroft, MARIE EFFIE, née WILTON** (b. circa 1845), actress, is a native of Doncaster. After some engagements in the provinces, she first appeared in London at the Lyceum, in 1856. Her parts were chiefly in burlesque, until she became manageress of the Prince of Wales's theatre, in 1865. Having acquired popularity, partly through the encouragement of Dickens, she turned her attention to the "drawing-room comedy" of T. W. Robertson's plays. Two years afterwards she married Mr. S. B. Bancroft, and together they continued to conduct the Prince of Wales's with uninterrupted success for thirteen years. In 1880 they migrated to the Haymarket, which they rebuilt internally, the principal change being the entire elimination of the pit, which naturally created deep dissatisfaction amongst regular playgoers. They retired from their management in 1885. Mrs. Bancroft's chief characters were Polly Eccles and Naomi Tighe, in *Caste and School*, Peg Woffington in *Masks and Faces*, Lady Franklin, and Lady Teazle.

• **Bancroft, SQUIRE BANCROFT** (b. 1841), actor, first appeared on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, 1861. After taking various parts in the provinces, he appeared in London at the Prince of Wales's in 1865, soon after it was opened by Mr. Byron and Miss Marie Wilton, the latter of whom he married two years later. He soon won high reputation for his creation of the leading parts in Robertson's comedies, such as Sydney Daryl in *Society* (1865) and Captain Hawtree in *Caste* (1867). These were followed by Sir Frederick Blount in *Money*, Triplet in *Masks and Faces*, Sir George Ormond in *Peril*, and Count Orloff in *Diplomacy*. After the removal to the Haymarket in 1880, Mr. Bancroft took leading parts in *Odette* and *Fédora*, besides several revivals.

Banim, JOHN (b. 1798, d. 1842), and **MICHAEL** (b. 1796, d. 1854), Irish novelists, were natives of Kilkenny. The latter brother

acquired the larger reputation, but by general consent the former was the writer of most power. John intended at first to follow art, and to that end studied in Dublin. A lady to whom he was to be married died, and the illness that proved fatal in his own case was caught by exposure on the night of her funeral. He wrote a little, with some success, for the stage, and published a poem entitled *The Celt's Paradise*. His best work was a series of stories illustrative of Irish life, written in conjunction with his brother. The most successful of these stories were the *Tales of the O'Hara Family*, published in 1825. Michael wrote *The Ghost Hunter*, a weird and powerful piece of dramatic narrative. John failed in health, and fell into straitened circumstances. Sterling started a subscription for him in the *Times*, and the Government supplemented this public tribute with a pension of £150. The Irish stories of the Banims have little or nothing in common with those of Lover. With less play of humour, they are more weird and sombre. Though strong and virile, their defect is that they are too often rather close imitations of the Scottish novels of Scott.

The Life of John Banim was written by P. J. Murray (1857). [T. H. C.]

* **Banks**, MRS. GEORGE LINNÆUS (b. 1821) (Miss Isabella Varley), lived at Manchester, her native place, until her marriage with Mr. G. L. Banks in 1846. Miss Varley at a very early age had contributed verses to papers and periodicals, and in 1844 had published her first volume of poems, *Ivy Leaves*, but it was not till 1861 that she turned to literature as a profession. Her novel, *The Manchester Man* (1876), was very well received, and has passed through several editions. The story is based upon history, "recorded and unrecorded," and deals "with absolute people, events, and places," containing a clear and faithful picture of old Manchester and the riots of 1819. Mrs. Banks has written, besides, *God's Providence House* (1865), *Stung to the Quick* (1867), *Glory* (1877), *Caleb Booth's Clerk* (1878), *Wooers and Winners* (1880), *Forbidden to Marry* (1883), and *In His Own Hand* (1885). She has also published two volumes of poems, *Daisies in the Grass* (1865), written jointly with her husband, and *Ripples and Breakers* (1878).

Baraguay-d'Hilliers, LOUIS (b. 1795, d. 1878), Marshal of France, was the son of one of Napoleon's generals of the same name who died in disgrace after the Russian campaign. The son also accompanied the Emperor to Moscow, and was present at the field of Borodino. During the varied fortunes of the next three years he did good service at Champaubert, Brienne, and Quatre Bras. In 1833 he became governor of the military school of St. Cyr. In 1841 he proceeded to Africa, and took active part in the Algerian

campaign. After the revolution of 1848 he adopted the Republican cause, and next year took command of the French army in the Papal States, where he remained for a year. Under Louis Napoleon he became a member and Vice-President of the Senate, and was for a time ambassador at Constantinople (1853-4). In 1854 he took command of a French corps that co-operated with the allied fleets in the Baltic, and succeeded in capturing Bomarsund. For this service he was created marshal. In 1864 he became life senator. After the early disasters to the French arms in 1870, he was appointed commander of Paris under the state of siege, but requested to be relieved of the charge. At a later time he was president of the commission to inquire into the capitulations during the war, with special reference to the supposed treason of Marshal Bazaine.

Barante, AIMABLE GUILLAUME PROSPER BRUGÈRE (b. 1787, d. 1866), French politician and historian, was engaged in diplomatic missions as auditor of the Council of State in 1806. In 1809 he published his *Tableau de la Littérature Française pendant le XVIII^e Siècle*, which was the foundation of his celebrity. He was chosen a member of the Academy in 1828, and was ambassador successively to Turin and St. Petersburg, 1830-40. He published several translations from the German, especially of Schiller's works; also a *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois*, 1364-1477, a standard work of great learning and accuracy; *Questions Constitutionnelles* (1848), a *Histoire de la Convention Nationale*, in 6 vols., and several other essays and historical sketches.

Barbauld, ANNA LETITIA (Miss Aikin) (b. 1743, d. 1825), an English authoress, was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire. From her father, a schoolmaster in that village, and afterwards professor at the Dissenting Academy of Warrington, she received a sound classical education, and when quite a young girl had at her father's house the advantage of meeting constantly such men as Dr. Priestley, John Howard, Dr. Taylor, Roscoe, Pennant, and Currie. In 1773 a volume of Miss Aikin's poems was published by her brother, and, encouraged by the success of the poems, they wrote conjointly *Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose*. In 1774 Miss Aikin married the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, a dissenting minister, a man of high moral character, ability, and culture, but unhappily afflicted with an hereditary taint of insanity. Mrs. Barbauld bore her terrible trial in heroic and uncomplaining silence. It was only after thirty years of married life, when his insanity became clearly evident, and his violence exposed her to constant danger, that she reluctantly agreed to have him placed under restraint. Shortly after their marriage they opened a school for boys at Palgrave, Suffolk;

many of their pupils became distinguished men, and in after-life spoke always enthusiastically of their early teacher, Mrs. Barbauld. It was at this time that Mrs. Barbauld wrote, for the use of her young pupils, *Hymns in Prose for Children, Early Lessons, and Devotional Pieces*. In 1787 Mr. Barbauld received a call to the Dissenting chapel at Hampstead, then a quiet little village, very difficult of access from the metropolis; here they lived for many years, enjoying the society of the sisters Agnes and Joanna Baillie, the Hoares, Dr. Priestley, and Gilbert Wakefield. In 1802 the Barbaulds removed to Newington Green, where Mrs. Barbauld continued to reside after the tragical death of her husband by drowning. The latter years of her life were very productive; she wrote a *Life of Richardson*, with a selection from his letters. She also prepared a series of selections from the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, and *Guardian*, with a very brilliant preliminary essay, and edited a *Collection of the British Novelists*, and the well-known *Enfield Speaker*. Mrs. Barbauld's name will, however, be remembered chiefly by her books for children, which are excellent of their kind, though it is perhaps to be feared that the *Hymns* and the charming stories of *Evenings at Home* belong rather to a past age. In 1811 a very hostile article from the pen of the poet Southey, bitterly attacking some of her latter poems, very much distressed the venerable lady, who, after this abusive criticism, never printed anything again. Coleridge, Lamb, Godwin, and others have also written much in a hostile spirit against Mrs. Barbauld; on the other hand, she had warm admirers in Sir Walter Scott, Charles James Fox, Wordsworth, and many other excellent critics of her day.

Life of Mrs. Barbauld, prefixed to her works by Lucy Aikin; Eric S. Robertson, *English Pedagogues*.

Barbier, HENRI AUGUSTE (b. 1805, d. 1882), French poet, was born in Paris, and was early engaged in literature, but did not discover the true direction of his powers till the revolution of 1830 supplied him with subjects for his first series of satires, which appeared separately in the magazines, and were afterwards published as *Iambes*. In these the poet draws a gloomy and almost despairing picture of the insincerity, melancholy, and immorality that were choking the wholesome breath of honour and cheerfulness, not only in France, but in England too; for some of his bitterest satires, published in 1837 as *Lazare*, are inspired by the misery of England, e.g., *Le Minotaure*, in which he compares the London streets to the labyrinth of Crete. The *Iambes* had a wide circulation, and have passed through fifteen or sixteen editions. The rest of his works did not contribute much to his fame. He aided Léon de Wailly in the libretto of Berlioz's *Benvenuto Cellini*, and wrote the *Hymn of France* for Berlioz's music.

But his *Chants Civils et Religieux* (1841), his *Rimes Héroïques* (1844), and a volume of satires (1865) did not attract much attention. He also translated Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, and was elected to the Academy in 1869.

A small prose volume of his *Reminiscences (Souvenirs Personnels)* was published in 1883, after his death.

Barclay de Tolly, MICHEL (b. 1750, d. 1818), Russian general, was descended from a Scottish family settled in Livonia. He took part in the Polish campaign of 1806, and was wounded at the battle of Eylau. In 1809, after two days' march across the ice of the Gulf of Bothnia, he surprised the Swedes at Umea, and was appointed Governor of Finland. In 1812 he took command of the first army of the West, and was the originator of the strategy to draw Napoleon into the interior and cut off his supplies. Seeing that Napoleon was tending towards Moscow, he effected a junction with Prince Bagration, who commanded the second army of the West. But differences soon arose, for Bagration was eager for a pitched battle, and Barclay's policy was the far greater one of delay and retreat. He became so unpopular with the army that, by the Czar's order, he was superseded by Kutusoff, under whom he served loyally till after Borodino. Early in 1813 he issued his famous proclamation to the German troops in the French army, and soon afterwards was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian and Prussian troops. As such he was present at Leipzig, and on the entry of the Allies into Paris was created field-marshal. When Napoleon re-appeared, Barclay hastened with the Russian army to the Rhine, and in 1817 was received by the Czar with great honour at St. Petersburg. He died whilst travelling in Russia.

Barère (or **Barrère**) **de Vieusac**, BERTRAND (b. 1755, d. 1841), French journalist and revolutionist, was born at Tarbes, in Gascony, and displayed throughout his life all the worst features of the traditional Gascon character. Having attained some distinction as a lawyer in his native province, he was sent to Paris in 1789 as deputy to the States-General, and published a journal, called *Daybreak (Point du Jour)*, in which he reported the proceedings of the Assembly. His proposals at this time were in accordance with the ordinary views of the advanced, but still constitutional, party. On the formation of the Legislative Assembly, in 1791, he became a Judge in the High Court of Appeal, and a member of convention in the following year, when he also presided at the trial of the king. Declaring in his accustomed style that "the tree of liberty could only grow if watered by the blood of kings," he voted for death without appeal. In 1793 he was elected member of the Committee of Public Safety, and soon became its mouthpiece, publishing

reports of its proceedings and official bulletins on political questions and the conditions of the army and navy. The picturesque, but vulgar, magniloquence of these announcements, abounding as they do with classic allusions to tyrants and heroes, gained for them the nickname of "Carmagnoles," and revolutionary literature has never yet succeeded in freeing itself from the taint of their fustian style. Burke named him the "Anacreon of the guillotine." The description in Macaulay's incisive essay is well known. Carlyle says: "Ingenious, almost genial; quick-sighted, supple, graceful. In the great art of varnish he may be said to seek a fellow." For a time after joining the Committee Barère tried to act as peacemaker between the Mountain and the Girondists, unable to decide which was the stronger party. On the triumph of the Mountain he turned savagely upon his former associates, and henceforward, as long as power lasted, his one fixed policy was to save his life by proving his loyalty to the extremists through the increasing atrocity of his proposals. Having clamoured for the blood of the Girondists, he proposed the execution of the Queen. He ordained the destruction of Toulon and Lyons. He raised a revolutionary army by a universal levy of all France, and decreed that "terror was the order of the day," and that the soldiers of England and Hanover should receive no quarter. He regretted that the guillotine would not work fast enough, for "only the dead do not return." But his depth of infamy was reached by his treachery to Robespierre, who he voted should be executed without trial. This cowardice, however, did not long protect him, for in the spring of 1795 he was banished and imprisoned on the island of Oléron. Being removed to the mainland, he made his escape to Bordeaux. He was even again returned by his province to the Assembly of 500, but his election was declared void, and he lived in hiding till he was included in Napoleon's amnesty. Napoleon employed him for some ten years in the humblest walks of journalism and espionage, and admitted in later years that at one time he rated Barère's powers of writing far above their worth. Amongst other things Barère translated Ossian by Napoleon's order, and edited a *Mémorial Antiribritannique*. This connection ended in 1807, and he lived in obscurity till 1814, when he joined the Bourbons, but having sat as member of the Chamber of Representatives during the Hundred Days, was obliged to live in exile in Belgium till 1830, when he returned to Paris, was pensioned by Louis Philippe, and spent the rest of his life in reviling his patron. He was successful in preserving his worthless existence for eighty-six years.

See M. Carnot's *Notice Historique sur Barère*; Macaulay's, *Barère*; Carlyle, *French Revolution*.

Barghash-bin-Seiyid. [ZANZIBAR.]

Barham, RICHARD HARRIS (b. 1788, d. 1845), author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, was born at Canterbury, and studied life, if not learning, at Oxford, where he soon became known for his wild humour and ready wit. After occupying a country living in Kent for some years, he was appointed minor canon of St. Paul's by a fortunate accident, and became vicar of the City churches of St. Augustine and St. Faith. He resided at Amen Corner, and soon became intimate with Theodore Hook, Sydney Smith, and other notable wits of the period. In theology he belonged to the old-fashioned "High Church" party, and his love of social merriment, punch, and good stories, combined with suspicions of all practices savouring of Popery, precluded all sympathy with the earnest revolutions of the "lank-haired Puseyites," as he called them. When *Bentley's Miscellany* first appeared, in 1837, Barham contributed to the number the first of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, and the greater part of the series was published in that periodical. Several of the stories were suggested by Mrs. Hughes, the mother of Thomas Hughes. The inexhaustible facility of the rhyme, the nature of the subjects, at once intelligible and unusual, the quaint admixture of antiquarian lore with street advertisement and the commonest slang, all contributed to their immediate success; and with some their popularity was no doubt much increased at the time by the ridicule cast upon the superstitions of the Romanising party in such stories as the *Jackdaw of Rheims*. At the same time the apparent flippancy of parts excited amongst many great opposition to the whole of the series, and it is only now that the whole controversy is gradually dying away that the *Legends* can be judged on their own merits. Of poetry there is hardly a trace, even in the often admired lines in the "Execution," or in the ballad, *As I lay a-thynkinge*, the author's nearest approach to art; but we are led forward with continual delight by the weird absurdity of the stories, and the continual surprise and happiness of the rhymes. This extreme facility of wit and language was indeed fatal to higher achievement, for the author was too easily satisfied with the first form that came, and the ready applause of his companion wits. Besides the *Ingoldsby Legends*, he wrote many papers for the magazines, and a story of college life, called *My Cousin Nicholas*.

Recollections of R. H. Barham, by his son.

* **Baring, SIR EVELYN, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E.** (b. 1841), the grandson of the first baronet, entered the Royal Artillery in 1858, and retired as major in 1879. His first experience of official work was in 1872, when he became private secretary to the Viceroy of India, his cousin, Lord Northbrook. From 1877 to 1879 Major Baring was Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt, and in the last year, when the celebrated "dual control" was estab-

lished, he represented England, having M. de Blignières (q.v.) as his French colleague. In the following year, however, he was replaced by Sir A. Colvin (q.v.), and appointed Financial Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon. In that capacity he was successful in rectifying the errors in the budget of his predecessor, Sir John Strachey. Sir Evelyn returned to Egypt in 1883 as agent and consul-general, and dealt, with much ability, but with little success, with the complications arising from the rebellion of Araby Pasha, the appearance of the Mahdi, and General Gordon's mission to Khartoum.

Baring, SIR FRANCIS, BART. (b. 1740, d. 1810), the founder of the London branch of the Baring family, was of Hanoverian descent. He was born at Larkbeer, near Exeter, and went to London (circa 1760), where he founded the great banking house of Baring and Co. He was a director of the East India Company from 1779, and its chairman in 1792. He was first returned for Grampound in 1784, and sat until 1806. He was created a baronet in 1793. Of his numerous progeny, the second son, Arthur, was created Baron Ashburton (q.v.). One of his grandsons was the first Lord Northbrook, and the present head of the firm, Thomas, son of the Bishop of Durham, and great-grandson of the first baronet, was in 1835 raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Revelstoke.

***Baring-Gould, THE REV. SABINE** (b. 1834), theologian, was educated at Cambridge, appointed incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, in 1869, and rector of East Mersea, Colchester, 1871. He removed to his living of Lew-Trenchard in 1881. He has written largely on many subjects connected with religious thought and modern criticism, and is one of the foremost representatives of neo-Hegelian Christianity, as well as of the party that fearlessly welcomes any new light thrown on religious questions by natural science and historical research. Of his very numerous works the following may be mentioned:—*Iceland, its Scenes and Sagas* (1861), *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages* (1866-7), *In Exitu Israel: an Historical Novel* (1870), *Lives of the Saints*, 15 vols. (1872-7), *Some Modern Difficulties* (1874-5), *Germany, Present and Past* (1879), his important theoretical work, the *Origin and Development of Religious Belief* (1869-70), *The Village Pulpit* (1881), *Seven Last Words* (1884), and several remarkable novels.

***Barker, MARY ANN LADY**, popular authoress, born in Jamaica, is the daughter of the late Hon. W. J. Stewart, at that time Island Secretary for Jamaica. In 1852 she married Captain Barker, who was afterwards knighted for his brave services in the field. Five years after the death of her first husband Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broom, with whom she spent many years abroad;

an account of her experiences of life in the colonies is to be found in *Station Life in New Zealand* (1870), and *A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa* (1877). Amongst her numerous books for children we may mention *Stories About Sybil's Book*, and *Ribbon Stories*. Their charm lies in the freshness which is generally to be found in actual experience, and Lady Barker has experienced many things during years spent in almost every quarter of the globe. Her little book, *First Lessons in Cooking* (1874), had a very large circulation; shortly after its publication she was made Lady Superintendent of the Kensington School of Cookery. Lady Barker was the first editor of *Evening Hours*, a family magazine.

***Barkly, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.** (b. 1815), Colonial Governor, represented Leominster from 1845 to 1849, when he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, where he was very successful in furthering the advancement of the colony. From 1853 to 1856, he was Governor of Jamaica, and was then appointed to the important governorship of Victoria. In 1863 he became Governor of Mauritius, and in 1870 Governor of the Cape, where he remained for six years. During his first year of office he was also high commissioner for the settling of the affairs adjacent to the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope.

***Barlow, THOMAS OLDHAM, R.A.**, engraver (b. 1824), was a native of Oldham, and his father gratified his artistic proclivities by placing him with the firm of Stephenson and Royston, engravers, of Manchester. He became a student in the School of Design there, and soon distinguished himself by gaining the first prize, with a design entitled *Cuttings from Nature*. His first entrance into London art circles was through his engraving a small picture of *Courtship* by the late John Phillip, R.A., who became his warm friend. Mr. Barlow's engravings after Millais are *The Huguenot*, *My First Sermon*, *My Second Sermon*, *Awake, Asleep*, *John Fowler, C.E.*, and *Sir James Paget, Bart.* Mr. Barlow first appears as full Academician in 1882.

Barnard, LADY ANNE (b. 1750, d. 1825), poetess, was born in Fifeshire, and was the daughter of the Earl of Balcarres; her maiden name being Lindsay. She became one of the many minor Scottish poets of the time, whose names are only remembered by a single great poem or song, her assurance of immortality being the beautiful ballad of *Auld Robin Gray*, written in early youth.

Barnes, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D. (b. 1820, d. 1886), poet and philologist, was born in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset, and for a time kept a school at Dorchester, but was appointed curate of Whitcombe in 1847, and rector of Winterbourne Came in 1862. He devoted his life to the study of the Dorsetshire dialect

and Early English history and language. He was also an Oriental linguist. As a poet he is known by his *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*, three volumes of which have been published, admirable for poetry as well as curious for language. He has also written similar poems in common English. As a philologist he has published several important works, such as *A Philological Grammar*, formed from a comparison of more than sixty languages, *Tiw; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue*, *An Anglo-Saxon Delectus*, and *An Outline of English Speechcraft*. His researches into early history have also led to several works, such as *Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons*, *Early England and the Saxon English*, and *Studies in Early British History*.

Barnes, THOMAS, editor of the *Times* (b. 1786, d. 1841), was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. At first a reporter to the *Times*, he attracted attention by a series of brilliant sketches of public men, which appeared in the *Examiner*, and on the removal of Dr. Stoddart in 1815 was chosen to succeed him as editor. The paper gained vastly in influence under Barnes's superintendence; not only was he himself a brilliant leader-writer, but he was always on the look-out for any signs of talent in the periodicals and newspapers. His last years were full of suffering, and he carried on his duties with great difficulty.

J. Grant, *The Newspaper Press*.

* **Barnett, JOHN** (b. 1802), musical composer, was born near Bedford. His talent showed itself very early; at the age of ten he was articulated as singer to S. J. Arnold, proprietor of the Lyceum theatre, and after his voice had broken he devoted himself to the study of the piano and harmony under Mr. Ferdinand Ries. Mr. Barnett has composed a vast number of operas, vaudevilles, and songs. All his music is of a highly dramatic character, and he has the gift of writing melodies. His most celebrated work, *The Mountain Sylph*, was brought out at the Lyceum in 1834. Besides this we must not omit to mention his historical opera *Fair Rosamond* (1837), and *Farinelli* (1838), and the once popular vaudeville *The Pet of the Petticoats*. Mr. Barnett was for several years director of the Olympic theatre under Madame Vestris.

* **Barnett, JOHN FRANCIS** (b. 1838), nephew of the preceding, and the son of Joseph Barnett, who was a musician of some excellence, was a Queen's scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, and subsequently at Leipzig he studied under Haugstmann and Rietz. As a composer he first became famous through his symphony in A minor (produced in 1864). In 1867 his cantata, *The Ancient Mariner*, was produced with great success at Birmingham, and it was

followed by *Paradise and the Peri* in 1870. Even more ambitious, and forming in itself a landmark in the history of modern English music, was his oratorio the *Raising of Lazarus*, produced in 1870. In 1871 came the cantata, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, produced for the Liverpool Festival; and in 1876 *The Good Shepherd*. He is also the author of numerous songs and descriptive pieces for the piano.

* **Barnett, THE REV. SAMUEL AUGUSTUS** (b. 1844), clergyman and social reformer, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and, after taking pupils at Winchester, and visiting America, was ordained to a curacy at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. In 1873 he was appointed to St. Jude's, Whitechapel, and in the course of laborious years has successfully carried out several suggestive and far-reaching reforms in the Church, the society, education, and sanitary arrangements of his district. He aims at averting disestablishment by rendering the Church democratic. He was the first to throw open a church for the performance of oratorios and works of religious art. Of his numerous other undertakings we can here only mention the prohibition of outdoor relief, the annual picture exhibition at Easter, and the establishment of the University Settlement at Toynbee Hall, of which he is the warden. The cause of his success seems to lie in the magnificence of his aims and the simplicity of his means, for, whilst possessed of extraordinary powers of organisation, he trusts for his results almost entirely to individual endeavour.

Baroda, THE GAËKWARS OF, are of Mahratta race, and ruled over a branch of that great confederacy whose nominal head was the Peshawar of Poonah. In the year 1800 Anand Rao (d. 1819) succeeded his father, Gorind Rao. Of weak intellect, he was compelled to ask for British aid against his able half brother, Kanajé Rao, and in consequence a treaty was signed in 1802 by which his independence of the Peshawar and dependence on our Government was recognised. In 1803 the Mahratta War broke out, but the Gaëkwar carefully preserved neutrality. In 1817 the relations of Baroda to the British power were further regulated by a treaty on the subsidiary system, by which the Gaëkwar, in return for a subsidised force of British troops, and freedom of action on internal affairs, placed his foreign policy in the hands of our Government, and promised to aid it in war. A succession of feeble princes takes us down to *Khandi Rao* (d. 1870), who began to reign in 1856. He was a faithful ally of the Government during the Mutiny, and in consequence was allowed to discontinue the payment of three lakhs of rupees due for the maintenance of the Gujerat Irregular Horse. In 1863 he arrested his younger brother, *Malhar Rao*, on a charge of conspiring against him, and thrust

him into prison. Malhar Rao was, however, in default of any direct issue, installed as his brother's successor. Frequent complaints of his maladministration soon reached the British Government through the Resident at Baroda, and in 1873 a commission of inquiry investigated the charges, with the result that he was given a term of seventeen months in which to reform. Before that period had elapsed, an attempt was made in November, 1874, to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre. Early in 1875 the Gaekwar was tried by a mixed commission of British officers and eminent natives. A division of opinion ensued, the English members unanimously regarding the Gaekwar as guilty, and the natives returning a verdict of not proven. Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, was in consequence of this unsatisfactory result compelled to depose the Gaekwar on the ground of gross misgovernment. After some delay a new Sovereign was chosen in the person of **Syaji Rao* (b. 1863), the representative of a younger branch of the race, who was thereupon adopted by Jamnabar, the widow of Khandi Rao. He was installed as Gaekwar in 1875. During his minority the kingdom was governed by a council of regency; but in 1881 he assumed the direction of affairs, and under the guidance of his Prime Minister, Sir Maddava Rao, has proved an able ruler.

Annual Register, 1875; Hunter, *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. [L. C. S.]

***Barral, JEAN AUGUSTIN** (b. 1819), French chemist, was early engaged in the department of administration of tobacco, and became celebrated as the first who extracted nicotine from the leaf and proved its poisonous nature. He has also published papers on the composition of rain at different seasons, on drainage and agriculture, and on some observations during a balloon ascent in 1850.

Barrot, CAMILLE HYACINTHE ODILON (b. 1791, d. 1873), distinguished French politician, was the son of J. A. Barrot, one of the Girondist deputies during the first revolution, and one of the most persistent opponents of the first Napoleon. The son adopted his father's policy, entered the service of the Bourbons immediately on their restoration, resigned office during the Hundred Days, and eagerly welcomed the King and Charter. But, disappointed by the reactionary course of the Restoration, he soon found himself one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition with Dupont and La Fayette. In 1818 he succeeded, with the aid of Benjamin Constant, in defending Wilfrid Regnault, and about the same time undertook the defence of the Protestants accused of dishonouring the *Fête Dieu*. On this occasion he established the celebrated position that the law is "atheist," in so far as it does not recognise any distinction in the forms of religion. After the publication of the *Ordonnances* of July, 1830, he took an active part in the Revolution,

conducted a Provisional Government as Secretary of the Municipal Commission, and joined in the demand for a citizen king and republican institutions. It is said that through his influence La Fayette refused to declare himself President of the Republic. He courteously conducted the ex-king on his way to Cherbourg. On his return he was appointed Prefect of the Seine. But he soon found his views thwarted by the "doctrinaire" ministers of Louis Philippe, and Guizot's efforts to secure his dismissal were the beginning of his prolonged contest with that statesman. Returned, towards the end of the year, by the electors of the department of Eure, he distinguished himself by his democratic opposition to the "doctrinaires" in general, especially to their narrow limitation of the property franchise. Having resigned his prefecture at the fall of the Lafitte ministry in 1831, he made common cause with the Extreme Left in protesting against an hereditary peerage. After the unsuccessful insurrection of June, 1832, caused by the *Compte Rendu*, of which Odilon Barrot had been one of the originators, he was a member of the deputation that waited on Louis Philippe at Versailles, and undertook the defence of several of the accused; but henceforward was more moderate in opposition, attaching himself gradually to M. Thiers, and trusting to advance his cause by a constitutional extension of the franchise. After the return of Guizot to power with a compact Conservative majority in 1840, Odilon Barrot regained popularity with Liberals of every shade by his eloquent and untiring opposition to the ministry during the next seven years. He became the hero of the "Reform banquets," and about 1847 his influence reached its height. Nevertheless, like so many of the Reformers, the revolution of 1848 took him by surprise. When the fall of Guizot was followed by the flight of Louis Philippe, Barrot endeavoured to establish the Duchess of Orleans on the throne; but, yielding to events, he was elected to the Assembly, and in December entered the first ministry of Louis Napoleon as President of the Council. But his term of office was brief and inglorious, in spite of the honesty of his intentions. He was responsible for the crime of the siege of Rome, and unpopularity quickly gathered round him from every side. To the last he struggled for reform; but, disgusted and overwhelmed by the sudden dissolution of the Assembly in Dec., 1851, he retired into private life, from which he only emerged towards the close of the Empire, early in 1870, when he was appointed president of the Decentralisation Commission. In 1872 M. Thiers appointed him Vice-President of the Council. He died in the next year, leaving part of his large fortune for the encouragement of social and political investigation.

His *Mémoires Posthumes* (1875-6) were widely read.

Barrot, VICTORIN FERDINAND (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1883), politician, and brother of the preceding, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845, and paid special attention to the affairs of Algeria, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly in 1848 by that colony. He acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon before the peers on the question of the attempts on Strasburg and Boulogne. As reward he received a post in Napoleon's second ministry, and continued to hold subordinate positions in the state till the overthrow of the Empire. He was chosen life-senator in 1877.

Barrow, SIR JOHN (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1848), a traveller and author, was born at Draleybeck, near Ulverston, Lancashire. He may almost be regarded as a self-educated man, mathematics being one of his early studies. While young, he wrote on land-surveying, superintended a Liverpool iron foundry, made a voyage to the Greenland Seas, and taught mathematics at a Greenwich school. While there he obtained, through the interest of Sir George Staunton, a place under Lord Macartney in the first British embassy to China, and is said to have acquired a practical knowledge of the Chinese language in a few months. Barrow subsequently served under Lord Macartney on his mission to settle the government of Cape Colony, and was himself entrusted with the first communication of the Government to the Kaffirs—a task which he performed with tact and delicacy. This service marked him for promotion, and in 1804 he was appointed second secretary to the Admiralty. This connection lasted for over forty years, during which time he was enabled to be of considerable service to various Arctic expeditions, and to geographical science in general. He may be regarded as principal founder of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he originated the plan. He was a prolific writer, contributing, at different periods, nearly two hundred essays to the *Quarterly Review*; he also published accounts of his travels, *Lives of Macartney, Howe, Anson, and Drake: histories of Arctic and Antarctic voyages; an Autobiographical Memoir, and Sketches of the Royal Society*. Barrow was created a baronet in 1835, though, on retiring from the Admiralty, he asked no favours except that Dr. Richardson should be knighted and Fitzjames made a captain. Both were early companions of Franklin. One of his sons, John Barrow, has, to some extent, followed in his footsteps, and is known as a supporter of all geographical enterprises, while his eldest (Sir George), among other works, published *Ceylon, Past and Present*. There was another John Barrow (*circa* 1756), of some note in his day as a geographical compiler, though it does not appear that he was related to the subject of this notice.

Sir J. Barrow, *Autobiographical Memoir*.

Barry, SIR CHARLES, KNT., R.A. (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1860), architect, was the son of a stationer in Bridge Street, Westminster. He was articled to a surveyor and architect in Lambeth, and his father dying about the expiration of his articles, and leaving him some property, he resolved upon travel, with the view of improving himself in his profession, and visited Greece, Palestine, and Egypt. In 1822 he commenced the practice of his profession, and, while yet unknown, he obtained by competition the erection of St. Peter's church at Brighton. He was appointed architect to Dulwich College; and in 1832 completed his first notable work in London, the 'Travellers' Club. At the competition which followed the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire, he was successful, and in 1837 commenced the new legislative palace; at the same time he commenced the erection of the Reform Club and the College of Surgeons. In 1840 he was elected an Associate, and in 1842 a full member, of the Royal Academy. To the Houses of Parliament, however, was devoted the greater portion of his active life, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the House of Lords completed and occupied in the session of 1847, and the House of Commons in the session of 1852, when he received the honour of knighthood. With labours so arduous and unrelenting, carried on, too, under much vexation and meaningless obstruction, it is not to be wondered that his life came to a sudden termination. He was seized with paralysis, and died almost immediately. Sir Charles was buried in Westminster Abbey. Although his life's labours are summed up in the quasi-Gothic of the Houses of Parliament, he had a fine feeling for Italian art, as Bridgewater House and the Travellers' Club bear witness. [J. F. R.]

Barry, EDWARD MIDDLETON, R.A. (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1880), architect, was the third son of Sir Charles Barry. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, also in the office of T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, whom he succeeded in 1860 as architect of the Houses of Parliament. In that capacity he finished the building, curtailing somewhat the original design, which, if carried out, would have run a wing from the clock tower along the street, so as to convert the space in front of the entrance to Westminster Hall into a quadrangle. The present Covent Garden Theatre was built from his designs in 1857, in the short space of eight months. In 1867, Mr. Barry's design for the New National Gallery was adjudged the first; and in the competition for the New Law Courts, in the same year, his design, and that of the late G. E. Street, were deemed the best. Ultimately Mr. Barry was appointed to execute the National Gallery. Mr. Barry was a fellow

and vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and a full Academician in 1870. He was appointed by the Royal Academy professor of architecture in 1873, and treasurer in 1874.

Barry, MARTIN (b. 1802, d. 1855), an eminent physiologist, was born at Frutton, Hampshire. After studying in the London hospitals, he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1833, he took his degree of M.D. His special studies were animal development and embryology, on which subjects he was acknowledged a master. Several technical details of physiology were brought to light by him. He discovered, for example, the fact that the spermatozoon penetrates within the ovum; his communications in the *Physiological Transactions* of the Royal Society, 1840-3, were the earliest intimations on the subject given to the scientific world. In his private capacity Barry was very philanthropic, giving his professional services largely to the poor.

Barth, HEINRICH (b. 1821, d. 1865), a distinguished explorer, born at Hamburg (where his father was a master-butcher), commenced his travels at the age of twenty-four, visiting Northern Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece. During this journey he was attacked by wandering Arabs, severely wounded, and robbed of his papers. In Dec., 1849, he set out for Central Africa, having been, along with Dr. Overweg, appointed by the British Government to accompany Mr. James Richardson, then charged by the Foreign Office with a commercial and political mission. After exploring Tripoli, the travellers joined the great semi-annual caravan for Bornou, and proceeded through the territory of Air, or Asben, which had never before been visited by Europeans. When Barth returned to Tripoli, in September, 1855, his explorations had extended over 24 degrees of latitude and 20 of longitude, and he had travelled 12,000 miles. The results of his researches were embodied in his *Travels and Discoveries in Central Africa*. He subsequently made several less important journeys in countries bordering the Mediterranean, and was professor-extraordinary of geography in the University of Berlin at the date of his death. As a scientific traveller, he stood almost alone until the recent revival of African exploration brought into the field so many of his countrymen, though his literary dullness and prolixity have prevented him attaining that popularity so fully accorded to far less meritorious men.

* **Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire, JULES** (b. 1805), scholar and politician, was born in Paris, and began life as a journalist, taking considerable part in the revolution of 1830. In 1833 he retired from politics and began his translation of Aristotle, for which he was

appointed to the Chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France in 1838. Two years later he began the study of Sanscrit. At the revolution of 1848 he came forward again in support of Odilon Barrot, but resigned his professorship after the *Coup d'Etat*, and was not reinstated till 1862, spending the meantime in independent research and a journey to Egypt with M. de Lesseps to explore the Isthmus of Suez. He remained in Paris during the siege till summoned as deputy to the National Assembly, in which he gave valuable support to his old friend M. Thiers. After the fall of Thiers he continued to vote with the moderate Republicans, and joined the Republican minority in the senate when he was elected life-senator in 1875. In 1880 he accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs under Jules Ferry, and in that capacity was identified with the occupation of Tunis by the French, which was followed by insurrections and the consequent downfall of the cabinet (1881). He was literary executor to Victor Cousin and M. Thiers. As an author he is most celebrated for his translations of Aristotle, and his works on Oriental literature and religion, such as *Des Védas* (1854), *Du Bouddhisme* (1855), *Mahomet et le Coran* (1865).

Bartolini, LORENZO (b. circa 1778, d. 1850), a celebrated Florentine sculptor, is considered by his countrymen as second only to Canova. Napoleon was one of his most ardent admirers, and charged him with the execution of a number of works. Among the masterpieces of Bartolini may be mentioned his bust of Napoleon, the monument of Lady Stratford Canning at Lausanne, the bas-relief representing *Cleobis and Biton* and the group of *Hercules and Lycas*.

Bartolozzi, FRANCESCO (b. 1730, d. 1813), a famous designer and engraver, was born at Florence, and acquired the art of engraving from Joseph Wagner at Venice. There he engraved several plates, but the theatre destined for the display of his talents was England, where he arrived in 1764. He practised with great success every kind of engraving, and infused fire and spirit into every plate he touched. He was indefatigable in the exercise of his art, and he left, perhaps, a larger number of plates than any other engraver of his time. The range of painters after whom he worked extended from Michael Angelo, and the other great masters of the Renaissance, down to Cipriani and Angelica Kauffmann. A large collection of his works was exhibited a few years ago at the gallery in Savile Row. He was the father of Madame Vestris (q.v.). He died at Lisbon.

Barton, BERNARD (b. 1784, d. 1849), commonly known as "the Quaker Poet," born in London, was educated at a well-known Quaker school in Ipswich, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Halstead. In 1806 he removed to Wood-

bridge, Suffolk, where he married shortly afterwards, and was left a widower the following year with one little daughter. Unable to bear the scene of his lost happiness, he removed for a year to Liverpool; returned, however, to Woodbridge, and became a clerk in Messrs. Alexander's bank, working at his desk for forty years, until within two days of his death. He wrote a great number of poems and verses—*Napoleon, Devotional Verses, Poetic Vigils, A Widow's Tale, The Reliquary*, etc. His poetry is mostly of a religious order, and often shows much grace and tenderness. He was a great lover of nature, and some of his verses have the true pastoral tone. At one time Barton entertained the idea of leaving the bank and trusting to literature for daily bread. From this he was fortunately deterred by his friends; Charles Lamb, who wrote to him most earnestly upon the subject, "retracting all his complaints of mercantile employment, and looking upon them as lovers' quarrels." Shortly before his death, during the premiership of Sir Robert Peel, the Queen conferred an annual pension of £100 upon the Quaker Poet.

Memoirs and Letters of Bernard Barton, edited by his daughter.

Barye, ANTOINE LOUIS (b. 1795, d. 1875), French sculptor, began to study art early as an engraver and worker in metals, but did not exhibit any statuary till his thirty-third year, after which he continued to exhibit in the salons till 1836, when several of his works were rejected, and he refused to contribute again till 1850. From 1848 to 1851 he was superintendent of the casts in the Louvre by the appointment of Ledru-Rollin. His most important works are representations of animals, such as the *Jaguar devouring a Hare* (1850), and the *Lion of the Column of July*. He also executed several busts of portraits, and decorated the pavilion of the Louvre with his four groups of *Peace, War, Power, and Order*. He was a member of the jury on art for the Exhibition of 1861.

* **Bastian, HENRY CHARLTON** (b. 1837), a noted physician and biologist, was born at Truro, and graduated at London University, where, a little later, from 1860 to 1863, he was assistant curator in anatomy and pathology in the museum attached to that institution. He was assistant medical officer of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum from 1864 to 1866. In 1868 he was appointed assistant-physician to the Hospital for Paralytics and Epileptics, and in 1871 professor of pathological anatomy in University College. Dr. Bastian is an advocate of the doctrine of the spontaneous generation of living organisms, and has written extensively on the subject. Three of his best known works are, *The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms, The Beginnings of Life, and Evolution and the Origin of Life*. He is a fellow of

the Royal and Linnean Societies, and, in addition to the works quoted, and many scientific and medical papers, has published *Clinical Lectures on the Common Forms of Paralysis, and The Brain as an Organ of Mind* (1880).

Bastiat, FRÉDÉRIC (b. 1801, d. 1850), French political economist, was a native of Bayonne. Entering upon a commercial career, he made his first appearance in print as an authority on tariffs in the *Journal des Économistes* (1844). A visit to England inspired him with a strong admiration for the doctrines of Free Trade, and in 1845 he published a translation of the addresses of the Free Traders, with an introduction entitled *Cobden et la Ligue*. During the remainder of his life he advocated the cause in the columns of the *Libre Échange*, and in various works, among which may be named *Sophismes Économiques* and *Harmonies Économiques*.

Bastide, JULES (b. 1800, d. 1879), French politician, early distinguished himself as a Liberal opponent of the Bourbon Restoration, and took an active part in the revolution of 1830. Having afterwards joined the Radical opposition to the Orleans dynasty, he was condemned to death for his share in the outbreak of June, 1832, but escaped to London. Having returned to Paris after two years, he became a journalist, and was a prominent leader in the movement which strove to unite Christianity with extreme democracy. After the revolution of 1848 he became Secretary, and afterwards Minister, of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with Lamartine, and retained power under General Cavaignac till the December elections. After this he took but little part in public life, but edited several important works on French history.

Bastien-Lepage, JULES (b. 1848, d. 1885), French painter, was born at Damvillers (Meuse) on Nov. 1st, 1848. He entered at first a public office, but his love of art soon made him abandon it. He became a student at the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the pupil of Cabanel. During this period his means were very limited; but soon he rose rapidly in his profession, and after exhibiting successively *Au Printemps* (1873), *La Chanson du Printemps, et le Portrait de mon Grand-Père* (1874), he was regarded as one having a future. In 1880 his *Jeanne d'Arc Brooding in the Garden* attracted much attention, and from that time forward he was famous. In 1881 appeared *Un Mendiant*; in 1882, *Le Père Jacques*; in 1883, *L'Amour du Village*; and in 1884, *La Forge*. His art was of the impressionist kind, and in this special walk he was undoubtedly a master.

* **Bathie, ANSELME POLYCARPE** (b. 1828), French jurist, economist, and politician, was born at Seissan (Gers), became auditor of the Council of State in 1849, and Doctor of Law in 1850. After the *Coup d'État* he was

appointed professor of law at Toulouse and Dijon, and in 1857 assistant-professor in Paris. Three years later he visited the universities of Holland, Belgium, and Germany to investigate the methods of teaching law. In the same year he gained a prize from the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences for his work on *Turgot as Philosopher, Economist, and Administrator*. The events of 1870 unfortunately enticed him from law to active political life, and when he appeared as a champion of monarchy, the records of his early Republicanism exposed him to the charge of inconsistency. Returned to the National Assembly in 1871 by his native province, he took his seat in the Right Centre, and soon became one of the most conspicuous opponents of M. Thiers, being in June, 1872, one of the delegates to present to him the ultimatum of the majority. In November of that year, as reporter to the Kerdrel commission to answer the Republican manifesto, he employed the famous phrase, so often turned against him afterwards, that "revolutionary barbarity" must be resisted by "le gouvernement de combat." During the six months' administration of the Duc de Broglie in 1873, M. Batbie was Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship, but his proposals were too often at variance with the principles laid down in his own legal works. Elected senator of four years in 1875, he still continued to favour the monarchical cause, and Marshal MacMahon's opposition to the popular will in 1877 was generally supposed to be due to his influence. Before 1870 he published several legal and economic works.

* **Bate, CHARLES SPENCE, F.R.S. (b. 1819)**, English zoologist, was born at Frenick (near Truro), Cornwall, and is descended from one of the Foundation Fellows of the Royal Society. He adopted the profession of dental surgeon, and in due time received the diploma of L.D.S. from the R.C.S. Eng. He then settled in Plymouth, and engaged in active practice, while devoting all his leisure time to abstruse researches into the structure and classification of the obscurer forms of animal life, more particularly the order of Crustacea, in the knowledge of which he is regarded as the highest living authority. In addition to a number of papers and reports in the *Transactions* of the British Association, the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society, the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, the medical and dental journals, Mr. Bate is the author of a memoir on the development of the common crab in the *Philosophical Transactions* (1884), of a *Catalogue of the Amphipodous Crustacea in the British Museum*, illustrated by sixty plates, and, in partnership with Professor Westwood, of a *History of the British Sessile-Eyed Crustacea*, which has long been a classic on the subject. He is F.R.S., president of the Odontological Asso-

ciation of England (1885), was vice-president of the Biological Section of the British Association (1869), and vice-president of the British Association (1877). Mr. Bate also took an active part, as far as a provincial residence would admit, in securing for the dental profession the present legal position. Though now at a period of life when one expects a little ease, he is actively engaged in preparing a work on the Crustacea of the *Challenger Expedition*, with 120 quarto plates. Personally, he is a type of *savant* far rarer on the Continent than in this country—who, while neither holding nor desiring any official appointment, and actively engaged in the duties of his calling, finds time to contribute important works to the literature of science.

* **Bateman, KATE JOSEPHINE (b. 1842)**, tragic actress, was a native of Baltimore, and, belonging to a theatrical family, she appeared on the stage in very early life. Her first success was in the character of Evangeline in 1859, but before she came to England in 1863 she had also played as Julia in the *Hunchback*, Pauline in the *Lady of Lyons*, Juliet, and Lady Macbeth. She was very well received on her appearance at the Adelphi as Leah in *Deborah*. In 1866 she married Mr. George Crowe, but returned to the stage under her maiden name in 1868. In 1872 she was very successful in the play of *Medea*, and from 1875 to 1878 she took the heroines' parts in several Shakespearean revivals at the Lyceum, such as Lady Macbeth, and Anne in *Richard III.*; she also acted Queen Mary in Tennyson's play. Afterwards she became lessee of Sadler's Wells theatre.

* **Bates, HENRY WALTER, F.R.S. (b. 1825)**, English naturalist and traveller, is a native of Leicester. Originally intended for commercial life, he had begun a business career, when the whole course of his pursuit was changed by attending the lectures of the Rev. W. Drake and Mr. W. Harley at the Leicester Mechanics' Institute. The taste for natural history which these lectures inspired was further strengthened by making the acquaintance of Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, during his residence in Leicester in 1847, and debating with him the then unsolved problems of "the origin of species." The result was that Mr. Bates resolved to throw up all other business, in order to pursue the glimpses of truth which these debates opened up to him and his friend. At first the two planned to range the southern States of North America; but subsequently they decided to devote their attention to the Amazon valley. Hither, therefore, on April 26th, 1848, Messrs. Wallace and Bates proceeded, with the intention of studying and collecting, in order, by the sale of their specimens, to defray the expenses of the expedition. This attempt was in those days a bolder one than it would be now, and it is questionable whether, without the encouragement of Mr.

Edward Doubleday, of the Zoological Department, British Museum, it could have been successfully carried out. Mr. Wallace returned after a comparatively short stay; but Mr. Bates worked on until June, 1859, before he set out on his return. By this time he had reaped a rich harvest in the shape of note-books filled with observations, and collections so valuable and extensive that they have never been exceeded. In March, 1863, he published his *Naturalist on the River Amazons*, which contains an outline of his eleven years' labours, and has gone through many editions in English and foreign languages. In April, 1864, through the introduction of Mr. John Murray to Sir Roderick Murchison, he was appointed assistant-secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, a position which he has ever since occupied. He has seen the members of the Society almost doubled in number; and ever since the *Proceedings* were replaced by a monthly journal, Mr. Bates has edited this record. His leisure time has been occupied in publishing the results of his Amazonian researches, and though much still remains undescribed, the list of these memoirs from 1862, when his paper on *Mimetic Analogues* appeared in the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, would occupy a large space. He has also written the volumes on the *Geodephagous Coleoptera and Longicornia*, in Godman's and Salvin's magnificent *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, still in course of publication. Mr. Bates is F.L.S., F.R.S., and, in addition to being an honorary member of many British and foreign societies, has presided over the Entomological Society.

Batthyani, CHARLES PRINCE (b. 1809, d. 1849), Hungarian patriot and statesman, became chief minister of the Government after the struggle for religious liberty in 1848, but resigned shortly afterwards on account of the hostility showed towards him by Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, who was supported by the Imperial Court. Civil war ensued, the supporters of Batthyani were defeated, and he, after being tried by court-martial, was sentenced to be shot.

• **Baudry, PAUL JACQUES AIMÉ** (b. 1828), French painter, was the pupil of Drolling and Sartoris, and attended the *École des Beaux-Arts*, where he carried off the *Grand Prix de Rome*, in 1850, with his *Zénobie trouvée sur les Bords de l'Araxe*. During his sojourn at the Villa Médicis he made many important studies and pictures, some of which were exhibited at the Salon of 1857, and were enthusiastically received both by the critics and by the public. Returning to Rome the same year, he produced, in 1859, *La Madeleine Pénitente* and *La Toilette de Vénus*; in 1861, *Charlotte Corday* and *Amphitrite*; in 1863, *La Perle et la Vague*; and in 1865, *Diane*. He was commissioned to paint the boxes and galleries of the Grand Opera, and consecrated nearly ten years of his

life to carrying that great task to a triumphant issue. He reappeared at the Salon in 1882, with his *La Vérité*, a nude figure, chastely designed and exquisitely painted.

Bavaria, KINGS OF:—(1) **MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH I.** (b. 1756, d. 1825), became Elector of Bavaria in 1799, on the death of his cousin, Charles Theodore, the last of the Sulzbach line. He had succeeded his brother as Duke of Zweibrücken in 1799. He found his country in an evil plight in consequence of having espoused the cause of the Allies against Napoleon in the war of 1796; and although Bavaria had, during the war begun in 1799, observed neutrality, she was compelled by the Treaty of Luneville, which concluded it in 1801, to surrender all her possessions on the right bank of the Rhine, not, however, without some compensation. Taught by adversity, the Elector Maximilian, on the renewal of the European struggle in 1805, turned a deaf ear to the overtures of Austria, and was rewarded with the title of king and large accessions of territory. He continued to support the Emperor with much energy until the tide began to turn decisively, when he judiciously changed sides. By the Treaty of Ried (1813) he was confirmed in his acquisitions, and thereupon fought with zeal against his former benefactor. In the same spirit he granted his subjects, in 1818, a carefully balanced constitution, which appeared far more liberal than it really was. Serfdom was, however, abolished shortly afterwards. During his later years, the king observed a separatist attitude towards Germany, and showed a desire to annex the Duchy of Baden.

(2) **LOUIS I.** (b. 1786, d. 1868), during his troubled childhood, developed considerable love for literature and art, and became a tasteful collector, an indifferent poet, an honest advocate of Greek independence. He showed much repugnance towards the French régime, and apparently was sorely desirous of playing a prominent part in the war of liberation, but was restrained by his parents. Louis succeeded his father in 1825, and at first posed as the enlightened despot, setting finance in order, embellishing his capital, and patronising new inventions. He was, however, frightened by the July revolution of 1830 into a narrowly reactionary policy, and became the ardent supporter of Ultramontanism. The influence of his mistress, Lola Montes, caused him to change the last part of his programme, but her insolence infuriated his subjects, and finding himself the object of general odium, Maximilian abdicated in 1848. The remainder of his life was spent in literary retirement.

(3) **MAXIMILIAN II.** (b. 1811, d. 1864) succeeded his father, on his abdication in 1848. Inheriting much of the former king's difficulties, he displayed much of his disposition

in contending with them, coupled with a considerably greater amount of resolution. The democratic revolution in Westphalia was ruthlessly stamped out, and a sternly reactionary policy inaugurated, which swept away much of the recent Liberal advance. Later on, however, Maximilian relaxed his iron discipline, and from the first he was a discriminating patron of philosophers and artists. With regard to Germany, he adopted a firmly separatist or "particularist" attitude, hoping to hold the balance between Austria and Prussia. Hence in 1848 he opposed the reconstruction of the Empire in the interests of Prussia, and endeavoured in 1859 to bolster up Austria by calling Germany to her aid against Napoleon III. and the insurgent Italians.

(4) **LOUIS II.** (b. 1845, d. 1886), succeeded his father, Maximilian II., in 1864. Unused to public affairs, the young king took little personal part in the contest between Prussia and Austria for the leadership of Germany, and allowed his ministers to drag Bavaria into war on the weaker side, with the result that the peace of Sadowa (1866) was decidedly unfavourable to his country. After this lesson, King Louis disappointed the calculations of Napoleon III. by acquiescing in a Prussian hegemony; and in the Franco-German War of 1870, his troops, despite a "Particularist" majority in the parliament, fought on the side of United Germany. He was chosen to urge upon the King of Prussia the acceptance of the Imperial title. In November the treaty was concluded between Bavaria and North Germany, recognising the King of Prussia as the head of the new empire, by which the Bavarians retained the important privileges of a separate postal system and a separate army, together with a freedom from interference in internal affairs. The "Particularist" and Clerical parties being practically identical, King Louis was, on the whole, opposed to Ultramontane pretensions, and in favour of the Old Catholic movement; he was also compelled to grant many concessions to the Liberals, who were, as a rule, in a strong majority, which would otherwise have been withheld. The chief characteristics of King Louis's remarkable personality were a love of solitude, a passion for building, and a devotion to music. He was one of the first to recognise the genius of Richard Wagner, and continued throughout his life a staunch supporter of the great musician. Unfortunately his peculiarities became very strongly developed, and he eventually refused all access to his ministers. In June, 1886, accordingly, he was deposed on the ground of insanity, and his uncle, ***PRINCE LUITPOLD** (b. 1821), appointed Regent. He was removed to the castle of Berg, and there on June 12th succeeded in drowning himself and his attendant, Dr. Gadden. ***KING OTTO** (b. 1848), his brother and successor, has long been insane.

* **Bayer, ROBERT** (b. 1835), novelist, was born at Bregenz, in the Tyrol, and having entered the Austrian army, served on the general staff during the Italian campaign of 1859-60. In the latter year he published his *Sketches of Barrack Life* (*Kantonierungsbildern*), and in 1862 he retired from service and settled in his native town, devoting himself entirely to literature, and producing the series of works, chiefly dealing with military life, which have made him celebrated as a novelist. In 1866 he wrote an historical romance on the German War of Independence (*Anno Neun und Dreizehn*). *Ein deutsches Grafenhaus*, a story of life in a remote German country seat, appeared the year after, and has been succeeded by the *Struggle for Existence* (*Der Kampf ums Dasein*, 1869); *Spirits* (*Larven*, 1876); *Sesame* (1880), and several other tales. Most of the novels are inspired by the author's enthusiasm for democracy and freedom.

Bayley, SIR EDWARD CLIVE, K.C.S.I. (b. 1821, d. 1884), son of Mr. E. Clive Bayley, of Manchester, was born at St. Petersburg, and educated at Haileybury, whence he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1842. He held posts successively at Allahabad, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Rohtak, and Gujerat, and was promoted in 1849 to be Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Indian Government. During a furlough in England (1854-7), after serving in the Kangra district (1851-4), he was called to the bar. At the time of the mutiny he was at Allahabad, and held an under-secretary's office in the provisional government of Sir J. P. Grant. After serving in a judicial capacity in various districts, he was summoned to Calcutta in 1861, to be Foreign Secretary to Lord Canning's Government, and in the following year was transferred to the Home Department, which he managed for ten years. In 1873 he became a member of the Supreme Council, and after thirty-six years of service, retired in 1878. Besides his official work, which was marked by a kindly, vigorous interest in the progress of the people of India, he devoted considerable attention to archaeological research. His articles on various branches of Indian antiquities, coins, inscriptions, etc., in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and other learned periodicals, were often of great value; and just before his death he was engaged in editing the ninth volume of his friend Sir H. Elliot's *History of India told by its own Historians*. He was chancellor of Calcutta University, president of the London, and also of the Bengal Asiatic Society, at various periods, and was decorated with the K.S.C.I. in 1877.

Ann. Report, R. Asiatic Society, 1884.

Bayly, THOMAS HAYNES (b. 1797, d. 1839), writer of songs, light dramas, and tales, was

born at Bath, the only child of a solicitor of good position. He was educated at Winchester, and at seventeen entered his father's office, where he neglected his law to contribute humorous articles to the local newspapers. He published *Rough Sketches of Bath*, a poem of some 400 lines in heroic couplets. Turning his mind to the Church, he spent three years at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. An untoward love affair sent him travelling in Scotland and the North of Ireland, where his successes in private theatricals and ballad writing prompted him to drop the Church and set up for lyric poet. He returned to Bath early in 1824, and his versatile pen achieved considerable success. In 1826 he married Helena, the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hayes, of County Cork. In 1827 he published *The Aylmers*, a novel; *A Legend of Killarney*, a tale; and this year and the next he issued three modest bouquets of songs and ballads. In 1829 he removed to London, with a view to dramatic writing. In the next ten years (and especially in 1831-2) he produced thirty-six light dramatic pieces, one of them—some think the best—*Perfection*, having been scrawled down in his note-book in the course of a journey by stage-coach from Eastbourne to London. In 1831-2 he lived at Boulogne, "a gent in diffs," to use the title of one of his songs. In 1833 he went to Paris, and in 1836 he returned to London. During all those years his muse was singing placidly and pleasantly, and small collections of his songs and ballads were from time to time given to the world. *Kindness in Women*, a series of tales, was interrupted by his death. His lyrics are characterised by felicitous selection of topics, mild appreciation of the humours of society, lightness and ease of expression, sure taste, and gentle placidity of manner. There is no bitterness, no intensity. It is sufficient here to mention the *Mistletoe Bough* and *She wore a wreath of roses*. [A. F. M.]

***Bayne**, PETER, LL.D. (b. 1830), journalist, critic, and historian, was born in Ross-shire, and educated at Aberdeen. He was for a time editor of various Scottish and London journals, and became known by his biographical sketches and a work on *The Christian Life in the Present Time*. He has contributed frequently to most of the leading magazines, and has published several works on the Puritan period, of which he has made a special study. In 1871 he published the *Life and Letters of Hugh Miller*, the modern Puritan; and in 1878, *The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution*. As a critic he is best known by his work entitled, *Lessons from my Masters*, containing criticisms on Carlyle, Tennyson, and Ruskin (1879), and his account of the works of Mrs. Browning and Charlotte Brontë, called *Two Great Englishwomen, with an Essay on Poetry*. Whilst he gives a very qualified allegiance to Mr. Matthew Arnold, he is notorious for a

sharp contest with Mr. Swinburne on a point of poetical criticism.

***Baynes**, THOMAS SPENCER (b. 1823), journalist and logician, was born in Somerset, and in 1851 became assistant to Sir William Hamilton, in Edinburgh. In 1857 he was appointed examiner in logic and mental philosophy in London University, and assistant-editor of the *Daily News*, to which he contributed very many important articles on the American War. In 1864 he was made professor of logic, rhetoric, and metaphysics at St. Andrews. He translated the *Port Royal Logic* in 1851, and is editor-in-chief of the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

***Bazaine**, FRANÇOIS ACHILLE (b. 1811), Marshal of France, entered the army from the École Polytechnique in 1832, and the following year saw service in Algeria, being rewarded for his gallantry there with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1837 he was employed in Spain against the Carlists, but returned to Africa in 1839, to take part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco. He commanded a brigade in the Crimea in 1853, and was frequently mentioned in despatches during the siege of Sebastopol; and finally commanded a division in the Kinburn Expedition. He next commanded the 3rd division of the 1st Corps in the Italian War of 1859. In 1862 he served with the expedition to Mexico, and next year succeeded Marshal Forey in supreme command. The early part of the campaign was successful. President Juarez was driven far back into the interior, the fortified town of Oajaca was captured, and the Republican partisan bands were checked by a guerilla war, in which Colonel Dupin made himself notorious. But in 1866 the force was withdrawn, the retreat and embarkation at Vera Cruz being skilfully conducted. For his services he had been created Marshal of France and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1869 was given the command of the Imperial Guard. When war broke out, he commanded the army of the Rhine, though the Emperor was for a time present, and was engaged at the battles of Borny, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte, after which he was invested in Metz by the German army. He surrendered to Prince Frederick Charles, after a siege of about three months, when 173,000 men became prisoners of war. In 1871 he was summoned to appear before the military commission appointed by the National Assembly to inquire into the surrender of the fortresses during the war, and the following year was tried by a court martial presided over by the Duc d'Aumale, which found him guilty of military incapacity, but returned an open verdict to the charge of treason to the Republic. He was sentenced to death and degradation, both of which were commuted,

the former to imprisonment for life and the latter to a formal sentence, and he was, further, dismissed the army, and deprived of all his dignities. While undergoing the imprisonment in the Île Sainte-Marguerite, he, aided by his wife and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Vilette, contrived to effect his escape on Aug. 9th, 1874, and reached Italy in safety. Thence he proceeded to Cologne and England, and finally to Madrid, where he wrote a long explanation of his conduct to the *New York Herald*, and published a book, dedicated to Queen Isabella II., in which he gave an account of that portion of the Franco-German War in which he had taken a leading part. Before this he had written the *Armée du Rhin*, describing the military operations up to the date of the fall of Metz.

• **Baralgette**, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM (b. 1819), engineer, was born at Enfield, but is of French origin. He was a pupil of Sir John MacNeill. He was much occupied in the great railway extensions of 1846-7, but his health, having broken down, he accepted the position of assistant engineer to the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, succeeding as chief engineer in 1852. Four years later he became engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its establishment, and devised a scheme for the drainage of London, which was carried out between 1858 and 1865. His system was entirely original, and has been adopted in several large towns, such as Pesth, Glasgow, Dublin, and Oxford. He also designed the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea embankments, executed between 1863 and 1874, besides numerous street improvements, subways, and artisans' dwellings. He has published a book of instructions on the construction of bridges and alteration of streets.

• **Basley**, SIR THOMAS (b. 1797, d. 1885), manufacturer and economist, was born near Bolton, where he started in the cotton-spinning business in 1818, but removed to Manchester in 1826. He became sole proprietor of the largest factory then in the trade, and was conspicuous for his attention to the needs and education of his "hands." Having been one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, he opened the Free-Trade campaign in Liverpool with Richard Cobden and John Bright in 1837. From 1845 to 1859 he was president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Having been returned M.P. for Manchester in 1858 and 1859, he retired from business in 1862, and devoted himself entirely to Parliamentary work, which he abandoned only in 1880.

• **Beach**, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, BART. (b. 1837), son of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, eighth baronet, was born in Portugal Street, London, educated at

Eton and Christ Church, and returned M.P. for East Gloucestershire in 1864, in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board during 1868, and a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies. On the return of the Conservatives to power in 1874, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was admitted to the Cabinet in 1877. In the following year he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in the place of Lord Carnarvon, but went out with his party in 1880, his tenure of office having been marked by the Zulu War, to which the Government gave its consent despite a despatch severely censuring the conduct of the High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere (q.v.). During the Liberal administration that followed, he distinguished himself as one of the most prominent members of the Opposition, and on the formation of a Conservative Government in May, 1885, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons. In 1886 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

• **Beaconsfield**, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, 1ST EARL OF, K.G., statesman (b. 1805, d. 1881), was born in Bloomsbury Square on the 21st of December, 1805. He received a private education, and was at first designed for the law, but early manifesting a taste for literature, was permitted by his father, himself a distinguished man of letters, to follow the bent of his genius. In 1827 he published the novel of *Vivian Grey*, which took the town by storm, and immediately afterwards set out upon a tour through Eastern Europe and the Levant, in company with Mr. Meredith, a young man of great promise, who was engaged to be married to his sister, but who died suddenly at Cairo in 1829. A volume of letters addressed to his sister and his father during his absence from this country, give the best account of his adventures and the impressions derived from what he saw during these four years of travel. Returning to England in 1832, he decided on a political career, and appeared upon the hustings at High Wycombe in the character of a popular Tory, who took his stand on the original principles professed by Bolingbroke and Wyndham. As these, however, included vote by ballot and triennial Parliaments, he was naturally denounced as a Radical, both by the Whigs and the old-fashioned Conservatives, though it is necessary only to read his early speeches to see that he repudiated Radical theories in the clearest and most emphatic terms. He did not succeed in obtaining a seat in Parliament till 1837, the interval being occupied in literary labours, of which *The Young Duke*, *Venetia*, *Henrietta Temple*, *The Letters of Runnymede*, *The Crisis Examined*, and *The Vindication of the British Constitution* were

the principal results. *Contarini Fleming*, *The Revolutionary Epic*, and *The Wondrous Tale of Atroy*, are works of less merit. In 1837 he was returned for the borough of Maidstone, and laid aside his pen for some years. His maiden speech, delivered on the 7th of December, will be remembered probably while Parliamentary institutions endure. He spoke in an eccentric style; his appearance was unusual; and his singular dress and his abundant ringlets were not regarded with favour by the fastidious critics who listened to him. He was forced to resume his seat amid a torrent of ridicule. But he pronounced as he sat down the ever-memorable words, "The time will come when you *will* hear me;" and amply was the prophecy fulfilled. During the first ten years of his parliamentary career he was chiefly known for his efforts to direct the attention of the Tory party to its original founders, and to the principles professed by Mr. Pitt at the outset of his career, when Toryism was, as he declared, "the popular political confederacy of this country." The Young England Party was one result of his exertions, which, whatever its little follies or extravagances, did, undoubtedly, to some extent sweeten the tone of English public life, and introduce a new spirit into the high and dry Toryism which had survived the Reform Bill. To enforce his political and social theories, he published in 1844 and 1845 *Coningsby* and *Sybil*; the first intended to show how widely the Conservative party, as founded by Sir Robert Peel, had wandered from the popular doctrines of primitive Toryism; the second an exposure of the degradation of the English people, especially in our manufacturing towns, and the neglect of her duties by the Church of England, combined with an intimation that even then, however, a change for the better had begun, and that the next generation of the aristocracy of England would not be like the last. These two novels produced a wonderful effect on English society, and at once placed the author at the head of political literature. The freshness, the daring, the knowledge, and the wit of these two celebrated novels extinguished for ever the older types of Tory controversy, and exercised a powerful influence on the whole political press of the country. As a disciple of the school of statesmanship which flourished in the last years of the reign of Anne, Mr. Disraeli was in principle a Free Trader. But he thought that Free Trade should have been the work of free legislation: of men, that is, whose hands were not tied by the clearest and most binding pledges in favour of Protection, and who had not been returned to power almost expressly for the maintenance of the Corn Laws. His own views on the subject of a duty on foreign corn he explained to his constituents in a speech delivered at Shrewsbury in 1843. His defence of it was neither

commercial nor social, but exclusively political. He attacked Sir Robert Peel, not so much for repealing the Corn Laws as for betraying those whose support he had secured by reiterated promises to maintain them. On the rupture of the Tory party in 1846, Mr. Disraeli at once came to the front as the life and soul of the Opposition. For two years longer its nominal leader in the House of Commons was Lord George Bentinck, but on his death, in the autumn of 1848, Mr. Disraeli, by general consent, assumed the vacant place, which, if we deduct the years he was in office, he filled with such marvellous ability for nearly a quarter of a century. On the 28th of August, 1839, Mr. Disraeli married Mary Anne, widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, who had been Mr. Disraeli's colleague at Maidstone. With this lady's fortune he was enabled to purchase the estate of Hughenden, in Buckinghamshire, and after representing Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1841, was returned for a division of this county in 1847. He in turn now became the leader "of the country gentlemen of England," in place of Sir Robert Peel, deposed, and his first efforts were directed to the reconstruction of the party which in 1846 could muster, on a critical division, but 150 votes. Three years afterwards he was followed into the lobby by 267 members, including a large number of reclaimed Peelites, who had returned to their original connection. Shortly afterwards the resignation of Lord John Russell brought the Conservatives into power, with the late Lord Derby as Prime Minister. A general election in the summer of 1852, though the party gained some twenty seats, did not give them a majority; and, defeated on the Budget, Lord Derby gave way to the Coalition Government, at the head of which was placed Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Disraeli never forgave the Coalition, and his principal speeches in the House of Commons during the next few years were on occasions which enabled him to launch all the vigour of his sarcasm against the reactionary members of it. In 1854 came the Crimean War, which induced Mr. Cobden to express publicly his regret at having helped to turn out the Government of Lord Derby, which he believed would have saved us from the calamity. Some years afterwards Mr. Disraeli stated in the House of Commons that he was in possession of information which made this a certainty. On the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, in 1855, the Queen sent for Lord Derby, who, declining to take office without either Lord Palmerston or Mr. Gladstone, left the opportunity to the former, who at once seized the prize, and kept it, with a very brief interval, for the remainder of his life. Mr. Disraeli was much disappointed at his chief's decision, and looking back upon a vista of thirty years, we can see that Lord Derby was mistaken. In 1858 Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were summoned to power a second time, and Mr. Disraeli became again,

as he had been in 1852, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The two Tory leaders now made up their minds to try to settle the Reform Question, which the Whigs had re-opened, and introduced a Bill for placing the town and county franchise at the same level, namely, a £10 qualification. The Bill was lost, mainly on the ground that it proposed to bar the freeholders in towns who voted as £10 householders from voting for the county also. This was a point which Lord Grey had been willing to concede in 1832. Lord John Russell accordingly led the opposition to the Bill mainly upon this point, and the Government were defeated on the second reading by a majority of thirty-five. They dissolved Parliament, and in the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli found himself at the head of three hundred followers. He had to retire, however, before a vote of want of confidence, which was moved by Lord Hartington, and carried by a majority of thirteen; and again he became leader of the Opposition. He remained at his old post till after the death of Lord Palmerston, in 1865, when the accession of Lord Russell, with Mr. Gladstone for leader in the House of Commons, broke up the Palmerstonian party, and drove its more Conservative members into the "Cave of Adullam." With the assistance of these gentlemen the Conservative party once more defeated the Liberals, and were installed in office for a third time. Lord Derby and his lieutenant once more made up their minds that they would settle the Reform question, or perish in the attempt; and after various preliminary skirmishes, extremely interesting in themselves, but too long to be discussed here, the Government brought in a Bill, and, what is more, carried it, for extending the franchise in towns to all the ratepayers, and in the counties to £12 occupiers. Mr. Disraeli had educated his party more successfully than Sir Robert Peel, and they stood by him manfully in the development of popular Toryism. But it was all of no avail; once more the elections went against him, and Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister, with a majority of 120. It was useless to fight against these overwhelming odds, and though Mr. Disraeli opposed the Irish measures of Mr. Gladstone, he did not show much energy in the House of Commons till some unlucky mishaps which occurred to his opponents furnished him with a better opportunity. When, however, Mr. Gladstone resigned on the Dublin University Bill, in 1873, Mr. Disraeli declined to take office, and waited the event of a dissolution, which occurred the following year, and gave the Conservative party a clear majority of fifty. Mr. Disraeli was now for the first time Prime Minister in reality as well as in name. *Punch* designated him as the Peri who had succeeded at last in passing the gates of Paradise. But promotion had come to him too late, when, like Dr. Johnson, "he was old and could not enjoy it, was solitary and could

not impart it;" for his wife, who had been created Lady Beaconsfield, died in the month of December, 1871; and it is pretty certain that he did not make the same use of his power as he would have done had he been ten years younger than he was. As it was, his Government passed a series of social measures of great practical utility: Prisons Bills, Railway Bills, Commons Bills, an Educational Act Amendment Bill, and Bills for settling the disputes between employers and employed, which earned him the thanks of the working-classes. But the work of the House of Commons had now become too heavy for him, and at the end of the session of 1877 he was content to accept a peerage, and to retire to the Upper House as Earl of Beaconsfield. His domestic policy while in office was of an eminently practical and beneficent character, but he made one great mistake in consenting to become a patron of the Public Worship Regulation Act, and in calling it a Bill "to put down Ritualism." By this single expression he lost the support of a large section of the clergy, who, at the election of 1880, either voted against him or abstained from voting altogether. His foreign policy was the most striking feature of his administration. It was bold, but at the same time eminently skilful and sagacious; and his scheme for "a scientific frontier" in India, and the securities for the freedom of the Mediterranean which he extracted from Russia, will remain for ever as monuments of his political wisdom and his iron will. A new departure was made in the purchase of the Suez Canal shares in 1875; a culminating point was reached in the Treaty of Berlin, and the acquisition of Cyprus (1878). Despite an agricultural depression of unprecedented severity at home, and the unfortunate reverses which we experienced in the South African War, he had risen to such a height of popularity by his successful diplomacy, and the ability which he had shown in "bringing back peace with honour," that a renewed lease of power was generally anticipated for him at the first appeal to the people. The event was astounding. The constituencies swung round as if influenced by some political tornado, and the Liberal party obtained a majority, including the Home Rulers, of something like a hundred and sixty. Lord Beaconsfield bore this reverse of fortune with remarkable dignity, which won the admiration of both friend and foe, and the popularity which he had lost during the last few months of office returned to him as soon as he quitted it. When, in the early spring of 1881, it was known that he was seriously ill, the public anxiety was universal, and it grew every day in intensity to the moment of his death, on April 19th, a day ever since commemorated by his friends and disciples as a solemn anniversary, and distinguished by the name of his favourite flower, the primrose, which will probably continue to be celebrated

long after its meaning is forgotten. That Lord Beaconsfield succeeded in making Toryism popular is beyond dispute. Whether he paid too high a price for it or not our children will decide. But he recognised the necessity of adjusting Conservatism to progress, and had his party understood his genius at an earlier period of his life, their fortunes might have been widely different.

Of Mr. Disraeli's three later novels, *Tancred, Lothair*, and *Endymion*, the first in point of literary ability is fully equal to *Coningsby* and *Sybil*, and his descriptions of Continental scenery and manners are among the finest in the language. The two last show marks of haste, but *Lothair* is deeply interesting, and full of the author's rare humour. One of his ablest political works, the *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, is well known by politicians, but deserves to be better known than it is to the world outside. Mr. Disraeli's eloquence was of a very peculiar character. His strength lay rather in epigram than in rounded periods, and even his declamation was sententious. Now and then he rose to a great height of noble and dignified remonstrance; but what won him his place, and kept it, was his wit, his satire, and his irony, which cut through an opponent like a scimitar, and was prodigiously effective against the smug respectability which marked a large section of his enemies.

Novels and Tales by the Earl of Beaconsfield (ed. 1881); *Selected Speeches of the Earl of Beaconsfield*, edited by T. E. Kebbel; G. Brandes, Lord Beaconsfield. [T. E. K.]

Beattie, WILLIAM (b. 1793, d. 1875), physician and traveller, was born in Dumfriesshire, and studied medicine abroad. He was appointed physician to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., and travelled with him in Germany. He published several books of travel, chiefly on Switzerland, North Italy, and the Danube, but they are more remarkable for the illustrations by Bartlett than for the writing. Having been a great friend of Thomas Campbell, the poet, he published his *Life and Letters* in 1849. He was also very intimate with Samuel Rogers. In his medical capacity he wrote a treatise on *Consumption*, and one on the *Home Climates*; also a poem entitled, *Heliotrope; or the Pilgrim in Pursuit of Health*.

Beaumont, WILLIAM, M.D. (b. 1796, d. 1853), was educated for the medical profession, and became a surgeon in the United States navy. A fortunate accident made his professional skill known. While stationed at Michilimackinac, in 1822, a man was brought to him with a portion of his stomach shot away. The wound was cured by Beaumont, leaving an aperture of two and a half inches in diameter, through which the process of digestion could be observed. A number of invaluable investigations and experiments were thereupon made by the

doctor, which in 1833 he gave to the world, under the title of *The Physiology of Digestion, with Experiments on the Gastric Juice*.

Beaumont-Vassy, EDWARD FERDINAND DE LA BONNINIERE, VISCOMTE DE (b. 1816, d. 1875), French historian, novelist, and politician, appeared before the public, in 1838, with a novel entitled, *Une Marquise d'Autrefois*, which was followed by two or three other romances of the same kind. Being afterwards sent on a mission to Sweden by Guizot, he turned his attention to Swedish history, and produced several important works on the subject, such as *Les Suédois depuis Charles XII. jusqu'à Oscar Ier*, *Suedenborg ou Stockholm en 1766*, and a large unfinished history of northern Europe since the Congress of Vienna. As a determined Conservative, he strongly opposed the revolution of 1848, and accepted various offices under Napoleon III., but having been convicted of peculation was imprisoned and disgraced. In later life he returned to novel writing, and published *Une Intrigue dans le Grand Monde* (1867), and *L'Amour Diplomate* (1869), besides several political and social reminiscences of the second Empire, and a history of the Commune.

* **Beauregard, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT** (b. 1818), general in the army of the United States of America, was a Southerner by birth, his parents belonging to New Orleans, and he was educated for the military profession at the Academy at West Point, which he left in 1838 to receive a commission in the Artillery. He was first employed in the campaigns in Mexico, where he was twice wounded, and was transferred to the Corps of Engineers in 1853. He was superintendent of the West Point Academy when the civil war of 1861 broke out, and threw in his lot with his Southern brethren. He took a prominent share in the great struggle. He was in command at the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and again at the battle of Bull Run, in the same year, receiving his promotion to brigadier for that action. He shared in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862, under General A. S. Johnston, and in 1863 successfully defended Charleston against General Gilmore. He next served in North Carolina, under General J. E. Johnston, until the surrender of the army in 1865, when hostilities ceased, at which time he had attained the rank of general. After the war, Beauregard returned to the Southern States, and became President of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railway.

* **Becher, LADY ELIZABETH** (b. circa 1791, d. 1872), tragic actress, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Neil, made her *début* under her own name, in London, in 1814, and soon obtained a very high reputation on the English stage. In 1819 she married W. Becher, Esq., M.P., afterwards created a baronet.

Becker, CHARLES FERDINAND (b. 1804, d. 1877), organist and composer, was born at Leipzig, where he studied music under Schicht and Schneider, and became organist, at fourteen, of the church of St. Nicholas. He has written a vast number of works, amongst which we may mention : — *The Trios, Choral Melodies, On the Choral Collections of various Christian Churches, The Choral Compositions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and The Composers of the Nineteenth Century*. In 1843 he was appointed professor of the organ in the Conservatorium of Leipzig, and had many distinguished pupils.

Becker, NICHOLAUS (b. 1816, d. 1845), German poet, was author of the popular national song : *Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien deutschen Rhein* (*The Watch on the Rhine*). The great favour with which this song was received is to be attributed more to the national excitement of the year 1840 than to any intrinsic beauty of the words. A volume of poems published the following year was a signal failure.

Becker, WILHELM ADOLF (b. 1796, d. 1846), classical scholar, born at Dresden, devoted his life to the study of Greek and Roman antiquities, topography, and the classical writings, especially as illustrating the private life of the ancients. He embodied the results of his researches in several works, especially in the *Gallus* (1838) and *Charikles* (1840), in which the intimate private life of Rome and Greece respectively is vividly represented in the form of a story. Both works are still widely read by students.

* **Beckett, SIR EDMUND** (b. 1816), a well-known English lawyer, and writer on horology and architecture, is the eldest son of the late Sir Edmund Beckett. He was born at Carlton Hall, Notts, and married, in 1845, Mary, daughter of Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he graduated M.A. and LL.D., and in 1841 was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, of which, on being made Q.C., he was constituted a Bench. In 1874 he succeeded his father as fifth baronet, when he dropped the name of Denison, which his father had assumed in 1816; and in 1877 he was appointed Chancellor of York. Sir Edmund Beckett for many years enjoyed a large practice as a barrister. But he is even better known as an author on horology, bells, and ecclesiastical architecture, on all of which subjects he has written extensively, and on one occasion, at least, has figured in hot controversies. His acquaintance with these departments of knowledge is so profound that he has frequently been consulted by Government, and has more than once presided over societies charged with their advancement. In 1886 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Grimthorpe.

Beckford, WILLIAM, of Fonthill Abbey (b. 1761, d. 1844), wrote one romance of great

power and rich imagination. On *Vathek*, an Arabian romance, his reputation as an author must chiefly rest, though *The Amber Witch*, found among his papers, has some claims to attention. He was a son of Alderman Beckford, of London. Inheriting a large fortune, he travelled much on the Continent of Europe. Returning to England, he spent in eighteen years no less than £273,000 on Fonthill. Then he sold it, and soon afterwards one of its huge towers fell, and did great damage. His great work was first published in French in 1784. It appeared in English in 1787, under the title of *The History of the Caliph Vathek*. In 1834 he published his *Italy with Sketches of Spain and Portugal*, and in 1835 *Recollections of a Tour in Portugal*. But for the *Vathek* (his other works were comparatively unimportant), he is almost without a place in the annals of English fiction. The readers of a bygone generation were accustomed to depreciate the works equally of an earlier and later time by coupling the *Vathek* of Beckford and the *Caleb Williams* of Godwin as examples of what fiction might be at its best. But *Vathek*, at least, has practically disappeared.

A memoir was written by C. Redding (1859); a brief memoir was also written by W. North (1849).

[T. H. C.]

* **Beckx, PETER JOHN** (b. 1795), general of the Jesuits, born at Sichem, in Belgium, was admitted into the Society of Jesus in 1819, and soon became conspicuous for diplomacy and tact. For several years he was confessor to Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen, and after his death to his widow. In 1847 he was appointed Procurator of Austria, but when, in the following year, the Jesuits were expelled, he returned to Belgium as rector of the college at Louvain. When the Austrian Government recalled the Jesuits he encouraged it in this ecclesiastical reaction, giving special support to the Hungarian Primate, Cardinal Szeitowsky. In 1853 he was chosen General of the Order at Rome, as successor to Father Roothan, and the success of the Jesuits since then, especially in Protestant countries, has been largely due to his skilful policy. On the suppression of the Jesuit convents in Rome he retired to Florence, but continued to direct the journal *Civiltà Cattolica*. In 1843 he published a *Month of Mary*, which has a wide circulation throughout Europe.

Becquerel, ANTOINE CÉSAR (b. 1788, d. 1878), French electrician, began life as an officer of Engineers, and served in the Peninsular War. After the peace he quitted the army, and having turned his attention to science, was appointed professor of physics in the Museum of Natural History. He occupied himself almost entirely with experiments and observations in heat, magnetism and electricity, though in conjunction with his son, Alex-

andre Edmond (b. 1820) he wrote a work on *Elementary Physics and Meteorology*. His principal works are *Recherches sur la Chaleur Animale*, and *Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme* (1834 and 1856).

***Beddoe**, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S. (b. 1826), physician and anthropologist, served on the civil medical staff during the Crimean War, was president of the Anthropological Society in 1869-70, and has written several works and papers on medical and anthropological subjects, such as *Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles*, *Relations of Temperament and Complexion to Disease*, and *Comparison of Mortality in England and Australia*.

Beddoes, THOMAS LOVELL (b. 1803, d. 1849), poet and dramatist, was born at Clifton; his father was the well-known physician, Dr. Thomas Beddoes, and his mother a younger sister of Maria Edgeworth. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oxford, and subsequently studied medicine in Germany and Switzerland, being banished several times by these respective governments for his democratic principles. He published, while yet at college, *The Improvisatore* (1821), and *The Bride's Tragedy* (1822); but his greatest work, *Death's Jest-Book*, did not appear until after his death. It is a tragedy in the style of the sixteenth century, full of grim and ghostly fancies; the blank verse is sonorous and musical, and some of the lyrics bear often the stamp of true genius. He speaks of his own poetry as "entertaining, very unamiable, and utterly unpopular." Beddoes died somewhat mysteriously in the hospital at Basle. A volume of his *Poems* was published shortly after his death by his friend Mr. Kelsall, with some of his letters and a memoir.

***Bede**, CUTHBERT (pseudonym of the Rev. Edward Bradley) (b. 1827), author of *Verdant Green*, born at Kidderminster, and educated at Durham University, was for many years rector of Denton, in Huntingdonshire, and in 1871 was appointed rector of Stretton, near Oakham. His first and most celebrated work was *The Adventures of Verdant Green at Oxford*, which appeared in three parts between 1853 and 1857. It is a laughable account of a certain phase of Oxford life, and though the characters represented are not of a high type, and its common use as a handbook to Oxford has been misleading, it has nevertheless acquired permanent popularity amongst those who appreciate rollicking spirits as highly as delicacy of humour. Of the author's subsequent numerous works, the following may be mentioned:—*The Shilling Book of Beauty* (1856), *Fairy Fables* (1858), *Tales of College Life* (1862), *Little Mr. Bouncer and his Friend Verdant Green* (1873); besides a few novels, such as *Glencraggan*, a description of Cantire (1861). He has also given public lectures on English humourists.

Bedford, THE BISHOP OF. [How.]

***Beecher**, HENRY WARD (b. 1813), American preacher and moralist, is the fourth son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, under whom he studied theology at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, after graduating at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1834. After acting as Presbyterian minister in Laurenceburg and Indianapolis, he was appointed to the Plymouth Church of orthodox Congregationalists at Brooklyn in 1847, and having freed himself from the narrow bonds of Calvinism, he succeeded in gathering round him the largest congregation in the States. He at once took a prominent part in all political questions, especially in the cause of the Abolitionists, for which he delivered a course of lectures in England in 1863, and has acquired a high reputation as orator and lecturer through his vigorous humour and acute delineation of characteristics. In politics he is a strong Republican, but gave his support to President Cleveland during the campaign of 1894. He was a constant contributor to the *Independent* for many years, and chief editor from 1861 to 1863, and for about ten years after 1870 he edited the *Christian Union*. His moral and theological works are extremely numerous; his weekly sermons have been printed since 1859; his *Lectures to Young Men*, and *Life Thoughts*, have gone through several editions. The only volume of his *Life of Christ* yet published (1871), was received with great enthusiasm. In 1868 he wrote a novel called *Norwood*. His work, as a whole, is marked by freshness and originality of form, a good mastery of simple English, and vivid representations of the concrete world and typical saints and sinners, but too often it falls into self consciousness, and it sometimes smells of the lamp. In 1874, when a serious charge was brought against him, the jury separated without being able to agree. In 1882 he withdrew from the Association of Congregational Churches owing to divergence of doctrine, especially on the question of future punishment. He visited England in 1886.

***Beecher-Stowe**, HARRIET ELIZABETH (b. 1812), the American novelist, is sister of the above, and wife of the Rev. Calvin Stowe, D.D., sometime professor of natural and revealed religion in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. She is a native of Connecticut. She lost her mother early in her youth, and not the least touching of her many pathetic writings is that in which she recounts the incidents of the daily life of her motherless brothers and sisters. Her literary career began after her marriage, in 1836, and was for many years confined to the production of short tales and sketches. These fugitive works were afterwards collected, under the title of *The May Flower*. It was not until about 1850 that Mrs. Beecher made her first material success. The agitation for negro

emancipation was then at its height, and in that year she contributed to an anti-slavery paper, *The National Era*, the celebrated story, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Not, however, at first, was any special attention given to this remarkable production. After it had run its course in the newspaper, the author sought for a publisher long, and in vain. At length a Boston publisher, of no particular pretensions, accepted the novel in 1852. Its success was then swift, and almost beyond precedent in the history of fiction. Nearly half a million of copies were soon sold in the United States alone, and in England the sale was no less extraordinary. Translations in German, French, Russian, Armenian, and even Japanese, Chinese, Arabic, and Welsh, were quickly produced. The remarkable popularity of the book was no doubt due in large measure to the circumstances which made the agitation the question of the hour. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was just the book needed to heighten the imagination and elevate the sentiment of the hundreds of thousands to whom the slave-trade of a great and Christian country was just then peculiarly odious. The book was a voice from within the ranks of the enslaved, and it gave truthful, not erroneous or dubious, views of a condition of life which called aloud for remedy. But as a piece of fiction it had claims no less high than as the literature of a social movement. It had force and pathos, character and incident, and, above all, it had a great hold of reality. Its popularity was no marvel, but it is also a matter for no surprise that the hand that wrote it has written no companion to it. *Uncle Tom* has never had a brother. After sundry explanatory, defensive, and other supplementary publications, such as *A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children* (1853), *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853), *The Christian Slave, a Drama founded on Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1855), Mrs. Beecher-Stowe produced in 1856 a second anti-slavery novel, entitled, *Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp*. Her subsequent works have been numerous, the best known being, perhaps, *The Chimney Corner* (1868) and *My Wife and I* (1872). In 1870 Mrs. Beecher-Stowe published a small volume entitled *Lady Byron Vindicated*. The substance of this work had previously appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and was in its essence a reply to the *Recollections of Lord Byron*, by the Countess Guiccioli. The substance of Mrs. Beecher-Stowe's volume was a charge of incest against the poet. This excited a storm of indignation, and it is not certain that the reputation of Mrs. Beecher-Stowe has even yet survived the odium aroused by the imputation. The grounds for the serious charge were not sufficient to afford it even a show of public sympathy. Mrs. Beecher-Stowe had visited Europe in 1853, and there formed the friendship of Lady Byron, on whose authority the

allegations were understood to be made. She was for some years the editor of *Heart and Home*. Mrs. Stowe has written very little since *Women in Sacred History* (1874), and *Paganus People* (1879).

Beechey, FREDERICK WILLIAM (b. 1796, d. 1856), traveller and naturalist, was the son of Sir William Beechey, who, in his day, had a great reputation as a portrait painter. He entered the navy, and in 1818 accompanied Franklin on his first Arctic voyage, and in the following year was a member of the expedition commanded by Sir Edward Parry. In 1821, in conjunction with his brother, H. W. Beechey, he was commissioned to survey the coast of North Africa from Tripoli eastward, of which he published an account in 1828. In 1825 he was placed in command of the *Blossom*, and sent to the Arctic seas. He returned in 1828, having reached lat. 71° 23' N., discovered two new harbours south-east of Cape Prince of Wales, and collected valuable notes on the botany and zoology of the Arctic regions. His narrative of the voyage appeared in 1831, followed by volumes on his observations in natural history. He became Rear-admiral of the Blue in 1854.

* **Beesly, EDWARD SPENCER** (b. 1831), was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, like most of the other prominent English Positivists of that date. He became assistant-master of Marlborough College in 1854, and professor of history in University College, London, in 1860. He is also professor of Latin at Bedford College for Ladies. Besides several review articles and pamphlets on a Positivist basis, he has long taken part in a translation of Comte's works; but his reputation rests on his published lectures on Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius. In politics he is accounted an advanced Radical and Republican, and was an original member of the Democratic Federation, but withdrew from the society early in its existence. At the general elections of 1885 and 1886 he came forward as a Radical candidate, but without success.

Beethoven, LUDWIG VAN (b. 1770, d. 1827), was of Belgian extraction, and his father and grandfather were both of them musicians in the Court band of the Elector of Cologne, at Bonn. His father was his first instructor in music, and appears to have been a stern, and even cruel, teacher—for assuredly the boy's strong musical taste did not require the severe treatment he received. His next master was Pfeiffer, a tenor singer in Bonn, and he also received organ lessons, first from Van den Eeden, and then from Neefe. In 1784 Beethoven was appointed second organist in the establishment of the Elector Max Franz, still under Neefe, on a small salary of £15 a year. The first real incident of importance in the early life of the

master was his journey to Vienna in 1787, from whence he was summoned, after a few months, by the illness and death of his mother. It was about this time that he became intimate with the family of the Von Breunings, and also with Count Waldstein, and these friends were of great value to him in his subsequent career. In 1792 the Elector sent the youthful composer to Vienna at his own expense, that he might study his art under the valuable guidance of Haydn, whose pupil he became. Although the old master had not leisure to do full justice to young Beethoven, yet it was not till Haydn's departure for England, in 1794, that their connection came to an end. Beethoven then became a pupil of Albrechtsberger for counterpoint, also of Salieri for vocal composition, and of Aloys Förster for chamber-music and quartet-writing. It was in 1792 that Beethoven's father died at Bonn. It appears that his son was now permanently settled at Vienna, which was to be his home for the rest of his life. Patronised by Prince Lichnowsky, Beethoven soon became known as a pianist, and especially as an extemporiser. In spite of his rough manners and ungovernable temper, he attracted many, mostly of the upper classes, to himself by his characteristic simplicity and goodness of heart, as well as by his wonderful genius. With his brother musicians he did not get on so well. Some musical encounters which he had with rival extemporisers have furnished most amusing anecdotes, especially the story of his crushing victory over the famous pianist and composer Steibelt. Although Beethoven was in comparatively comfortable circumstances at Vienna, and was already looked up to as the greatest genius of the period, troubles of various kinds were beginning to attack him, of sufficient bitterness to lay the foundation of that habitual gloom which clouded the remainder of his life. It was in 1798 that he first suffered from that terrible affliction of deafness which pursued him with ever-increasing intensity till it ultimately became total. No greater misfortune than this can be imagined for a musical genius like Beethoven; and, in addition to this, the death of the Elector of Cologne in 1801, and the troubled state of the country, deprived Beethoven of the pension he had hitherto enjoyed. It does not appear, however, that these afflictions and discouragements in any degree interfered with his marvellous powers of composition. New works were produced in rapid succession, and with ever-increasing success, which soon established his fame as a composer of the highest order, despite the efforts of rivals and enemies. Perhaps the most brilliantly productive period of his life was between the years 1803 and 1808. It was during these years that he produced his opera of *Fidelio*, his oratorio of the *Mount of Olives*, his grand

symphonies, Nos. 3 (*Eroica*), 4 (*B flat*), 5 (*C minor*), and 6 (*Pastorale*); his concertos for the pianoforte in *G*, *E flat*, and *C minor*, and probably his *Mass in C*, besides many of his finest sonatas. In 1810, also, Beethoven published an astonishing number of new works, and continued to compose in spite of the siege and occupation of Vienna by the French. His brothers were a continual source of annoyance to the composer, and not only took unfair advantage of his unbusiness-like habits, but fomented quarrels between him and some of his best friends. But it was on the death of his brother, Caspar Carl, that a worse family trouble came on him, for he felt called upon to undertake the guardianship of his orphan nephew, who only repaid his care by the grossest ingratitude and misconduct. But although all these trials naturally increased Beethoven's gloomy moroseness and obstinate melancholy, they did not obstruct the march of his prolific intellect nor impede the continued production of new and wonderful works of genius. In 1814, after the publication of some of his grandest works, he was called upon to write some special music for the Congress of Vienna. For this he set a poem by Weissenbach, entitled *Die glorreiche Augenblick*, and had it performed in Vienna in grand style. But hardly had the work been published when the Congress was broken up by the news of Bonaparte's escape from Elba. Beethoven had also some family troubles to plague him at this time, and, consequently, neither composed nor published much in the year 1815. He was much gratified by the presentation to him of a fine "grand" pianoforte by Messrs. J. Broadwood and Co., in 1817, and about that time he sold some of his copyrights and scores to the London Philharmonic Society, and also contemplated a visit to England, which was never accomplished. Soon after this he began the composition of his gigantic *Mass in D*, a work which was intended for the installation of the Archbishop of Olmütz, in 1820, but which was not completed till two years later. Beethoven's last great work was his colossal *Ninth Symphony*, which winds up with a choral setting of Schiller's *Ode to Joy*—a work so original in style and form, and of such enormous dimensions, as to form a fitting climax to the musical career of an immortal genius. Beethoven's death took place on March 26th, 1827, after quite half a life's suffering, and his end was hastened on, no doubt, by the conduct of his nephew. It was then that the universal appreciation of his merits and genius was seen fully revealed. His funeral was attended by a vast concourse of people, including all the musicians of Vienna. The procession to the Minorite Church consisted of representative men of every rank, and a choir of sixteen men with trombones performed compositions of Beethoven's, adapted to sacred words by

Seyfried. The requiems by Mozart and Cherubini were sung for him in the principal churches on subsequent days, and, in short, no pains were spared to do him honour. Beethoven's music has been divided by Von Lenz and others into three distinct styles. It is not a very accurate division, but it is convenient for purposes of classification. The first style is strongly impregnated with that of Mozart, of whom Beethoven was an enthusiastic admirer. Yet, even in these early works the composer's originality shines forth unmistakably. The second style may be said to begin with the *Third Symphony (Eroica)*, and shows the master-mind in its greatest vigour. No reminiscences can be found now of the styles of earlier composers. It is Beethoven, and Beethoven only, in every instance, down to the smallest details. The depth of thought which characterised even his earliest published works now develops into true sublimity. The more this music is studied the more jewels do its unfathomable mines disclose; and often that which to a superficial listener may seem incomprehensible is found, on further acquaintance, to be irresistibly beautiful and grand. This is particularly the case with the pianoforte sonatas and orchestral works. His latest works, which belong to his third and last style, possess this same depth and sublimity to a much greater degree, but they differ from his earlier compositions in that they are the offsprings of melancholy, akin sometimes to despair; they are also the product of total deafness; the composer could only realise them in his mind's ear. Hence they are much less popular, less easy to understand, often less genial also. Moreover, the greater part of these last works are of great length, and, consequently, wearisome to all but those who have been educated to comprehend them. Grand, noble, magnificent as they undoubtedly are, it is probable that they would have been finer and grander still had the composer been able to hear them rehearsed. On the whole, we may sum up our observations by asserting our conviction that Beethoven was, in most respects, by far the greatest musical genius the world has yet seen.

Fétis, *Biographie Universelle des Musiciens*;
Von Lenz, *Beethoven et ses trois Styles*; Nohl,
Beethoven's Leben; Grove, *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. [F. A. G. O.]

Behnes, WILLIAM (b. 1794, d. 1864), English sculptor, was the son of a Hanoverian pianoforte maker, who had settled in London. He was taken to Dublin by his family in 1795, and entering the schools of the Dublin Academy, he soon showed strong art instincts. He returned with his father to London, and while working with him began to draw portraits on vellum, and by-and-by made a profession of portraiture. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1815. Sculpture, however, was his final choice, and he very

soon found himself in large and remunerative practice, but he dissipated his income, and died in want. He was happy in the treatment of children, and one of his statues at least, viz. that of *Dr. Babington* in St. Paul's, is of the highest order of merit; but his *General Havelock*, in Trafalgar Square, was executed when his creative vigour had ceased. It is altogether unworthy of his reputation. *Sir William Follett* and *Dr. Bell*, in Westminster Abbey, are good examples of his art.

Beke, CHARLES TILSTONE (b. 1800, d. 1874), an English traveller and scholar, born in London, where he was educated for commercial pursuits, but finally studying law, was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn. His time, however, was mainly devoted to philological, historical, and ethnological researches, the results of which appeared in 1834, under the name of *Origines Biblicæ, and Researches in Primeval History*. Fifty years ago the world was not quite ripe for an attempt to reconstruct the early chronicles of the human race from the discoveries of geology, and consequently Mr. Beke had for a time to endure a perfect storm of ridicule and animadversion from the orthodox school, which he had endeavoured to overthrow. The learning displayed, however, recommended him not only for a Doctor's degree from Tübingen, but for the post of British Consul in Saxony, which he held from 1836-8. But the desire to confirm, by actual research, the theories which he had formed, induced him, in 1838, to set off on a journey to Abyssinia, in company with Major Harris. Supported solely by private individuals, Beke managed, between 1840 and 1843, to explore Godshem and other countries to the south, hitherto almost unknown to Europeans, and on his return he published the results in *Abyssinia: a Statement of Facts* (1845). These labours procured for him the founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society (1845), and a similar distinction from the French Geographical Society. An essay on *The Nile and its Tributaries* followed in 1847; *The Sources of the Nile*, the narrative of an unsuccessful journey the previous year, in 1849; and about the same period his *Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Puez et Lobo*. In 1866 he was despatched to Abyssinia, to obtain the release of the captives held by Theodore. But though he succeeded in extracting a promise from the Emperor, his efforts proved futile, owing to the crazy tyrant suddenly changing his mind. Four years before, Beke, accompanied by his wife, had made a journey to Harran, and in 1874, conceiving that Mount Sinai was on the eastern side of the Gulf of Akabah, he made another journey in this direction, though the "confirmation" of his views was almost entirely limited to himself. On July 31st, 1874, he died at Bromley, in Kent, while engaged in an account of his Sinaitic researches. Beke

was a man of great industry, much learning, and no small acuteness. But he laboured under the defect of first forming a theory, and then seeking for facts in support of it, with the usual results. Yet those who knew him best cannot but respect the perseverance of the scholar, who, with the smallest means, and often under the chill of undeserved neglect, continued to the last, labours which, even under the most favourable circumstances, could result in little material profit to himself. The Consulate in 1836, and a pension on the Civil List in 1870, were all the public recognition his many journeyings and much midnight oil received. [E. B.]

Bekker, EMANUEL (b. 1785, d. 1871), German philologist, studied at Halle under the celebrated Wolff. He was appointed, in 1807, professor of Greek literature in the University of Berlin, and subsequently undertook extensive travels in France, Italy, Holland, and England, in order to study the manuscripts in the various libraries of those countries. Professor Bekker has published excellent editions of various Greek authors, took part in the *Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ*, and was a great authority upon the mediæval dialects of Provence and Venice.

Belcher, SIR EDWARD (b. 1800, d. 1877), was an English hydrographer and Arctic explorer. Entering the navy at an early age, he brought himself prominently into notice when he sailed with Beechey, as lieutenant and surveyor, in the *Blossom*, on her voyage to the Pacific and Behring Straits. During the four years of this cruise he fixed many of the then unknown geographical positions in the Pacific, from the Gambier Isles to Kotzebue Sound, and from California to the Loo Choo Islands. In 1829, on the return of the *Blossom* to England, Belcher was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1830 was engaged in surveying the west coast of Africa and the Mediterranean. In 1833, after some active service off the Douro river, he was employed on the survey of the coasts of the United Kingdom, principally in the Irish Channel. Again, in 1836-42, he was employed in the command of a surveying expedition, composed of the *Sulphur* and *Starling*, in charting portions of the coast and ocean from the southern to the northern points of America, the Sandwich Isles, the Society Islands, the Friendly group, the Fijis, the New Hebrides, New Ireland, and the Straits of Macassar. For these services Commander Belcher obtained his post rank, was nominated C.B., and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. In 1842 he was engaged in the *Samarang* in surveying the coasts of China and Borneo, with the groups in the vicinity, and some portion of Japan and Corea. In 1852 he sailed in

command of a squadron sent in search of Sir John Franklin's vessels. One division proceeded westward to Melville Island, while Sir Edward, with two out of the five ships, ascended Wellington Channel, and wintered at its head in Northumberland Sound. In the spring of 1853 he personally explored by sledges to the north, discovering North Cornwall and the strait which bears his name, leading eastward into Jones' Sound. Other parties from his ships discovered the north shores of Bathurst Island and Melville Island, and crossed the latter. A second winter was passed in Wellington Channel, and in the autumn of 1854, believing that the vessels could never be extricated, four of them were abandoned, the crew returning over the ice to Beechey Island, whence they were forwarded to England. Sir Edward, soon after this, received admiral's rank, but obtained no further employment. He, however, still continued his literary activity. Belcher was not only a surveyor, but an accomplished observer, his collections of natural history objects adding materially to our knowledge of the zoology, botany, and geology of the regions visited by him; and had he been less of a martinet, and therefore more popular with his subordinates, he might have succeeded in making himself even more useful than he did. His chief works are:—*Treatise on Nautical Surveying* (1835), *Direction of the River Douro* (1847), *Direction of the River Gambia* (1848), *Narrative of a Voyage round the World performed in H.M.S. Sulphur* (2 vols., 1843), *Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang* (2 vols., 1848), *The Last of the Arctic Voyages* (2 vols., 1855), and, in conjunction with Captain Bate, *The China Pilot* (1859).

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, 1877.

Belgians, THE KINGS OF THE, date from the year 1831 only. By the arrangements following upon Waterloo, the country formed, with Holland, part of the kingdom of the Netherlands under the House of Orange, and it was not until the influence of the July revolution of 1830 had spread through Europe that a revolution against that unpopular yoke began at Antwerp. A conference of the Allied Powers was thereupon held at London, and the separation of Belgium from the Netherlands was recognised. After the crown had been offered to the Duc de Nemours, and declined for him by Louis Philippe, Leopold, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg (b. 1790, d. 1865), was elected by the National Congress, and took the title of LEOPOLD I. (1831). The facts of his previous career are that he had seen military service with the Russians, that in 1816 he had married the Princess Charlotte of England, who had died in the following year, and that in 1830 he declined the crown of Greece. Saved only by French intervention from being promptly driven out of Belgium by the Dutch, Leopold was forced

to consent to the loss of some of the territory that had previously been guaranteed to him. Nevertheless, it was declared by the final treaty—the Twenty-four Articles (1832)—that what remained of Belgium should form a “free and neutral state.” Even so, Holland refused to surrender Antwerp, and the place was besieged and taken by the French and English. After protracted negotiations, a convention was signed in 1833. Leopold now applied himself to the development of the resources of his country; in 1834 he sanctioned the first Continental railway, and this was followed by a Municipal Reform Act. A prosperous state of affairs was interrupted by the sudden declaration of Holland that she would accept the Treaty of 1832, by which she would be entitled to Luxembourg and Limburg, and, in spite of much national indignation, Leopold was forced to yield to the representations of the Powers. Party conflicts were numerous and animated in the years before 1848, but in that year a firm Liberal majority was in power, and thus the country passed unharmed through the crisis, Leopold’s offer of resignation being made only to be refused, and the bogus invasion from France coming to nothing. The remainder of his reign was marked by much development of commerce by means of treaties—for instance, that with England of 1851, and that with France of 1861—and by squabbles between the Liberals and Roman Catholics. Abroad, Leopold was highly regarded, and was frequently chosen as arbitrator in international disputes.

Théodore Juste, *Mémoires de Leopold I., Histoire de la Belgique, and La Revolution Belge*, by the same author; Sir Theodores Martin, *Life of the Prince Consort*.

* **LEOPOLD II.** (b. 1835), the son of Leopold I., married the Archduchess Maria of Austria in 1853, and succeeded his father in 1865. The first part of his reign was uneventful, but in 1870, on the outbreak of the Franco-German War, the position of Belgium was naturally one of great anxiety. The English Government, however, declared its intention of maintaining the integrity of Belgium, and induced both Germany and France to sign treaties to that effect. Since that time the animosity between Liberal and Catholic has shown no signs of abating, and has been the cause of more than one serious riot. In 1874 a conference of representatives of the Powers was held at Brussels, with the object of introducing certain changes in the usages of war, but it separated without any positive result. Among King Leopold’s many philanthropic efforts is the International African Association for opening up the Congo to trade, of which he is the leading spirit, and Mr. H. M. Stanley (q.v.) the executive.

[L. C. S.]

Belgiojoso, CHRISTINA TRIVULZIO, PRINCESS OF (b. 1808, d. 1871), born in Milan, the

daughter of the Marquis of Trivulzio, married, in 1824, to the Prince of Belgiojoso. The Princess was a passionate lover of Italy and liberty, and would not live in Milan under the yoke of Austria. She took up her residence in Paris, where her *salon* became the resort of politicians, artists, and men of learning and culture. In 1847, when Italy made an attempt to free herself from her foreign oppressors, the Princess raised and equipped a force of 200 men, at her own expense, to aid her country. For this she was banished, and her property was confiscated. She then withdrew to a farm in Asia Minor, bestowed upon her by the Sultan, and resided there until the revocation of the decree of banishment. She contributed to various French and American journals, and has left interesting accounts of her life in Asia and Syria.

Bell, ANDREW (b. 1752, d. 1832), educationist, born at St. Andrews, was appointed chaplain of Fort St. George, Madras, in 1789, and in that capacity originated his monitorial system, also known as the “Madras system.” Soon after his return to England, John Lancaster established a school on the same method, and the success of the experiment caused the system soon to be universally adopted. Dr. Bell bequeathed large endowments for the furtherance of his scheme.

R. and C. C. Southey, *Life of Andrew Bell*.

* **Bell, ISAAC LOWTHIAN, F.R.S., D.C.L.** (b. 1816), the founder of the Clarence Iron Works on the river Tees, has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Institution in recognition of his services as juror at the Philadelphia and Paris Exhibitions of 1876 and 1878. He has contributed to various scientific journals upon the subject of the metallurgy of iron, and has lately completed a research on the chemical phenomena of the blast furnace. He represented the borough of Hartlepool from 1875 to 1880.

* **Bell, JOHN** (b. 1811), sculptor, exhibited in the Academy in 1832, and in 1841 became well known for his figure of *Dorothea*. This was succeeded by a large number of poetic works, such as *The Babes in the Wood*, now in South Kensington Museum; *Andromeda*, a bronze exhibited at the first exhibition, and bought by the Queen; *The Cross of Prayer*, *Una and the Lion*, *Cromwell*, etc. He also executed the *Wellington* monument in the Guildhall, the marble statue of *Armed Science* at Woolwich, the *Guards’ Memorial* in Waterloo Place, and the *Crimean Memorial* on the Parade at Woolwich. He was also engaged on the colossal group of the *United States* on the Albert Memorial. He has executed several portrait statues of political, local, and historic celebrities, such as *Lord Falkland* in the Houses of Parliament, and the *Earl of Clarendon* in Downing Street. The fashion of wooden

trenchers and bread-knives, which has given employment to thousands of artisans, was also due to him; and in 1859 he received a prize from the Society of Arts for a treatise on the *Proportions of the Obelisk*.

Bell, Sir Charles (b. 1774, d. 1842), surgeon and anatomist, was a native of Edinburgh. He began his education in the high-school and university of his native city, and pursued his professional studies under his elder brother John. He was admitted in 1799 to the College of Surgeons, becoming at the same time one of the surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and while still a youth delivered lectures on anatomy before 100 pupils. He removed, in 1806, to London, and soon after published his celebrated works on *The Anatomy of Expression*, and a *System of Operative Surgery*. In 1814 he was appointed surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, an institution with which he remained connected for twenty-two years, and where his admirable manner of lecturing, and his dexterity as an operator, brought him great reputation. In 1821 he astonished the scientific world with the results of his investigations on the nerves. One leading point of his discoveries is that there are distinct nerves of sensation and of motion, or volition, one set bearing messages from the body to the brain, and the other from the brain to the body. Bell received a gold medal from the Royal Society in 1829 for these researches, and was knighted (K.T.) on the accession of William IV. He was also made professor of anatomy, physiology, and surgery to the College of Surgeons, where his discourses attracted crowds. Among his works not previously mentioned are essays on *The Nervous Circle* and *The Eye*, a treatise on *Animal Mechanics*, and the Bridgewater treatise on *The Hand*. It is said—so jealous is the public of any professional man wandering outside of his own groove, and so sceptical are the “Philistines” of omniscience—that after the publication of the latter volume, his practice for a time fell off. In 1836 he accepted the Chair of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, where, however, he did not earn great reputation. Sir Charles died at Hallow Park, near Worcester.

A. Shaw, *Narrative of the Discoveries of Sir C. Bell*; *Quarterly Review*, May, 1843; Bell, *Familiar Letters* (1882).

Bell, Thomas, a distinguished zoologist (b. 1792, d. 1880), was a native of Poole, Dorsetshire. He was educated as a surgeon-dentist, and on his establishment in London soon gained a high professional standing. From an early period of life he devoted his leisure hours to zoological studies, and the fruits of his careful and conscientious labours are preserved in his numerous contributions to the *Transactions and Proceedings* of the Linnean, Geological, and Zoological Societies,

and in his well-known manuals on *British Quadrupeds*, *Reptiles*, and *Stalk-eyed Crustacea*. A more ambitious undertaking, a folio *Monograph of the Testudinata*, was never completed. Professor Bell rendered other services to science as one of the secretaries of the Royal Society from 1848 to 1853, and as president of the Linnean Society, of which he has been called “the second founder,” as he was able, very much by his own unaided efforts, to rescue that distinguished society from a condition of listlessness and straitened circumstances into which it had fallen, and to place it in the front rank of the great scientific bodies. In 1866 Mr. Bell purchased the residence at Selborne so long associated with the name of Gilbert White, and retiring from professional life, gave himself up to peaceful studies in the woods and fields. In his eighty-fifth year he published a new annotated edition of the *Natural History of Selborne*, and, with the aid of some of his younger colleagues, a revised edition of *British Quadrupeds*.

Bellini, Vincenzo (b. 1802, d. 1835), was, like Donizetti, one of the immediate followers of Rossini. He was the son of a Sicilian organist, and received from his father his first lessons in music. But a Sicilian nobleman offered to pay his expenses at the Royal Music School of Naples, directed at the time by Zingarelli. Here one of Bellini's fellow pupils was Mercadante. Bellini's first work for the stage was produced while he was still a student. *Barbaja*, the celebrated manager, heard it, and at once commissioned the young composer to write a work for the San Carlo. It was not, however, until Bellini produced *Il Pirata* at Milan, under Barbaja's management, that he made a striking success. *Il Pirata*, in which the principal part had been composed specially for Rubini, made its way from Milan to Paris and London, and it was in due time heard in all the capitals of Europe. In 1828 *La Straniera* was brought out at Milan; and it was not until 1831 that the work by which Bellini has become most widely known, *La Sonnambula*, was produced. Originally represented at the Scala of Milan, *La Sonnambula* made without delay the tour of Europe; and, received with enthusiasm wherever it was played, it met nowhere with greater success than in London. This success may be explained partly by the simple, intelligible, and, in its way, highly dramatic story, but principally by the beauty of the melodies in which the work is so rich. The parts, too, of Amina, the heroine, and of Elvino, the hero, have had the advantage of being sung by artists of the first order. From Malibran and Grisi to Patti and Albani, almost every prima donna who has attained great popularity in England has appeared as Amina; and no character has served so often to introduce to the public an operatic *débutante*. The

genius of Bellini was above all things lyrical; and he has been reproached by severe critics with neglecting harmony and dramatic effect for the sake of mere tune. The learned Cherubini, however, went to the heart of the matter when, some one having observed in his presence that Bellini's harmonies were slight and familiar, he replied, "What accompaniments could enhance the beauty of such melodies?" About a year after the production of the idyllic *Sonnambula*, Bellini brought out the tragic opera of *Norma*, which, differing much in character from its immediate predecessor, resembles it in being a work of genius. Bellini possessed pre-eminently the gift of melody, which no composer by means of application and study can acquire. In *I Puritani*, his latest work (produced at Paris, 1835), Bellini, by the advice, it is said, of Rossini, paid more attention than in his previous works to orchestration, while, without having a very dramatic subject to deal with, he at the same time aimed at dramatic effect. Bellini, however, has really written more elaborate concerted music in *I Puritani* than in any of his other works. Apart from this, *I Puritani*, full of graceful, flowing, sometimes very expressive melodies, presents the same general characteristics as *Norma* and *La Sonnambula*; and it is by these three works that Bellini is now generally known. He may be said to have become during the last few years of his life a *protégé* of Rossini's. It was at the Théâtre des Italiens that *I Puritani* was played for the first time, the four leading parts having the advantage on that occasion of being sung by Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache. This opera was played throughout one season. A few months afterwards (Sept. 23rd, 1835), the young composer died, and on the very day of his funeral the Théâtre des Italiens re-opened with *I Puritani*. The performance must have been a sad one; for not many hours after its conclusion the artists who had taken part in it were repeating the composer's last melodies, not to the words of the Italian libretto, but to those of the Catholic service for the dead.

Rossini and his School, in the *Great Musicians*, by H. Sutherland Edwards.

[H. S. E.]

* **Belmontet**, Louis (b. 1799), Democratic and Bonapartist poet, born at Montauban, was banished from Toulouse in 1817 for exciting the people by his verses against the reactionary government. Settling in Paris, he turned to journalism, and joined the "romantic school" with Victor Hugo and Sainte-Beuve. Inspired with enthusiasm at once for Napoleon's memory and for Democratic freedom, he took part in every revolutionary movement, whether against Bourbon or Orleanist. He became one of the editors of the *Tribune*, was on intimate terms with Hortense and Louis Napoleon, and was re-

warded with favour under the second Empire, though it would be interesting to know how he reconciled the government with his Democratic principles. His great mistake was his idealised and unhistorical view of the whole race of Napoleon. His numerous odes and poems are chiefly devoted to their praises or satires on their opponents, but he also wrote some dramas and a volume of philosophic poems (*Nombres d'Or*), highly praised by Béranger.

Belzoni, GIOVANNI BATTISTA (b. 1778, d. 1823), explorer in Egypt, was the son of a Roman barber, but born at Padua. He was educated for the monastery, but preferring a more adventurous career came to England in 1803 to seek his fortune. His appearance at this time has been recorded: a stature of six feet seven inches was relieved by a pleasant, well-cut face, and there is no doubt that Belzoni owed a good deal to his charm of manner—*inter alia*, a wife of corresponding proportions, but English born. The fortune which he had come to seek was somewhat coy, and Belzoni exhibited feats of strength in the streets and at fairs with his Amazonian wife, until he at last attracted the notice of the manager of Astley's Amphitheatre, who saw in him the fit representative of Hercules in the comic drama. He was also something of an engineer, especially in water-works, and made some money by exhibiting his hydraulic inventions about the country. In 1815, after visiting Spain, where he personated Samson with success, he went to Egypt, where either his address or his feats of strength attracted the notice of the Pasha Mohammed 'Ally, and he was requested to set up his hydraulic machines in the Shubra Gardens, where they did not effect any great results. Belzoni, however, had also won the ear of the British Consul, Mr. Salt, who employed him in excavations in the Nile Valley. He removed the granite bust of the "Young Memnon" (Rameses II.) from Thebes (1816), and sent it home to the British Museum, together with many other important monuments. Belzoni's physical superiority secured the admiration and submission of the peasants, and he was thus able to travel as far south as the Second Cataract, and open (1816) the great Temple of Ipsamboul, or Abû Simbel. In the same year he unearthed the famous tomb of Seti I. at Thebes, known to the present day as "Belzoni's Tomb," and discovered the beautiful alabaster sarcophagus now in the Soane Museum. Belzoni, like Mariette, had the instinct of the explorer, and this genius of discovery enabled him to light upon the entrance of the Second Pyramid at Ghizeh, which had always been supposed to have no entrance, and to consist of a solid block. Belzoni, however, discovered the chamber containing King Chephren's sarcophagus. He also explored the

desert to the Red Sea, and identified the Roman port of Berenice. He returned to Italy in 1819, and his native city struck a medal in his honour. In England and France he exhibited a model of Seti's tomb, and published his *Narrative of Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia* (1820), a work which ran to several editions. In 1823 he started on a voyage of exploration to the Niger, but died at Gato, in Benin, in December of that year. As a discoverer Belzoni holds a very high rank, and personally, in spite of his jealous and suspicious disposition, he was of a brave, enthusiastic, winning character. [S. L.-P.]

* **Bendemann**, EDWARD (b. 1811), German painter, studied at Düsseldorf under Schadow, and at one-and-twenty exhibited *The Grief of the Jews*, now in Cologne Museum. In 1837 he exhibited his picture of *Jeremiah among the Ruins of Jerusalem* in Paris, but afterwards turned to the representation of idyllic scenes. Appointed professor in the Academy of Arts in Dresden, he undertook the frescoes for the new decoration of the royal palace, but was interrupted by disease of the eyes. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law (Schadow) as director of the Academy of Arts in Düsseldorf.

Benedek, LUDWIG VON (b. 1804, d. 1881), Austrian general, was a native of Odenburg, in Hungary. He entered the Austrian army in 1822, and attained the rank of colonel in 1848. After gaining some easy laurels over the insurgent Galicians, he fought with some distinction in the Italian campaigns of 1848 and the following years, and from thence was sent against the Hungarian patriots. During the war of Italian independence, he was one of the few Austrian generals who displayed any capacity, and his division fought with stubborn resolution at Solferino. His reputation was therefore high when, in 1866, he was summoned to command the Austrian army against Prussia. It was soon, however, to be completely dissipated. He lay idly on the Moravian frontier, while Von Moltke, by a series of masterly movements, hurled his armies across the frontier, and effected their junction under the Austrian's nose. Benedek had barely time to telegraph to the Emperor, "Sire, you must make peace!" when he was fallen upon on July 3rd at Sadowa, and his troops, armed with muzzle-loading rifles against needle-guns, suffered an utter defeat. He was promptly superseded, but the battle decided the war.

A good account of Sadowa or Königgratz is given in the *Annual Register* for 1866.

* **Benedetti**, VINCENT (b. 1815), diplomatist, born in Corsica, was French consul at Palermo in 1848, and became director of political affairs to the Foreign Minister in 1859 or 1860. After being minister plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, he was

appointed ambassador at Berlin in 1864. It was Benedetti whose abrupt demands as representative of France were answered with a curt negative by the King of Prussia in the gardens of Ems in July, 1870, thus destroying the last hope of peaceful settlement. But his reputation rests chiefly on a draft of a proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia published in the *Times* soon after the declaration of war in 1870. There was no doubt at the time that Bismarck had himself caused the publication of this draft—the MS. of which he got into his own hands by a clever bit of diplomacy—in order to obtain the active alliance of England, for the main stipulation of the treaty was that Prussia should assist France in the acquisition of Luxemburg, and, if necessary, in the conquest of Belgium. The document had certainly been drawn up by Benedetti, perhaps at the instigation of Napoleon III., but was rejected by the King of Prussia and disowned by Bismarck. The perfidy that lurked in this secret treaty was soon forgotten in the disasters that so quickly followed its publication, until the Count, in 1871, chose unwisely to revive recollection of it by a feeble attempt to fix the guilt on Prince Bismarck, when the German Chancellor utterly crushed his opponent by a sweeping reply.

Charles Lowe, Prince Bismarck.

Benedict, SIR JULIUS (b. 1804, d. 1885), musician and composer, was born of Jewish parentage at Stuttgart, and in 1819 was sent to study music under Hummel at Weimar, and in the following year was recommended to Weber, who received him into his own house at Dresden, where he became the favourite, indeed, almost the only pupil. In 1824–5 he conducted a series of operatic performances at Vienna by Weber's recommendation, and in 1825 undertook the direction of the San Carlo theatre in Naples, where he produced his first opera, *Ernesto e Giacinta*. Neither it nor *I Portoghesi a Goa*, produced in Stuttgart (1830), was very successful at the time, and in 1835 Benedict, being then in Paris, was advised by Malibran to settle in England. Soon after arriving in London he was appointed director of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum theatre, brought out a little work called *Un Anno ed un Giorno*, and in 1838 his first English opera—*The Gypsy's Warning*. Afterwards, whilst orchestral conductor of Drury Lane at the time of Balfe's greatest success, he produced on the same stage his own greatest operas, *The Brides of Venice* and *The Crusaders*. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind on her famous tour through the United States, and soon after his return was again conductor of Drury Lane under Mapleson, for whom he wrote the recitatives to the Italianised form of Weber's *Oberon*. His cantata of *Undine*, produced at the Norwich Festival in 1860, was rendered more memorable by the last appearance of Clara

Novello. In 1862 he produced the *Lily of Killarney*, the most celebrated of all his works, the libretto, written by Mr. Oxenford, being based on Dion Bouicault's *Colleen Bawn*. His remaining most important compositions, *Richard Cœur de Lion*, the *Bride of Song*, *St. Cecilia*, and *St. Peter*, were produced during the next few years up to 1870, either in London, Norwich, or Birmingham. He was knighted in 1871, and received similar honours from most Continental courts. For versatility and variety of effort he was almost unequalled amongst composers, his works including not only operas and cantatas, but symphonies, oratorios, and piano fantasias. Time can only show whether his work is marked by sufficient depth of thought and inimitable originality to secure a permanent place in music. As conductor and musical director he was justly celebrated, and conducted the Monday Popular Concerts for several years.

Benfey, THEODORE (b. 1809, d. 1881), Oriental scholar, was born at Göttingen, where he afterwards became professor of Sanscrit and comparative grammar. His most important works are a *Lexicon of Greek Roots* (1839-42), *Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots* (1844), *The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia* (1847), *The Hymns of Sama-Veda, with Translations* (1848), *Handbook of the Sanscrit Tongue* (1852-4), and *The History of Oriental Philosophy in Germany since the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century* (1869).

Benjamin, JUDAH PHILIP (b. 1811, d. 1884), American politician and English barrister, born at St. Croix, West Indies, of Anglo-Jewish parentage, was admitted to the New Orleans bar in 1832, and obtained a law practice. In politics he was originally a Whig, but on the union of that party with the "Know Nothing" or Native American party, he joined the Democratic section, and sat in the Senate from 1852 to 1860, when, having announced his approval of the secession of Louisiana, he withdrew and returned to New Orleans. When Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy, Benjamin acted as Attorney-General under him, and afterwards as Secretary of State, a position which he held till the overthrow of the Confederacy and the capture of Davis in 1865. As he had been one of the very foremost supporters of the rebellion, he escaped with some difficulty to England, and through the influence of Lord Cairns was called to the bar in the following year. He at once obtained a large practice, especially in Liverpool. In 1872 he became Q.C., and till 1883, when he retired, was engaged in almost every important case, though latterly refusing any briefs except in cases of appeal. His services were especially valuable from his knowledge of general jurisprudence and international

law. He published a *Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property*.

Benjamin, PARK (b. 1809, d. 1864), American poet and journalist, born at Demerara, studied at Harvard, and having lost the greater part of his fortune, undertook the management of the *American Monthly Magazine* in 1837. Afterwards he was connected with several of the most important American magazines and journals, especially the *New Yorker*. His poems are very numerous, but for the most part short, carelessly composed, and commonplace in idea. His longest printed poem was *On the Contemplation of Nature*, but his real strength, such as it was, lay in gentle comedy and harmless satire. Some of his numerous sonnets, however, approach very near to excellence.

• **Bennet, JAMES HENRY** (b. 1816), an eminent physician, was educated in Paris, where he first began to practise as *interne des hôpitaux*, or house-surgeon. In 1843 he settled in London as consulting physician, choosing midwifery and gynecology as his speciality, and soon acquired an enormous practice in that branch of medicine. In 1869 ill-health brought on by over-work obliged him to give up practice. He retired to Italy, and after some years regained his strength, though he has never undertaken regular practice since. He is the author of several important works on female diseases, *Nutrition in Health and Disease*, *On the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption by Hygiene, Climate, and Medicine*, and also of several books upon the winter resorts of the South.

Bennett, JAMES GORDON (b. 1800, d. 1872), American journalist, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, but in 1819 emigrated to the States, where he began life as a school-teacher. A few years afterwards he went to New York, and entered upon politics and journalism as a supporter of General Jackson. In 1835 he founded the celebrated *New York Herald*, the first number of which appeared on May 5th of that year. He conducted the journal with great ability and pecuniary success for nearly forty years, and was succeeded by his son, under whom the paper was conducted in the most enterprising fashion, and by whom some of the most important expeditions of Mr. H. M. Stanley (q.v.) have been subsidised.

Bennett, JOHN HUGHES (b. 1812, d. 1875), was a Scottish physician and physiologist. After the usual preliminary education at Exeter, where his father was manager of a theatre, he was articled to a surgeon in Maidstone. In 1833 he began his medical studies in the University of Edinburgh, and there, in 1837, he took the degree of M.D. with the highest distinction. The next four years of his life were, for the most part, passed in Paris and Germany, and on his return to Scotland he at

once attained distinction by the publication of his well-known treatise on cod-liver oil as a curative agent in consumption. After lecturing for some time as an extra-academical teacher, he obtained the Chair of the Institute of Medicine (physiology) in the University, as the successor of Adison. For the first time in the history of physiological teaching, in Scotland at least, he introduced the use of the microscope, and latterly established a laboratory, in which the students were taught the use of the many instruments of precision, which hitherto had been seen on the Continent alone. To opponents he displayed little mercy, and the anathemas he yearly poured on Virchow for a fancied plagiarism of his discovery of white cell blood, and of the opponents of his own theory of inflammation, became, in time, more amusing than instructive. In 1871 his health gave way, and in 1874, finding that he was never likely to recover, he resigned, but was sufficiently well to appear next year at the meeting of the British Medical Association in Edinburgh, where he received the degree of LL.D. from the University. The fatigue and excitement of the gathering brought on a relapse, and he sank rapidly and died soon after. Bennett's reputation is mainly that of a teacher through whose hands passed a long succession of physicians and physiologists. But his medical and scientific publications also are numerous, and of no small merit. The chief of these are the treatise on cod-liver oil already referred to, his *Clinical Lectures*, and *Text-book of Physiology*. His weakness as a theorist was the dogmatism with which he took up a position, and his unwillingness to desert it, no matter what forces were brought against him. Some of his medical views were thus tinged with a touch of charlatanism; though as a diagnostician, and a teacher of diagnosis, he had few superiors.

* **Bennett**, SIR JAMES RISDON, M.D., F.R.S. (b. 1809), ex-president of the Royal College of Physicians, was born at Romsey, and studied in Paris and Edinburgh. In 1843 he was appointed assistant-physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and elected president of the Royal College of Physicians in 1876. He is a fellow of various scientific and medical societies, and received the honour of knighthood in 1881. Sir Risdon Bennett has translated Kramer's work on *The Diseases of the Ear*, and has also published *An Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus*, and the *Lumleian Lectures on Cancerous and other Intra-Thoracic Growths*. He has been a contributor to various medical journals.

Bennett, SIR WILLIAM STERNDAL, Mus. Doc. (b. 1816, d. 1875), composer, was born at Sheffield, where his father, Robert Bennett, an able musician and thorough student of Handel and Mozart, was organist to the principal church. Having lost both his parents, he became in 1824 a chorister in King's College,

Cambridge, under the care of his grandfather, one of the lay-clerks of the University. Two years later he was sent to the Royal Academy of Music in London, where he studied the piano under Holmes and Cypriani Potter, and composition under Dr. Crotch. The first of his public works was a symphony in E flat, produced at the Royal Academy, and this was soon followed by five piano concertos, four of which were performed by the Philharmonic Society. At the performance of the D minor in 1833 in the prize concert of the Academy, Mendelssohn was present, and heartily encouraged the young musician. He soon became well known both as pianist and composer, and after the production of the F minor concerto and the *Naiades* overture, the Broadwood firm sent him to Leipzig for a year, where he had again the opportunity of enjoying Mendelssohn's society and advice. By the grace and originality of his genius, he soon established a high reputation even among Germans, and won for himself the enthusiastic friendship of Robert Schumann. In Germany, indeed, he received more genuine admiration than in England, where the ignorant public, having heard of his friendship with Mendelssohn, long insisted on regarding him as a mere imitator. Several of his works were performed under Mendelssohn's direction at the Leipzig Gewandhaus, and in 1853 he was offered the conductorship of those celebrated concerts. For some years he alternated between London and Leipzig, till, in 1856, he was appointed professor of music at Cambridge, and permanent conductor of the Philharmonic Society. In the meantime he had produced several of his best-known works, the published *F Minor Concerto*, the *Caprice in E*, and the *Wood Nymphs' Overture*. In 1849 he had also founded the Bach Society, and in 1854 introduced the *St. Matthew Passion* music for the first time into England. In 1858 his well-known cantata of *The May Queen* was first performed at the Leeds Musical Festival. This was followed in 1862 by the overture of *Paradise and the Peri*, and in 1867 by *The Woman of Samaria*, first performed at the Birmingham Festival, these three being on the whole the most celebrated of his works. At the opening of the Exhibition in 1862, he was chosen to represent English music, as Meyerbeer, Auber, and Verdi represented the music of their several nations, and for the occasion he set Tennyson's ode *Uplift a thousand voices*. He was knighted in 1871, and next year a scholarship was founded in his honour at the Royal Academy of Music. He was the only English composer since Purcell who had won for himself a place among the great musicians of the world. His natural reserve, the continual claims on his attention, the ignorant abuse of certain critics, and the exhausting life of London celebrity, no doubt all contributed to diminish the quantity of excellent work

that might have been expected of such high promise. But, nevertheless, the delicate originality, calm conscientiousness, and faultless elaborations of all that he has left behind will always secure for him grateful recognition and remembrance from true musicians. In spite of temptations of every kind, he never stooped to write a note to charm the vulgar, and his high ideal of a musician's aim was never lost sight of nor reduced. His few published songs, hardly twenty in all, such as *May Dew*, *To Chloe in Sickness*, etc., number amongst them the most beautiful songs ever written by an English composer.

[H. W. N.]

***Bennigsen**, RUDOLPH VON (b. 1824), German politician, born at Luneberg, began life as a barrister, and rose to the position of judge in Göttingen, but having resigned his judgeship in order to enter upon political life, took his seat in the Hanoverian Parliament as leader of the Opposition in 1856. The main principle of his policy was the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and to attain this end he organised the "National Verein," of which he was chosen President (1859), the place of assembly being fixed at Coburg. The movement spread rapidly; and at the time of its dissolution in 1866, when its object had been practically assured by the formation of the North German Bund, the Verein included 30,000 members. After the annexation of Hanover by Prussia, Bennigsen became a member of the Prussian Lower Chamber and of the North German Reichstag. In 1870 and 1871 he undertook two important missions, one to South Germany and the other to Versailles, in order to conclude the negotiations for German unity. In 1873 he was elected President of the Prussian House of Deputies.

***Benson**, THE MOST REV. EDWARD WHITE, D.D. (b. 1829), Archbishop of Canterbury, born near Birmingham, and educated there and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became scholar and fellow, was for some years an assistant-master at Rugby, and was appointed first head-master of Wellington College in 1858, continuing to hold the position till 1872, when he became Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. Towards the end of 1876, at the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, he was appointed to the newly created Bishopric of Truro, where he displayed great energy of organisation, and in collecting subscriptions for the proposed new cathedral. In Dec., 1882, at Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury after the death of Dr. Tait. He has published several volumes of sermons preached in Wellington College and elsewhere. His ecclesiastical policy has been marked rather by energy of social reform and general conciliation than by controversial theology, the Archbishop being himself attached to the Liberal High-Church party.

Bentham, GEORGE (b. 1779, d. 1884), a distinguished botanist, was born at Stoke, then a village near (and now absorbed into) Portsmouth. He was one of a precocious family, and is said to have studied Latin before he was five years old. His father, General Bentham, having been entrusted by the Admiralty, in 1805, with a mission to St. Petersburg, took his family with him, and there he learnt to converse in Russian, French, and German. After Waterloo, the family spent some years in France, where Humboldt took great notice of young Bentham. It was the perusal of De Candolle's works in particular that first led him to study scientific botany. On his return to England, in 1826, he, in addition to botanical studies, entered Lincoln's Inn for the purpose of studying law, and assisted his uncle Jeremy, the famous writer on jurisprudence, in the production of several works. He published, in 1827, *Outlines of a New System of Logic*, but from 1828 gave himself up to botany almost exclusively, and his labours in classifying and systematising that science are attested in a long series of publications. In 1854 he presented his collections and books, valued at £6,000, to the Royal Gardens at Kew, and was subsequently allotted a room there, where he classified the *flora* of Hong-Kong and Australia. He was almost daily at the Gardens for more than twenty years, earnestly engaged in his self-imposed tasks. From 1863 to 1874 he was president of the Linnean Society. In addition to his *Floras* of Hong-Kong, Australia, the British Isles, etc., his notes on various orders of plants, such as the Composite, would sometimes occupy whole parts of the Linnean Society's *Proceedings*, the amount of labour and knowledge comprised in these voluminous yet closely packed memoirs being appreciable only by the specialists to whom they appealed. But the work by which his reputation will be longest preserved is the *Genera Plantarum* (1862-76), which he wrote in collaboration with Sir Joseph Hooker. Though a man of high general culture, he laboured for science alone, the only public honour he ever received being a Companionship of St. Michael and St. George. Yet when the first systematic botanist of the age—De Candolle scarcely excepted—died, his death was scarcely noticed in the daily newspapers: the world, not having known of his existence, could not appreciate the loss it suffered. To those who had not penetrated the crust of his reserve he was regarded as cold, yet peppery, and prone to take offence at any criticism which ran counter to his autocratic temperament. This, indeed, led to his resignation of the presidency of the Linnean Society, and the comparative coldness which he maintained towards it until the close of his life.

[R. B.]

Bentham, JEREMY (b. 1748, d. 1832), writer on jurisprudence and ethics, was born in Red Lion Street, Houndsditch, London. His father was a prosperous solicitor; his mother the daughter of a shopkeeper at Andover. In 1755-60 he attended Westminster School. In 1760 he was admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1763, and M.A. in 1766. In the studies and ways of Oxford he took but little pleasure; and the signing of the Thirty-nine Articles, which he did most reluctantly, remained with him a keenly painful memory. In 1772 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but promptly dashed the expectations of his father and his friends. Bentham's father believed that "pushing was the one thing needful," and Bentham deliberately refused to "push." Already his mind had long been actuated by the passion for improvement. In 1769, "Montesquieu, Barrington, Beccaria, and Helvetius, but most of all Helvetius, set me on the principle of utility;" and in the phrase, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," used by Beccaria, "I saw delineated for the first time a plain as well as a true standard for whatever is right or wrong." Bentham at length, in 1776, gave shape to some of his ideas in *A Fragment on Government; or, a Comment on the Commentaries*. The object of the *Fragment* is to point out some of the capital blemishes of Blackstone's work, "particularly this grand and fundamental one, the antipathy to reformation." While bringing down upon the anonymous author much violent censure, the *Fragment* was so highly appreciated that "more than one father was found for it," Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, and (by Dr. Johnson) Mr. Dunning (Lord Ashburton). In 1781 it brought Lord Shelburne to see Bentham. "Lord Shelburne," he said, "made me feel that I was something." And again, "amongst the friendships his affection gave me was Dumont's; one that it helped to form was Romilly's." Meantime Bentham had been busily producing materials for *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, which was printed in 1780, and published, with additions, in 1789. Here, perhaps, more than anywhere else, Bentham sets forth his principles with clearness and precision. "The principle of utility is the foundation of the present work," he writes. "This is probably the greatest single work of Bentham. When Dumont published the *Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses* (Paris, 1811), he stated that "the manuscripts from which I have extracted *La Théorie des Peines* were written in 1775; those which have supplied me with *La Théorie des Récompenses* are a little later;" and Dumont's volumes formed the ground-work of the English edition of 1825—*The Rationale of Punishment* and *The Rationale of Reward*. These writings, with Bentham's *View of the*

Hard Labour Bill (1778), were the chief means of suggesting and popularising a rational theory of punishments. In 1785-8 Bentham went to Russia, on a visit to his brother, Colonel (afterwards General Sir) Samuel Bentham. In letters home he wrote a *Defence of Usury* (1787, printed 1816), and *Panopticon; or, the Inspection House*, containing the idea of a new principle of construction (1787, printed 1791). The architectural part of the scheme was invented by his brother. It was named *Panopticon* because, "to an eye stationed towards the centre, it exhibits everything that passes within it at a view." The special application, the Panopticon penitentiary, Bentham described as "a mill for grinding rogues honest, and idle men industrious." The plan was widely received with approval, but in the end was abandoned, Bentham obtaining compensation. He blamed the King; for in 1789 Bentham had opposed George III. in his endeavour to engage the country in war with Russia, in three letters, signed "Anti-Machiavel," in the *Public Advertiser*. The *Principles of International Law*, published in 1839, was edited from MSS. bearing date 1786 to 1789; the curious appendix of *Proposals for the Junction of the Atlantic and the Pacific* (by the route of the interoceanic ship-canal, now in process of execution) was taken from MSS. dated 1822. By a law of Aug. 26th, 1792, Bentham had conferred upon him the title of French Citizen. In March, 1792, Bentham's father had died, leaving him, in addition to the estate of Queen Square Place, in Westminster, freehold and leasehold property worth more than £500 a year, which established him in easy independence for the rest of his life. In 1797 Bentham was deeply interested in the Poor Laws, which were threatening to prove a serious political danger. He wrote *Observations on the Poor Bill introduced by Mr. Pitt* in that year, which, however, were not printed till 1838; and in 1797-8 he drew up in minute detail an outline of a work entitled *Pauper Management Improved*, which first appeared in Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*. The practical sagacity of Bentham's proposals (many of which anticipated the Act of 1834) contrasts markedly with the ill-based notions of contemporary statesmen and their advisers. In 1802 Dumont was busy publishing Bentham's *Principles of the Civil Code and of the Penal Code* in French. In the following summer Dumont was at St. Petersburg, surprised at selling there as many copies of his *Bentham* as in London, and the Russian progressists were looking to Bentham for a Russian code. Now, and for many years to come, Bentham was deep in the study of Evidence. In 1806 the question of the reform of the judicial system in Scotland attracted a large share of public attention, and Bentham discussed the whole subject (including Lord

Eldon's Bill, 1807) in a series of letters addressed to Lord Granville in 1806-7. He followed up in 1808 with a summary view of the *Plan of a Judiciary*, under the name of *The Lords' Delegates*, "a plan for enabling the House [of Lords] to render justice to suitors of all the three Kingdoms. In 1811, Bentham, in conjunction with James Mill, put forward various suggestions for the application of a jury system to British India. Meanwhile, in 1808, Bentham had become acquainted with Aaron Burr (q.v.), and had intentions of going to Mexico; later on he desired to go to Spain and Venezuela. From 1809 to 1813 Bentham lived during the summer at Barrow Green, in the Surrey hills, and here the Mills visited him some weeks in every year (except 1810); the intimacy between Bentham and James Mill dating not later than 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he lived *en grand seigneur* during summer at Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, and there composed his *Civil and Criminal Codes*. But Bentham's chief work during the first year at Ford Abbey was the *Chrestomathia*, a classification of all knowledge, with methods of tuition and principles of school management and discipline. Language should yield room for the physical sciences, and useful knowledge should be communicated to the children of the very lowest of the people. Bentham's principles of punishment are also very remarkable, and University College School was soon to demonstrate the justice of his view that corporal punishment could be dispensed with. By the establishment of the *Westminster Review* in 1823, Bentham gave an enormous impulse to advanced views in all other subjects as well as politics; although he is not known to have actually written more than a single article—that on Humphrey's Real Property Code (October, 1826)—a subject to which he returned in 1831, when he drew up an *Outline of a Plan of a General Register of Real Property*. Bentham's very great work, *The Constitutional Code*, was written in 1818-32, and published in 1827-30-41. From 1820 to 1827 were chiefly written the papers out of which Mr. Doane constructed, in 1837, the *Principles of Judicial Procedure*. In 1827 was first published *The Rationale of Judicial Evidence*; the papers from which it was compiled (by J. S. Mill) had been written between 1802 and 1812. In 1831 Bentham took an active part in forming the Parliamentary Candidate Society, to direct attention to the men most likely to forward popular interests, including a Hindoo, a half-caste, and a negro. After his peaceful death, in 1832, in accordance with his directions his body was dissected, with a view to the advancement of anatomy; and his skeleton, clothed in his usual dress, is still preserved in University College, London. Here also are many of his unpublished MSS. The collected edition of his works (by Bowring), with memoir, etc., fills eleven compact volumes.

Bentham received large assistance from many of his disciples—Dumont, J. S. Mill, Bowring, and others—in shaping his works for publication. Bentham ever kept before his mind his mission as "a friend to mankind," and grudged every moment that seemed to be diverted from that sacred end. His allegiance to truth was unswerving. In jurisprudence his work is of inestimable value; he set aside the notion of "the law of nature" and the fiction of social contract, and based the principles of law upon the good of society and natural affection. He applied the methods of physical science to legislation; and he required every institution and established arrangement to justify its existence by proving its utility. "He found the philosophy of law a chaos; he left it a science" (J. S. Mill). A remarkable characteristic of Bentham was that he did not content himself with throwing out a large principle, but investigated it down to the minutest details. His earlier style is simple, clear, and pointed; his later style is burdened with ill-placed qualifying clauses, and somewhat hampered by abundant coinage of words. But many of these words have been fully adopted into the language. If codification is not quite so simple or so universally applicable an affair as he held out, if the legal system was not quite so hopelessly corrupt as he asserted, yet Bentham's shortcomings are hardly as dust in the balance in view of his incomparable achievements and his ardent aspirations for human happiness. He faced without prejudice the facts of society, and resolutely applied to them a calm and vigorous common sense. Talleyrand's remark concerning his wealth of ideas still remains true:—"Pillé de tout le monde, il est toujours riche."

Bowring's *Memoirs of Bentham* (Works, vols. x., xi.); Bain's *James Mill and John S. Mill*; J. S. Mill's *Autobiography*; *Edinburgh Review*, vol. lxxviii.; *London and Westminster Review*, Aug., 1838. [A. F. M.]

Bentinck, LORD GEORGE (b. 1802, d. 1848), political leader and sportsman, was born on the 27th of February, 1802, the third son of the fourth Duke of Portland by Miss Scott, whose sister married Canning. Thus Lord George Bentinck was the statesman's nephew, and at an early age became his private secretary. He entered parliament for the borough of Lynn in 1826 as what may be called a Canningite Whig, as distinct from a Canningite Tory. His family, till the French Revolution, had always been leading members of the great Whig confederacy, and he seems early to have given his entire confidence to Mr. Stanley (the late Lord Derby), who belonged to the same party. In 1835, when Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Richmond seceded from the Whigs, Lord George followed their example, and gradually, like them, ripened into a thorough Conservative. On the repeal of the Corn Laws, in

1846, Lord George, in common with the bulk of the Conservative party, renounced the leadership of Sir Robert Peel, and became the leader of the Protectionists in the House of Commons. With what indefatigable energy and unexpected ability he fulfilled the duty which he had conferred upon himself is told by his friend and biographer, the late Lord Beaconsfield, in a work which is an English classic. Lord George Bentinck, though not professing to have thought deeply on political questions, still less to be a brilliant speaker, had an excellent head for figures, and possessed powers of calculation which he had often proved upon the turf. These qualities ensured him the respectful attention even of those who differed from him. It was felt that he was one of those men who have to be answered; and it is perhaps a moot point at this moment whether he ever really was. His death was terribly sudden. He was staying at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, and had gone out for a walk in the afternoon in his usual health and spirits. He never returned alive, being found lying dead upon the footpath near a stile which he had just crossed. His death was considered a heavy blow at the time to the Protectionist party, but it had the effect of bringing Mr. Disraeli to the front, which was more than a compensation for the loss which the party had sustained. Lord George was a great patron of the racecourse, leaving behind him a name, not only for consummate judgment in everything relating to horses, but for the most stainless honour and straightforwardness. For many years he hunted with Mr. Assheton Smith's hounds in Hampshire, and frequently went down to the meet after a night spent in the House of Commons, returning in time for the next, and sitting out the debate just as he had got off his horse, a light paler being thrown over his scarlet coat. His name will long be remembered, not at Westminster and at Newmarket, but in the pages of our political literature, as the orator who first gave point and bodily shape to the report that Sir Robert Peel, when he refused to join Canning because he was in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation, had already begun to entertain the idea of Roman Catholic emancipation himself. The charge was made in a speech in the House of Commons, and provoked a very long controversy, of which it is sufficient to say in this place that it was never satisfactorily settled, and probably never will be.

B. Disraeli, *Lord G. Bentinck: a Political Biography.* [T. E. K.]

Bentinck, LORD WILLIAM HENRY CAVENISH (b. 1774, d. 1839), Governor-General of India, was the second son of the third Duke of Portland. In 1791 he entered the army, and saw some service. In 1796 he was returned

member of parliament for Camelford. He was attached to Suvaroff's headquarters during the campaigns of 1799-1801. In 1803 he was made Governor of Madras, and in many ways ruled successfully, but his want of sympathy with the prejudices of the native soldiery culminated in the mutiny of the Sepoys at Vellore, rather than accept a uniform turban that suggested the European hat, and led to his recall by the directors, with some marks of displeasure (Jan., 1808). Returning home, he joined Burrard's staff in Portugal, was present at Corunna, and for several years was British envoy and commander-in-chief in Sicily. In 1813 he attempted to excite Catalonia, in 1814 Tuscany, to throw off the French yoke. After the peace he again sat in parliament, but made little mark, and in 1827 gladly accepted, as reparation for his former dismissal, the appointment as Governor-General of India. His rule, which lasted from July 18th, 1827, to March 20th, 1835, though less brilliant than that of many other governors, has an importance of its own in the internal development of British India. On his arrival, in July, 1828, he found the finances of the country exhausted by the Burmese War, and instituted a series of economies, which reduced the expenditure by a million and a half a year. Among them may be mentioned the abolition of the separate Government of Penang; the imposition of licence duties, which enabled Government to extract a revenue from opium grown in Malwa, while abandoning the invidious task of coercing autonomous States in their internal policy; the abolition of "double *datta*," as the extra war allowance to officers in the field outside the frontiers was termed, and the taxation of land that, through fraud of the zemindars and the collusion of officials, had hitherto escaped assessment. The last two measures excited great indignation among the English officers and the zemindars respectively. Bentinck's government was an epoch in administrative reform, and in the intellectual and moral progress of India. To the great indignation of the covenanted Civil Service, places under Government were opened up to natives. The education of the natives was encouraged, although Bentinck's unfortunate plan of making English the medium of instruction neutralised his best plans. Steam communication was opened out. Further liberty for the expression of public opinion was allowed. In 1829 suttee was abolished, and a series of drastic measures of repression practically put an end to Thuggism. In 1833 the renewal of the Company's charter led to complete freedom of trade with India, and partly contributed to end the panic in Calcutta at the beginning of that year. It also added a legal member to the Council. Macaulay was the first to fill that office. During Bentinck's rule there were few wars and few annexa-

tions, though the misgovernment of the native princes necessitated the establishment of English rule in Coorg and Mysore. Bentinck, after his return to England, was elected M.P. for Glasgow in 1837. He took, however, no very prominent part in home politics, and died in 1839.

James Mill, *History of British India*, vol. ix., chaps. vi. and vii. [T. F. T.]

Béranger, **PIERRE JEAN** (b. 1780, d. 1857), was born in the Rue Montorgueil, Paris. His mother was a tailor's daughter, and his father, who assumed—as did his son after him—the aristocratic “de,” without having the slightest claim to it, was at first a grocer's boy, and about 1789 became factotum to the Duchesse d'Estissac. Pierre Jean was placed at a small school held by the Abbé Chantereau, but his real education was the taking of the Bastille. To the end he remained “a man of '89,” *avec des distractions*, as Talleyrand once said of him, his early worship of Napoleon coming simply from the mistaken belief that the First Consul was the devoted champion of the Republic. His creative life divides itself into two distinct periods: that from the age of ten or twelve, when he began to rhyme, to 1815; and from the first years of the Restoration, and onwards, culminating with the reign of Charles X. He was no poet, in the lofty Greek sense of the word, although the genuine love of verse was strong in him, and it should always be remembered that his real importance was not literary, but political, his song being only a means to an end. The first period is that of the “drum and trumpet.” His earliest verses, very mediocre effusions, were published in an obscure periodical. In his “twenties,” like most Frenchmen, he aspired to be classical, but so inferior were his productions, that, when he addressed them to Lucien Bonaparte (in 1803), spite of their fulsome flattery to the hero of the family, Lucien told him to learn grammar, and study the art of versifying according to rule. The young “printer's devil,” as he then was, avowed his complete lack of education, and the prince, who was a man of science and letters, became his patron during life, giving him about £40 a year from his own pension as a member of the Institute, but doing him, at the same time, the extremely bad service of bidding him cultivate *le style noble* and write “heroics,” which were the direct reverse of anything suited to the *bourgeois* muse of Béranger. Till 1809, when the elder Béranger died, his son had to support three persons, his father, grandmother, and his sister, who worked as a seamstress until 1811, when she became a nun. He gained a most precarious livelihood till, in 1806, at the foundation of the University of France, a small post was secured for him, which gave him another £40. But at this period the future *chansonnier* began to obey his real vocation. Between 1808 and 1812

were written and recited *Les Gueux*, *Le Bœuf Gras*, *Le Déroutteur de la Cour*, and the world-renowned *Petit Homme Gris*. Written copies of the songs above named and of *Le Sénateur* passed from hand to hand, till in 1813 the *Roi d'Yvetot* caused a perfect furor. Though the satire on the Emperor's warlike excesses was plain enough, Béranger was not prosecuted, and continued to compose. Still there was no collection of his works published. It was not till 1815, after the second and definitive Restoration, that Béranger decided to give forth an edition of his writings. The well-known *Requête des Chiens de Qualité* and *Plus de Politique* had shown Béranger as a champion of the ideas of 1789, and in the small volume (of about forty pieces) which now saw the light, his opposition tendencies were distinct and clear. From this period Béranger became the constant associate and companion of all the leading Liberals. In 1817, *Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens* created a strong alarm amongst the ultra *dévots*, and it was easy to see what would happen. This is the culminating point of Béranger's literary celebrity, and the dawn of his political importance. The song-writer had grown into an enemy; he was feared; the customary fault was committed of a legal attack and condemnation. He was imprisoned in 1821 for three months, and so became a popular idol. From 1821, through the nine ensuing years, Béranger's atmosphere was one of politics absorbingly. And now came out the fundamental force whereby the man was to predominate over all who surrounded him. “He was a father to Mignet and me,” never ceased to repeat M. Thiers, and till after the first year of the Orleans Monarchy, Béranger was the unseen chief who excited to attack and forbade every defection, who ruled by the sheer sovereignty of disinterestedness. From the famous *procès* of the end of 1828, when Béranger was sentenced to a fine of 10,000 francs and imprisonment in the prison of La Force, the Government of Charles X. had marked out for itself the enemy who could do whatever he chose with the masses, and eighteen months later, in July, 1830, the elder Bourbons were driven from France for ever. No one, at the time, imagined what had been the power of the far-famed *chansonnier*, though at the outset of the new *régime*, offers of place and honours poured in upon him. But he quietly refused all, saying what was obvious, namely, that he was a staunch republican of the “Great Revolution.” The part of the Ideal in Béranger's life was absorbed by patriotism, and the memory of the mighty movement his childhood and youth had witnessed. His admirable conduct was inspired by an innate rectitude of purpose, and a strength of homely, practical, *bourgeois* good sense seldom equalled. He died in the midst of the worst and most disastrous reign that ever debased an

exhausted country—stricken to the heart with shame at sight of the miserable imitation of the wicked and warlike splendour of the First Empire, but assisted to his last hour by the few valiant survivors of France's last attempt at freedom. Béranger's form of literary production was the most essentially national that exists, and he was the last to produce it. The pomp of Louis XIV., the vice of Louis XV., the fierceness of the Revolutionary period, banished poetry, and there cropped up in its stead *La Chanson*, full of "malice" and licence, pungent, convivial, sometimes—but not always—witty. A few only of Béranger's more famous pieces will endure. What *will* last is the remembrance of the citizen whose verses were the heralds of his deeds, and whose example came from his being a man of innate nobility and completeness of soul.

Béranger, *Ma Biographie*. [Y. B de B.]

Berchet, GIOVANNI (b. 1790, d. 1851), Italian patriot and poet, born at Milan, removed to Genoa after the suppression of the *Conciliatore*, a Liberal newspaper. In 1841 he published a volume of patriotic songs that aroused great enthusiasm, and became widely popular, in spite of the efforts of the Government to suppress them.

***Beresford**, LORD WILLIAM CHARLES DELAPOER, generally known as LORD CHARLES (b. 1846), second son of the Rev. John Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, born at Philpottown, County Dublin, entered the navy at thirteen, was appointed lieutenant in 1868, and commander in 1875, in which year he accompanied the Prince of Wales to India as naval aide-de-camp. He has won two medals from humane societies for saving life at sea, but his name first came prominently before the public in connection with the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, on which occasion he was in command of the gunboat *Condor*. Early in the engagement the *Condor* succeeded in rescuing the *Téméraire*, which had gone aground, and afterwards in silencing the Marabout batteries, which formed the second strongest defences of the port. She was then ordered in shore to hold in check the Egyptian troops whilst the Khedive escaped. In hopes of putting a stop to the plunder of the city, Lord Charles Beresford also organised a regular police, which displayed the utmost rigour. For these services he was promoted to the rank of captain. From 1874 to 1880 he sat in parliament as Conservative member for Waterford, and in 1885 was returned for East Marylebone. In 1884 he accompanied Lord Wolsley's Nile expedition, and rescued the expedition which made a last effort to relieve Gordon at Khartoum. He was created C.B. in 1885, and a Lord of the Admiralty in 1886.

Beresford, WILLIAM CARR, VISCOUNT (b. 1770, d. 1854), was a natural son of the

first Marquis of Waterford. He entered the army in 1785, and had attained the rank of captain when, in 1793, he occupied Toulon. He served under Sir David Baird (q.v.) in Egypt, and was commandant of Alexandria until its evacuation. After service in Ireland and at the Cape, he was placed in command of the successful expeditions against Buenos Ayres (1806) and Madeira (1807). In 1808 he joined the British army in Portugal with the rank of major-general, and in 1809 was placed in chief command of the Portuguese troops, with the rank of marshal. His greatest exploit was the battle of Albuera on May 16th, 1811. It was a victory, but a victory dearly bought, for Beresford, with superior forces, was out-generalled at every point by Marshal Soult; he could gain little or no assistance from his Spanish troops, and it was not until after the most hideous carnage that, as Napier says, "1,800 unwounded men, the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on that fatal hill." Beresford fought through the war until its termination at Toulouse, after which he became Governor of Jersey, and in 1828 Master-General of the Ordnance during the Premiership of the Duke of Wellington. He was created a peer in 1814, and a viscount in 1822, besides receiving several titles from the Spanish and Portuguese courts. Beresford was a general of the dare-devil order, and in hard fighting had no superior, but his dispositions were frequently of the faultiest nature.

See the account of the battle of Albuera in Napier's *Peninsular War*.

***Berghaus**, HEINRICH (b. 1797), geographer, is a native of Cleve, and was educated at the Gymnasium of Münster. After acting as conductor of the road and bridge corps in the department of the Lippe, and afterwards serving in the Prussian army, he was, in 1816, made geographical engineer in the war department at Berlin, and was employed on the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. In 1824 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Architectural Academy of Berlin, and in 1836 director of the Geographical School in Potsdam. We owe to Berghaus a vast number of admirable maps, embracing all departments, meteorological, hydrographical, geological, magnetic, anthropological, ethnological, the geographical distribution of plants and animals, etc., in addition to others purely topographical. The best known of his chartographical works is his *Physical Atlas*, which forms the basis of Johnston's. His *Geog. Jahrbuch* has been published annually since 1848, and at various times he has edited several geographical periodicals. He has also published *Physikalische Erdbeschreibung*; *Ethnographie*; and *Was man von der Erde weiss*.

Berlioz, HECTOR (b. 1803, d. 1869), one of the most original composers of the century, little appreciated during his lifetime, but now universally admired, was born near Grenoble. His father, a physician, wished him to follow the same profession, and sent him, at the age of eighteen, much against his will, to study medicine at Paris. Nothing, however, interested him but music; and after quarrelling with his parents, he passed the entrance examination at the Conservatoire, where instruction is given gratuitously. All supplies from home having been stopped, he was forced to earn his own living, and did so, more or less satisfactorily, by singing in the chorus at the Gymnase. From the professors of the Conservatoire he met with but little favour. They considered him over-confident, and culpably careless of classical traditions, while he, on his side, regarded them as pedants. He passed much of his time studying the orchestral scores in the Conservatoire library, and while still a student he composed two important works, the overture to *Les Francs Juges* and the *Symphonie Fantastique*. In spite of his musical genius, he was repeatedly plucked—and probably with perfect justice—at formal examinations. At last, however, on his fourth trial, he took a prize for composition. In 1828 he gained the second prize, and in 1830 the first: the so-called *prix de Rome*, to which is attached a pension, enabling the recipient to pursue his studies for three years at Rome. Returning to Paris, and finding it impossible to live by composition, Berlioz became a contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, in which paper he wrote the musical *feuilleton* for many years. To bring his works before the public, he gave from time to time orchestral concerts. But though his music made a powerful impression, it failed to please, and only gained for him the undesirable reputation of being eccentric. How he fell violently in love with Miss Smithson, an English actress, who had come to Paris to play in Shakespeare's tragedies, and who made a great sensation as Ophelia and Juliet, has been told by Berlioz himself in his *Memoirs*. He has in the same book informed the world of the misery she caused him, after she had become his wife, by her bad temper and her jealousy. But though Berlioz could not agree with his wife, he did not neglect her in the misfortunes which ultimately fell upon her, through theatrical speculations and a serious accident. Berlioz, himself in receipt of a very small income, gained chiefly by his contributions to the *Débats*, supplied her wants to the last. Although not generally appreciated, the composer inspired some genuine enthusiasm; and Paganini, after hearing the *Symphonie Fantastique*, fell on his knees before Berlioz, and the next morning sent him an order for 20,000 francs. This generosity on the part of a man who, with all his genius, was both penurious and avaricious, has ap-

peared to some friends of Berlioz so incredible that they have explained the gift by making it come from M. Armand Bertin, proprietor of the *Débats*, Paganini appearing only as a willing intermediary. It is certain that about this time Berlioz orchestrated for Mlle. Louise Bertin, daughter of M. Armand Bertin, her opera of *Esmeralda*, for which Victor Hugo had himself written the libretto, founded on his novel of *Notre Dame de Paris*; and it is known also that Berlioz refused to accept any remuneration for his work. The money, whoever it came from, enabled him to undertake a musical tour in Germany and Russia. In both these countries Berlioz's works were received with an applause which they had failed to obtain in France. In 1852 Berlioz came to London, where he conducted the first series of the new Philharmonic Concerts, founded by Dr. Wyld. The year afterwards he produced at the Royal Italian Opera with much success his *Benvenuto Cellini*. He acted, too, as musical conductor at Covent Garden. His best known works are the before-mentioned *Symphonie Fantastique*, with its sequel, *Lélio, Roméo et Juliette*, and, above all, *La Damnation de Faust*. Berlioz's musical version in cantata form of the *Faust* story has been given repeatedly in London.

Voyage Musical; À Travers Chants; Mémoires;
all by Berlioz. [H. S. E.]

Bernadotte. [SWEDEN.]

Bernard, CLAUDE (b. 1813, d. 1878), a French physiologist, was born at Saint-Julien, department of the Rhône. His parents were so poor that he had some difficulty in obtaining the education necessary for any liberal profession. Abandoning some early aspirations in regard to the drama, he became an earnest student in medicine, and in 1843 was appointed assistant to Magendie, at the Collège of France. In the same year he obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Up to 1853 he studied surgery, but in 1854 he became incumbent of the newly established Chair of general physiology, in the Faculty of Sciences, and member of the Institute; in 1855 professor of experimental physiology at the Collège de France, and in 1868 professor of general physiology at the Museum. His most important studies and observations relate to the gastric juice, the saliva, the functions of the liver, and the nervous system. He established a great reputation by his *Recherches sur les Usages du Pancréas*, to which the Institute awarded the grand prize in 1849; and his treatise *De la Physiologie Générale* is a recognised text-book in France, and has been honoured by the Academy prize. In addition, he has published *Leçons sur les Anesthésiques et sur Asphyxie; Leçons de Physiologie Opératoire; Leçons de Pathologie Expérimentale*, etc. Thrice was he awarded the grand prize

of the Institute. In 1868 Dr. Bernard succeeded Flourens in the French Academy, and in 1869 was appointed a member of the Senate.

* **Bernhardt, SARAH** (b. 1844), is the daughter of a French lawyer and a Dutch Jewess. She was entered as a pupil at the Conservatoire, Paris, admitted to the classes of Provost and Samson, and in 1861 gained the second prize in tragedy, which she followed up by the second prize in comedy. Signs of her genius were very early recognised by Auber. Her first appearance at the Théâtre Français, in the *Iphigénie* of Racine, was by no means a success, and at the Gymnase, where she next went on the boards, her reception was even worse, and for a time she retired altogether from the stage. It was not until 1869, when she obtained an engagement at the Odéon, that her merits began to be recognised; in 1868 her appearance as Anna Danby in *Kean* was favourably noticed, and it was followed by Cordelia in a French version of *King Lear*. Perhaps her first real triumph was in 1869, in the character of the Queen of Spain in *Ruy Blas*; it gained a warm tribute of praise from Victor Hugo, and has always been recognised as one of the greatest of her creations. The outbreak of the Franco-German War, just as she had been offered an engagement at the Comédie Française, interrupted her career, but it gave Madame Bernhardt an opportunity for distinguishing herself in another walk—as nurse during the siege of Paris. She made her second appearance at the Comédie Française in Nov., 1872, in *Madame de Belle Isle*. This was followed by a number of great creations in *Britannicus*, *Phèdre*, *Le Mariage de Figaro*, *Le Sphinx*, *L'Étrangère*, until her rendering of the rôle of Dôna Sol, in *Hernani*, stamped her as the greatest of living actresses. Her first visit to London was in 1879, when, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, she appeared in some of her greatest impersonations at the Gaiety theatre, and the visit has been frequently repeated; in 1881 she toured in the United States. In France her most notable creations of late have been in Sardou's dramas *Fédora* and *Théodora*. Her connection with the Française was severed in 1880. Madame Bernhardt is above all things a tragic actress, and conquers by sheer force of passion. She is her characters, and though seldom aiming directly at studied effect, she can command at will an extraordinary variety of voice and gesture. Great in repose, she is greatest of all in the storm of action, whether it be in the classic of *Phèdre* or the modern realism of *Fédora*. Madame Bernhardt is also a sculptor of much excellence, and a painter of skill. Conspicuous among her works that have been exhibited at the Salon have been a marble

group, *Après la Tempête*, and a bust of Girardin. She was commissioned by the French Government to execute a bust of Félicien David. Madame Bernhardt is also an art critic. After a few appearances at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1886, she started on a prolonged tour in South America.

Bernstorff, ALBRECHT, COUNT (b. 1809, d. 1873), Prussian ambassador, having served a diplomatic apprenticeship at most of the great European courts, was sent on a delicate mission to Vienna in 1848, was elected to the first Prussian Chamber in 1851, and despatched on a special mission to London in 1854. In 1861-2 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, and it was under his administration that the kingdom of Italy was recognised. After this he returned to London as ambassador, and did much to maintain Prussian interests during the conference on the Danish question in 1864. He retained his position as ambassador, representing the North German Confederation after 1867, and the German Empire after 1871.

Lives of Bernstorff by M. Hübner and G. L. Ahlemann.

Berry, CAROLINE FERDINANDE LOUISE, DUCHESS DE (b. 1798, d. 1870), daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, married in 1816 the Duc de Berry, mentioned below. The Legitimists supported the claims of her infant son to the throne of France, and in 1832 a rising of the people in her favour took place in Brittany. She was, however, betrayed by the treachery of a pretended friend, and taken by the enemy. She was imprisoned for a short time in the Château de Blaye, where it was discovered that she had previously been privately married to Count Lucchesi-Palli, an alliance which caused such offence to her party that she was deprived of the guardianship of her son.

Berry, CHARLES FERDINAND D'ARTOIS, DUC DE (b. 1778, d. 1820), French prince, a son of Charles X., emigrated at the time of the French Revolution, and served in the army under the Prince of Condé. He was assassinated in Paris by Louvet, an Orleanist partisan, in 1820. His son played a prominent part in recent French history as the Comte de Chambord.

Berryer, PIERRE ANTOINE (b. 1790, d. 1868), French barrister and politician, enthusiastically supported the Bourbon cause in 1814 and during the Hundred Days, but in the years that followed showed himself a strenuous opponent to despotism and reactionary policy. He was one of the defenders of Marshal Ney. After the fall of the Bourbons he remained in Paris to watch their interests, and after the revolution of 1848 confined himself entirely to questions of finance and administration. Being a faithful adherent to parliamentary principles, he refused to take

further part in political life after the *Coup d'État*; but devoting his attention mainly to the bar, he became the first advocate in France. His most celebrated cases were the defence of Montalembert (1858) for his eulogy of English liberty, and the case of Patterson v. Bonaparte (1860). In 1861 he, with M. Thiers, having consented to take the oaths of allegiance, was elected to the *Corps Législatif*, in which his influence was profoundly felt. In 1864, whilst on a visit to Lord Brougham, he was entertained by the English bar in the Temple.

De la Haye Commelin, *Biographie Parlementaire de M. Berryer*.

Bert, PAUL (b. 1833, d. 1886), physiologist and statesman, was born at Auxerre, in the Yonne. After qualifying as an *avocat*, he turned his attention to medicine, obtaining his doctor's degree in 1863, with a thesis on *La Greffe Animal*. For the next three years he was assistant to Claude Bernard, at the College of France, at the end of which period he received the degree of Doctor of Natural Sciences. In 1867 and 1869 respectively, he filled the Chairs of physiology to the faculties of sciences in Bordeaux and Paris. On the downfall of Napoleon III., in September, 1870, he entered political life as an ardent Republican, and was for a short period, after acting as secretary to the Prefect of the Yonne, Prefect of the North. From Oct., 1877, to 1879, he represented the Canton of Aillant at the council-general of the Yonne. In June, 1874, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and soon became prominent in all questions concerning public instruction. By his influence a pension of 12,000 francs was bestowed on M. Pasteur for his discoveries in physiological science. M. Bert was re-elected in 1876 and 1877 by large majorities, in 1881 without opposition, and in 1885 after a second ballotage. He introduced laws relating to higher education in Algiers and to primary instruction in France, removing it from the control of the religious orders, and making it compulsory. He was Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship under Gambetta. During this period he still worked ardently as a physiologist, and made a series of experiments on barometric pressure and its effects on the phenomena of life. In 1886 he was appointed Governor of Tonquin and Annam, but died in November. A less agreeable impression has been created by his notoriety as a vivisectionist, while his violent action towards the religious orders has deprived him of the esteem which his efforts in other directions have obtained. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1882. He has written numerous works on anatomy, physiology, zoology, etc., and his political and educational writings include:—*La Morale des Jésuites*; *La Législation de l'Enseignement Primaire*; *La Première Année d'Enseignement Scientifique*; *L'Instruction Civile à l'École*; and *L'Instruction Religieuse à l'École*.

M.W.—6

Berthaut, JEAN AUGUSTE (b. 1817, d. 1881), French general, received the command of the Garde Mobile of the Seine soon after the outbreak of war in 1870, and rendered great service by conciliating the mutinous spirit amongst his troops, who were chiefly Parisians, and at enmity with their general, Marshal Canrobert, one of the perpetrators of the *Coup d'État*. Berthaut also served with distinction during the siege. In 1876 he was Minister of War in the Dufaure Cabinet, and retained office under Jules Simon, and even after the decrees of May, 1877. In the next few months he may be said to have saved the Republic, by repressing Conservative agitation in the army and holding the troops to their allegiance to the established government; but before the crisis was over he was obliged to resign.

Berthier, LOUIS ALEXANDRE (b. 1753, d. 1815), Prince of Wagram, French general, served under Lafayette in the United States (1778–82), and acted as chief of staff in the Italian campaign of 1796. He attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who confided to him all his projects and strategy, and, after the overthrow of the Directory, appointed him Minister of War. After Napoleon had become Emperor, Berthier was created Marshal of the Empire and Prince of Neuchâtel, receiving also the King of Bavaria's daughter in marriage. He distinguished himself in the Austrian campaign of 1805, and was created Prince of Wagram for his services on that field in 1809. He also shared in the fatal expedition to Russia. When on active service, he generally rode in Napoleon's own carriage, his power of digesting plans and despatches making him an admirable chief of the staff, though he wanted the genius of a great commander. On the first return of the Bourbons he attached himself to Louis XVIII., and was raised to the peerage; but on the escape of Napoleon, who could hardly credit such ingratitude, Berthier, only anxious to preserve neutrality, retired to Bamberg, where he was one morning found dead in the streets—hurled from his window by assassins, so the current rumour reported.

Mémoires de Berthier (1826).

Bertin, EDOUARD FRANÇOIS (b. 1797, d. 1871), French landscape painter and man of letters, son of Louis François Bertin, became inspector of fine arts under Louis Philippe. His masterpieces are:—*The Forest of Fontainebleau*, now in the Luxembourg; the *View of the Apennines*, now at Montpellier; and a *Temptation of Christ* (1842). After the death of his brother, Louis Marie, in 1854, he succeeded to the management of the *Journal des Débats*, founded by his father.

Bertin, LOUIS FRANÇOIS (b. 1766, d. 1841). French journalist, founded his well-known paper, the *Journal des Débats*, in 1800, Chateaubriand and other celebrated writers becoming

contributors. The circulation amounted to over 20,000 when it was suppressed by Napoleon, in 1811, for favouring the Royalists; but in 1814 publication was resumed, and the high character of the paper is still maintained.

Bertini, HENRY JÉRÔME (b. 1798, d. 1876), pianist, born in London of French parentage, began to give public concerts at twelve years old, and was received with great applause in Holland, and afterwards in a tour through England and Scotland. He at length settled in France, where he increased his high reputation as a performer, and published several books of studies, trios, fantasias, and some church music.

Bertrand, HENRI GRATIEN, COMTE DE (b. 1773, d. 1844), a French general, who, after having served under Napoleon in Egypt, Austria, and Russia, accompanied the exiled Emperor to St. Helena, wrote, at the dictation of Napoleon, the *Memoirs of the Campaigns of Egypt and Syria*, published in 1847. On his return to France the Count was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Berzelius, JÖNS JACOB (b. 1779, d. 1848), a Swedish chemist of the first eminence, was born near Linköping in a village where his father was Government schoolmaster. The family was very poor, and it was only through the assistance of friends that he was enabled to study medicine at the University of Upsala. He very early turned his attention to the subject of chemical analysis, then in its infancy, and in 1800 published his first papers, one on the analysis of a mineral water, which brought him some local notice. In 1802 he became adjunct-professor of medicine in Stockholm, and next year published an important paper on the action of electric currents on solutions of salts. In 1806 Berzelius was made teacher of chemistry at the military school of Carlberg, and in the following year professor of medicine and pharmacy at the medical institute in Stockholm. During this time he constructed a new battery, and when he was only twenty-three years of age discovered the metal cerium. While thus engaged his professional earnings were so small that he had to practise medicine for his support, and he even established a mineral water factory in order to add to his income. Much of the apparatus now in common use in laboratories was invented or introduced by him—such as the lamp with double draft (named after him), glass funnels, beakers, Swedish filter paper, etc. For a long time he used himself to distil from brandy the alcohol used in his experiments. In 1818 he was prepared to publish a list of two thousand simple and compound bodies, of which he could give the exact chemical composition. He acquired great skill in the use of the blow-pipe, and

published a work on the subject, which was long a standard authority. Honours of all sorts were showered on him early in life, and soon after his marriage, in 1833, the directors of the Swedish Iron Works conferred a pension on him for life. But he never attained baronial rank, the peerage intended for him having, through the ignorance of the officials, been conferred on a military officer of the same name.

* **Besant**, WALTER (b. 1838), novelist, was born at Portsmouth, and educated first at King's College, London, and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, being intended for the Church. His first work was published in 1868, under the title of *Studies in Early French Poetry*. He acted as secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in 1871 wrote, in conjunction with Professor Palmer, a *History of Jerusalem*. In 1883 he published a sympathetic memoir of his collaborateur. He edited the series of books of biography entitled *The New Plutarch*, and wrote some of them. In 1871 the well-known literary partnership with James Rice began. They wrote two plays, and one of these, a dramatic version of *Ready-Money Mortiboy*, was produced at the Court Theatre. The novels they wrote in conjunction were eleven, the most popular, perhaps, being *The Golden Butterfly* and *Ready-Money Mortiboy*. They are full of rich humour, which is never far removed from caricature, and an extensive knowledge of the seamy side of life; they are, however, sometimes faulty in construction, and hinge on some improbable incident. *All Sorts and Conditions of Men* appeared under Mr. Besant's own name soon after the death of Mr. Rice, and it was followed in 1882 by *The Revolt of Man*, at first published anonymously. *Dorothy Forster* (1884), a story of the days of the Pretender, was accepted as one of the best historical novels since *Esmond*.

Bessborough, JOHN WILLIAM PONSOMBY, 4TH EARL OF (b. 1781, d. 1847), better known as Lord Duncannon, entered Parliament for Knaresborough in 1805. He was an active member of the Whig party for many years, and had an active share in drafting the Reform Bill. In 1831 he was made Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; in 1834 he received the seals of the Home Office, and in 1835 the Privy Seal. In 1846 the Earl of Bessborough was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland by Lord John Russell. His accession was very popular, as he was a resident Irish landlord, and had always displayed a liberal interest in Irish affairs. His vicerealty, which was cut short by his death, extended over the period of the great famine, and his efforts were earnestly and—as far as could be—successfully devoted to the alleviation of that calamity. His son and successor (d. 1880) was president of the important Irish Land

Commission, the report of which was one of the bases of the Irish Land Act of 1882.

Bessel, FRIEDRICH WILHELM (b. 1784, d. 1846), a German astronomer, commenced his studies as a young man in Bremen, while employed in a merchant's office, where nautical subjects were constantly brought before his notice. Having acquired some proficiency in astronomy, he next received an appointment as assistant in the Observatory of Lilienthal, and in 1810 was called to Königsberg, where, under his direction, an observatory was constructed, which soon became famous, and with which he remained connected to the day of his death. In 1818 he published *Fundamenta Astronomiæ*, a discussion of the observations made upon the fixed stars by Bradley, at Greenwich, sixty years before, but including original observations of great value. He afterwards published regularly his own observations, and soon became regarded as one of the foremost astronomers in the world.

Sir John Herschel, *Brief Notice of the Life of F. W. Bessel*; C. T. Anger, *Erinnerung an F. W. Bessel's Labour*.

* **Bessemer, SIR HENRY** (b. 1813), an inventor of distinction, was born at Charlton, Herts. His father was an artist, and member of the French Academy of Sciences, the family being of Breton extraction. He early developed a talent for mechanical invention, and contrived an apparatus for preventing the fraudulent transfer of stamps from old documents to new ones, which might have saved the Government an immense sum of money, and earned corresponding profit for himself, had he not, just when his machine was completed, suggested that dating the obliterated stamp would do just as well. The Government adopted his suggestion, without, however, making him any acknowledgment. Among other discoveries and inventions, that in connection with the manufacture of steel is particularly associated with his name and reputation. By this method, first introduced in 1856-8, iron is purified from carbon by the direct introduction of oxygen. This discovery revolutionised the steel trade, so greatly did it reduce the cost of production. Until 1870, the inventor's annual income from his patent is said to have amounted to nearly £100,000, but the royalty has since been reduced. He has received testimonials of honour and medals from nearly all the nations of Europe. He was elected president of the Iron and Steel Institute in 1871, and F.R.S. in 1879, receiving the honour of knighthood the same year. His process is largely used in America and on the Continent, one of the leading effects of its introduction being the almost universal substitution of steel for iron rails in railway building. Many other patents are associated with his name, that of "Bessemer's gold

paint" being perhaps the most familiar, as it was the earliest, and the one by which he gained the means to continue his costly experiments for the production of steel.

Bessières, JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1768, d. 1813), French general, was born near Cahors, and served in the Guards of Louis XVI., and in the army of the Moselle till 1794, when he joined the army of Italy, and so distinguished himself in the campaign, especially at the battle of Rivoli, that he won the special regard and admiration of Napoleon. His career was indeed a succession of brilliant achievements that make him one of the most conspicuous of all Napoleon's generals for bravery and skill. He headed the memorable charge that decided the day of Marengo; at Olmütz he completely routed Kutusoff's rear-guard; at Austerlitz he annihilated the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment. After similar exploits at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau, he was summoned to Spain, where he gained the victory of Medina del Rio Seco, over the Spanish general Cuesta. Created Duke of Istria in 1809, he returned to the army of Germany, and was present at Wagram. Having afterwards commanded the army of the North, and recovered Flushing from the English, he accompanied Napoleon on the Russian campaign, and at least on one occasion was the means of saving his life. In April, 1813, he was struck down by a cannon-ball as he was reconnoitring on the field, at the beginning of the battle of Lützen.

* **Best, WILLIAM THOMAS** (b. 1826), organist, born at Carlisle, became organist of the Panopticon, Leicester Square, in 1853, and, two years later, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, a position which he still occupies. In 1871 he was also appointed organist of the Albert Hall, Kensington. His greatest service to music has been the introduction into England of the separate pedal board on Bach's system, by which he has completely revolutionised the construction of English organs and the performance of organ music, the bass being now given up to the pedals instead of to the left hand. He has written several instruction books for the organ, and some compositions, especially for festivals.

Bethell, SIR R. [WESTBURY, BARON.]

Bettina, assumed name of ANNA ELISABETH VON ARNIM (b. 1785, d. 1859), the friend of Goethe, was the sister of Clemens Brentano, and granddaughter, through her mother, of Sophie de Laroche. Born in Frankfurt, and brought up in a convent at Fritzlar, she was early introduced, through her brother, into the new Romantic school, then rising into notoriety. She took some share in the collection of ballads for the *Wunderhorn*, became acquainted with the Arnims, and, having been for some time very intimate with Goethe's mother, who imparted to her most of the particulars of her son's childhood that have

come down to us, she determined, in 1807, to visit Goethe himself in Weimar. The meeting, of which she has left a well-known account, led to the *Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde*, the "Correspondence with a Child," which lasted for about four years, and was published by Bettina herself in 1837. The authenticity of the letters has often been questioned, though without sufficient cause. In Germany they are now generally accepted. The internal evidence is, indeed, strongly in their favour. The tone of quiet self-restraint in the few and generally brief replies from Goethe, interspersed amongst the passionate outpourings of her wild romanticism, is in itself sufficient vindication of their trustworthiness. The whole correspondence, though valuable as throwing light on a somewhat obscure period of Goethe's life, and furnishing another proof of his irresistible personal influence, is still more valuable as presenting us with a picture of Bettina herself, a typical as well as the most beautiful figure of the extreme Romantic school, with its joy in art, its passionate unrestraint, and intensity of sentimentalism and introspection. At this time she also counted amongst her friends Schelling, Jacobi, and Beethoven himself, and, later in life, nearly all the greatest men of Germany, such as Grimm, Humboldt, Liszt, Tieck, and Joachim. In 1811 she married LUDWIG JOACHIM VON ARNIM (b. 1781, d. 1831), himself one of the leading Romantic poets and novelists, and joint-editor of *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*. After this she wrote only a few more letters to Goethe, at intervals of several years. She resided generally, and after her husband's death entirely, in Berlin, where she took enthusiastic interest, not only in the War of Independence, but in the unsettled national hopes and ambitions of Friedrich Wilhelm IV.'s reign. Her house became the centre of idealists and reformers, and to forward their aims she began a series of social and political writings, recommending certain proposals to the king's own notice in the *Königsbuch* (1843), and continuing her endeavour in the *Gespräche mit Dämonen* ("Talks with Spirits") in 1853. The works are in the dialogue form, Goethe's mother being introduced in the former as chief speaker. Her most important remaining work was *Günderode*, a collection of her correspondence with a romantic school-girl friend, who drowned herself for love.

Bettina's Schriften (1848); her letters, dispersed in several collections; *Siegfried's Epistel (gegen Leves)*, 1858. [H. W. N.]

Beulé, CHARLES ERNEST (b. 1826, d. 1874), French archaeologist, became professor of rhetoric at Moulins, and was afterwards sent to the French school at Athens, where he began a series of excavations on the Acropolis that excited the greatest interest in the world of learning, and served to maintain the school, the abandonment of which had been contemplated. Having returned to Paris, he

was, in 1854, appointed professor of archaeology in the Bibliothèque Impériale. As such he undertook important excavations on the site of Carthage. After occupying himself for many years diligently with the study of art and its history, he was unfortunately elected to the National Assembly in February, 1871, and took his seat on the Right Centre. Having taken a prominent part in the overthrow of M. Thiers, as well as in other questions, he received the portfolio of the Interior in May, 1873, but after about a year and a half of power his position became so difficult, owing to Gambetta's opposition and the publication of a secret circular to which he was supposed to have been party, that he felt himself compelled to resign. Early next year he committed suicide. He wrote several important works on ancient art, such as *L'Acropole d'Athènes* (1854), *Les Temples de Syracuse* (1856), and some historic works on the Roman Empire—*Auguste, sa Famille et ses Amis* (1867), etc., collected under the title of *Proci des Césars*.

Beust, FREDERICK FERDINAND, COUNT VON (b. 1809, d. 1886), statesman and diplomatist, born at Dresden, but descended from a Brandenburg family, early entered the Saxon diplomatic service, and having represented his country in minor appointments at the courts of London, Paris, and other European cities, he was recalled to Dresden early in 1849, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and took a prominent part in the suppression of revolutionary disorders. His policy during the next few years was marked by reactionary Conservatism. But after his elevation to the presidency of the Cabinet in 1853, and the succession of King John in 1854, the rising enthusiasm of national spirit forced him to modify his repressive measures, especially against the press and freedom of election, and at the re-opening of the Schleswig-Holstein question in 1863, he earnestly defended the rights of the smaller German States against the ambition of Austria and Prussia, the aim of his diplomacy being to raise them into a third power as a counterpoise to the other two. At the end of the war, in conjunction with Hanover, Bavaria, and other members of the Diet, he urged the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg, and after these were overlooked, he continued to protest against the forcible appropriations of the victorious Powers. At the first signs of a rupture between Austria and Prussia in 1866, Count von Beust began to augment the Saxon army, putting it on a war footing, and refusing to comply with the Prussian demand for its reduction; but when the overwhelming defeat of Sadowa had reduced Saxony to impotence, and severed Austria from the German Confederation, the Count was obliged to resign his office, and a few weeks afterwards was summoned to Vienna

by the Emperor Francis Joseph as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He at once undertook the entire reorganisation of the Austrian Empire, at that time apparently on the verge of collapse and dismemberment. His proposals were characterised by an enlightened Liberalism and moderation in sharp contrast with his policy of sixteen years before. The opposition of former ministers was overcome, and the Count was appointed President of the Ministry, and Chancellor of the Empire. His first object, the conciliation of Hungary, was ensured by large concessions, and consummated by the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary in June, 1867. He next turned upon the Ultramontanes, and by a series of vigorous measures succeeded in uprooting the ancient political power of the Church. Jews were admitted to all political rights. The Church was separated from the State, and all forms of religion were declared equal before the law. The *concordat* with Rome of 1855 was reversed, and civil marriage declared binding. The Count next ordered the finances, and reconstructed the army, raising the active army to 800,000, and the *Landwehr* to 200,000, making a million troops in all, in case of a renewal of the war by Prussia, or to oppose the danger which he supposed to be imminent from the Russian frontier. All these important reforms were carried out within three years. Having vainly endeavoured to maintain the European peace in 1870, Count von Beust contented himself during the war with preserving Austrian neutrality, though the sympathy both of the Emperor and himself with France was no secret. He attempted to avert Russia's repudiation of the Black Sea treaty, but refused to interfere in Italian politics for defence of Rome. After the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871, he refused to establish any more intimate alliance between the two nations, but demanded a further increase of military power. In the autumn of the same year he was sent as ambassador to London, where he remained seven years, and then proceeded to Paris in the same capacity.

Bewick, THOMAS (b. 1753, d. 1828), wood engraver, was born at Cherryburn, in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland, where his father held a colliery for many years. His chalk scribbles on barn doors, and the like, attracted the attention of Ralph Beilby, an engraver, of Newcastle, and he became his apprentice. He came to London in 1776, and remained there about a year with a wood engraver; but he longed for his native air, and returning to Newcastle, he became the partner of his former master. After sundry preliminary essays in illustrating Gay's *Fables*, and after gaining from the Society of Arts a premium for *The Old Hound*, he addressed himself to his famous work, his *History of Quadrupeds*. In conjunction with his partner,

he published the first edition in 1790, but the drawings and engravings were entirely by his own hand. So popular did the work become, with its touches of humour, satire, and fun, that two more editions were called for within the following two years. In 1795 he and his brother John executed a series of cuts for Goldsmith's *Traveller* and *Deserted Village*, and Parnell's *Hermit*, and their success led to Somerville's *Chase*. In 1791 he began the cuts for *The History of British Birds*, and in 1797 published the first volume, which is thought the finest example of his work. His partner contributed the letterpress. Owing to some misunderstanding, he produced, in 1804, the second volume by himself. In 1818 he published *Æsop's Fables*, the fruit of six years' labour. Later, assisted by his son, he worked on the *British Fishes*, but it was never finished. His observation was keen, his industry immense, and, as a man, he was frank and genial. Among the more distinguished of his pupils must be reckoned Robert Johnson and Luke Clennell. The lines laid down by Thomas Bewick must be followed by all those who would adopt the orthodox practice of English wood engraving; but he was more than a mere wood engraver: he was an artist of rare invention and the most genial humour. He left an only son, Robert Elliott Bewick, who followed his father's profession in a limited way and at a most respectful distance. [J. F. R.]

Bey of Tunis. [TUNIS.]

Beyle, MARIE HENRI (b. 1783, d. 1842), a French writer, was born at Grenoble. He studied at L'École Polytechnique in Paris, and after trying politics, art, business, and the army, he finally devoted himself exclusively to literature as a profession. His principal works are:—*Lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio* (1817), *History of Painting in Italy* (1817); in this volume Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo are, however, about the only painters mentioned; *Rome, Naples, and Florence in 1817*, *Life of Rossini* (1824), *Mémoires d'un Touriste* (1838). His two romances are *Le Rouge et le Noir*, and *The Carthusian Nun of Parma*. The latter contains a good description of life at a small Italian court. Beyle resided for many years in Italy, and was appointed French consul at Civita Vecchia in 1830. He wrote generally under the assumed name of Stendhal.

Coulomb, *Notice sur la Vie de Beyle*; Honoré de Balzac, *Études sur Beyle*.

* **Biard, AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS** (b. 1798), French painter, having early travelled in the East, became known for his sketches of Oriental scenery and character. He next turned to humorous representations of ordinary life, by which he obtained great popularity. Later in life he visited the snowy regions of northern Europe and Spitzbergen. On this journey he was accompanied

by his wife, and two of his best known pictures, the *Aurora Borealis* and the *Fight with Polar Bears*, were the result of the enterprise. The engravings of several of his pictures are very popular, especially in England.

Bibesco. [WALLACHIA.]

Bichat, MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER (b. 1771, d. 1802), a French anatomist and physiologist, was born at Thoirette-en-Bresse, department of the Ain. He commenced his studies at St. Irénée, at Lyons, and continued them with his father, a physician, at Poncin. In 1793 he went to Paris to study surgery under Desault, at the Hôtel Dieu, who became so attached to him that he adopted him as his son, and designated him his successor. Bichat was full of zeal and energy, and on the death of Desault, in 1795, arranged and published the works of his master, and helped to support his family by opening a school of anatomy, physiology, and surgery. He also undertook a series of experiments and observations on the systematic analysis of the tissues, and was one of the first to ascertain their chemical, physical, and vital properties. During a severe attack of illness, caused by over-work, his restless spirit would not allow him to desist, and while quite unfit for it, he insisted on spending several hours a day in a damp cellar, in order to prosecute his researches. In a short time he was seized with typhoid fever, which proved fatal. Although he was under thirty-one years of age at the time of his death, he had revolutionised some branches of physiological science. His principal works are his *Anatomie Générale; Anatomie Descriptive* (left unfinished, but completed according to his directions by his friends and disciples); and *Recherches sur la Vie et la Mort*.

* **Bickersteth, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HENRY, D.D.** (b. 1825), Bishop of Exeter, son of the late Edward Bickersteth, author of the *Christian Psalmody*, took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1847. Having entered the Church, he held the curacies of Benningham, Norfolk, and of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells; in 1852 he became rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, and vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855. He had published some poems in 1848, but his most celebrated poetical work did not appear till 1866. It is entitled *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever*, and is a poem of blank verse in twelve books. Owing chiefly to its expression of popular Evangelical doctrines, the poem has been widely read amongst certain classes of English people, and has already passed through fifteen editions. It is a description of the death of a Christian and his translation to the world above, the appearance and eternity of which is depicted with much wealth of imagery and richness of idea. This was

followed, in 1870, by the popular collection of hymns known as *The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer*, the edition with tunes being published six years later. The author has also published several other works of religious poetry:—*The Master's Home-Call, The Shadowed Land and the Light Beyond*, etc. Early in 1885 Mr. Bickersteth was appointed to the Deanery of Gloucester, and a few weeks later, at Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, he was created Bishop of Exeter as successor to Dr. Temple.

Bidder, GEORGE PARKES (b. 1800, d. 1878), engineer, exhibited his powers of calculating in early life in several places throughout the country, and became known as the "Calculating Boy." Afterwards he became acquainted with George Stephenson, whom he assisted in passing railway bills through parliament. He was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and of several other lines, and a promoter of the Telegraph Company at its establishment. He was elected F.R.S., and was president of the Institute of Civil Engineers for 1860-1.

Biddlecombe, SIR GEORGE (b. 1807, d. 1878), naval surveyor, began life in the merchant service, but having passed into the navy was employed in surveying various coasts, especially of Spain, Africa, and South America. In the *Actæon* he navigated and surveyed a group of islands discovered by himself in the Pacific. He afterwards surveyed the anchorages in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Bay of Acre, before the bombardment. As master of the Baltic fleet in 1854, he surveyed the anchorage of Sveaborg and the coast of Bomarsund. In 1855 he was appointed assistant master-attendant at Keyham Yard, Devonport, and was knighted in 1873. He was the author of several technical works, such as *The Art of Rigging*, and *Steam Fleet Tactics*.

Bilderdyk, WILLEM (b. 1756, d. 1831), a celebrated Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, studied at Leyden, applying himself to almost every branch of learning and science with equal ardour and success. In 1795, at the time of the invasion of Holland by the French, Bilderdyk, who had been practising as a lawyer at the Hague, found himself very much hated by the *Patriots* on account of the attachment he had always shown towards the House of Orange. He was obliged to quit Holland, and spent many years in exile, chiefly in England and Germany, gaining a precarious livelihood by teaching, and enduring many hardships, which warped his whole nature. In 1806, on his return to Amsterdam, he was chosen by King Louis Bonaparte as his teacher of the Dutch language, and elected one of the members of the Institute lately founded at Amsterdam. After the abdication of this monarch Bilderdyk's misfortunes were again renewed; his

numerous writings had not realised money enough to provide for his daily wants; a professorship at the University of Leyden, for which he had applied, was refused him; and in addition to all this he lost his second wife, Catherina Wilhelmina, a very gifted lady. To mention all Bilderdyk's works would be no easy task: he has left upwards of ninety volumes, including his original poems, translations from no less than two hundred poets of ancient and modern times, and treatises upon science, philosophy, and philology. His most celebrated epic poem, *The Destruction of the First World*, he unfortunately left unfinished; in his poem, *Maladies of Literary Men*, he describes in a witty and humorous style the troubles of those who toil with their pen and brain. He writes, particularly in his latter years, in a bitter and sarcastic vein. His translations are full of genius and brilliancy, with much of the grace and freedom of original writings. His version of Oesian was made from the original Gaelic text, and not, as was generally the case, from the English of Macpherson. Bilderdyk has been called the Samuel Johnson of Dutch literature.

Lives, in Dutch, by Van Walré, and Da Costa; *Fraser's Magazine*, vol. I.

Billault, AUGUSTE ADOLPHE MARIE (b. 1805, d. 1863), was French politician and jurist. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837, he distinguished himself by the zeal with which he applied himself to remedy the defective state of the internal communication of France. During the revolution of 1848 he voted with the Republican party, but in 1851 he gave his adhesion to the policy of Napoleon, and became president of the legislative body. He held the office of Minister of the Interior from 1854 to 1858, and was appointed Minister of State in June, 1863, but died in October of the same year.

Biot, JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1774, d. 1862), a French mathematician and physicist, was a native of Paris, and entered the artillery soon after leaving school; but abandoning a military for a civil life, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the College of Beauvais. By the influence of Laplace he was recalled to Paris as professor of physics, and three years later—in 1803—was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. His future work was, to a great extent, undertaken in co-partnership with Arago (q.v.), or with Gay-Lussac. His labours in measuring an arc of the meridian in Spain being finished, he was occupied during the years 1817–18 in measuring the length of the pendulum's seconds along an arc extending to the northern isles of Shetland. The rest of his life was spent in investigating almost every branch of physical science, though optics, and mainly the polarisation of light, claimed most of his attention.

These researches are contained in a great number of memoirs, selections of which were reprinted in 1858; and in his *Traité Élémentaire d'Astronomie Physique*, 6 vols.; *Traité de Physique*, 4 vols.; *Recherches sur l'Ancienne Astronomie Chinoise*; *Études sur l'Astronomie Indienne*; and *Précis Élémentaire de Physique Experimentale*, 3 vols. Biot attained most of the honours open to the man of science. He was a member of the Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and of many of the foreign societies. In 1840 he was voted the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London, and as early as 1814 received from the hands of Napoleon I. the Legion of Honour—an honour the more remarkable since it was solely through him that the Institute voted against making the First Consul Emperor in 1804.

* **Birch**, CHARLES BELL, R.A. (b. 1832), sculptor, is the only surviving son of the late Jonathan Birch, translator of *Faust* and the *Nibelungen Lied*. In 1844 he went to study at the Somerset House School of Design, but in 1845, the King of Prussia having offered his father a residence in Berlin, Charles at once became a student of the Royal Academy there. He remained at the Berlin Academy till 1852. On his return to England, Mr. Birch passed through the schools of the Royal Academy. He then entered the studio of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., as assistant. In 1864 he carried off, with his *Wood Nymph*, the £600 prize given by the Art Union of London for the best original piece of sculpture. Amongst Mr. Birch's ideal creations are:—*The Good Samaritan*, *Marguerite with the Jewel Casket*, *Ruth, Retaliation*, and *The Wounded Trumpeter*, the last being a distinct advance, and an admirable example of the possibility of expressing rapid motion in colossal bronze. It was followed up in the following year (1880) by *Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C.*, as he stood at bay before the Cabul Residency (Sept. 3rd, 1879). In this year Mr. Birch was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, where he exhibited a fine *Lady Godiva* in 1884. In portraiture Mr. Birch has, until recent years, chiefly confined himself to busts; but in 1881 he exhibited a fine full-length statue of the *Maharajah of Bultrampore* in the Academy, and his colossal figure of *Lord Beaconsfield*, now adorning Liverpool, is full of life and regulated force. Mr. Birch was created a full Academician in 1881.

Birch, SAMUEL, LL.D. (b. 1813, d. 1885), son of a rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, was born in London, and educated at Greenwich, Blackheath, and Merchant Taylors' Schools. He was employed by the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 entered the Department of An-

tiquities in the British Museum, without first securing the training supplied by a university curriculum. On the disintegration of the department in 1861, when it was resolved into the separate departments of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Coins and Medals, Mediæval Antiquities, and Oriental Antiquities, the last fell to Dr. Birch's share, and of this he was the keeper for twenty-five years. His chief works are his philological contributions to the fifth volume of Bunsen's *Egypt's Place in Universal History*; *Gallery of Antiquities* (1842); *Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphics* (1857); *History of Ancient Pottery* (1858); *Select Hieratic Papyri* (1844); *Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities at Alnwick Castle* (1880); and he was also editor of Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians*, Ebers' *Egypt*, and the useful series entitled *Records of the Past*. As a hieroglyphic scholar, Dr. Birch stood in the first rank, but he laboured under the disadvantage of never having visited Egypt, and was thus deprived of the added knowledge which is gained by a study of the monuments *in situ*. Dr. Birch's active and useful labours, however, in the Society of Biblical Archaeology and elsewhere must not be and have not been forgotten. He was a correspondent of the *Institute of France*, hon. LL.D. of Cambridge and St. Andrews, hon. D.C.L. of Oxford (where he was also hon. fellow of Queen's College); and he was honoured by various foreign societies, and received the Order of the Crown from the German Emperor. He was an excellent president of the Oriental Congress of London in 1874, and Reid lecturer at Cambridge in 1876.

* **Birdwood, Sir George Christopher** Molesworth, M.D., C.S.I., eldest son of the late General Christopher Birdwood, was born in 1832 at Belgaum, Bombay, educated at Plymouth New Grammar School, took his M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, and was appointed to the Bombay branch of the Indian Medical Service in 1854; representing the fourth generation of his family that was connected with the East India Company. He served in various posts, and was present at the siege and capture of Mohammarah, in the Persian Gulf, in 1856, for which he received the Persian War medal and clasp. In 1857 he became acting-professor of anatomy and physiology (and later of botany and materia medica) at the Grant Medical College, and was also curator of the Government Museum at Bombay. To his initiative was due in that city the establishment of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and he was then sent, at the desire of the Bombay merchants, as special commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. His numerous services were recognised by his election as Sheriff of Bombay in 1864; as registrar of the Bombay University, and secretary to the Asiatic Society,

into which he put new life and energy, but he was compelled by permanently broken health to leave India in 1868. Since his return to England, where he holds the post of special assistant in the revenue and commerce department of the India Office, Dr. Birdwood has devoted himself chiefly to the organisation of the India Museum, and the history and description of Indian arts, of which he published an admirable handbook (in the series of South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks) in 1880, based on his earlier guide to the Indian courts at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and the French Government acknowledged the value of the work by the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. He was for some time editor of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and has always been an active and graphic contributor to the press. Among his special studies botany has held a favourite place, and no one knows the economic vegetable products of India better than he, as is shown by his admirable *Catalogue of the Economic Products of the Presidency of Bombay* (1862), which went to a second edition in 1868. He is also the identifier of the frankincense trees, which he described in his paper *On the Genus Boswellia* (Linn. Soc. Trans., 1869). But Sir G. Birdwood's work has not been confined to purely scientific and artistic research, or the exercise of the various functions connected with his profession. He has a name in Western India which he values above all scientific renown—a name for his goodwill and sympathy towards the natives. The opium traffic was among the subjects upon which he took a prominent position, and his letters to the *Times* in 1881 and 1882 did much to revolutionise public opinion on this matter. He was knighted in 1881, after being decorated with the Companionship of the Star of India on the occasion of the proclamation, in 1877, of the Queen's title of Empress of India.

Birkbeck, George (b. 1776, d. 1841), an English physician and philanthropist, was a native of Yorkshire. He evinced as a boy a strong inclination for mechanical pursuits, but his friends having decided that he should embrace the medical profession, he graduated in 1799 as Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he was appointed to the Chair of natural philosophy at the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. His success with working men there in courses of gratuitous lectures induced him, on his removal to London in 1804, to project a mechanics' institute. After much disappointment, he succeeded, with the aid of Bentham, Wilkie, and Cobbett, in founding the Mechanics' Institute in Chancery Lane, which he endowed with £3,700. He was appointed its director, and held that office until his death. The idea has been carried out with marked success in most of our large

towns. A new wing of the "Birkbeck Institution," as it is generally called, was opened in 1883, and entirely new buildings in the summer of 1885.

H. Clutterbuck, *A Brief Memoir of Dr. Birkbeck.*

Birks, THE REV. THOMAS RAWSON (b. 1810, d. 1883), theologian and ethical philosopher, graduated as second wrangler in 1834, and having been appointed to the rectory of Kelshall, Herts, took a prominent part in the Evangelical movement, being one of the secretaries to the Alliance from 1850 to 1871. In 1865 he was appointed vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, was theological examiner and select preacher, and in 1872 was appointed Knightbridge professor of moral theology, casuistical divinity, and moral philosophy. His theological works are extremely numerous, and though decidedly Evangelical in their tendency, are marked by great candour of mind, and sympathetic knowledge of opposite theories and beliefs. We may mention *Modern Rationalism, The Bible and Modern Thought, The Difficulties of Belief, and An Essay on the Right Estimation of Manuscript Evidence in the Text of the New Testament.* He also published three important philosophic treatises:—*First Principles of Moral Science, Modern Physical Fatalism, and Modern Utilitarianism*, being a full account of the history of the Utilitarian philosophy during this century, its various phases and contradictions. He also wrote the memoirs of his father-in-law, E. Bickersteth.

Birney, JAMES G. (b. 1792, d. 1857), American philanthropist, began to advocate the abolition of slavery in 1834, liberated his own slaves, and founded an anti-slavery paper called the *Philanthropist* at Cincinnati, but his office was wrecked and the press thrown into the river. In 1836 he became secretary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the chief organisers of the "Liberty party," by whom he was nominated as candidate for the Presidency in 1840. He attacked the American Churches as "the bulwarks of American slavery."

* **Bischoff,** THEODOR LUDWIG WILHELM VON (b. 1807), a German anatomist and physiologist, son of an eminent physician and professor, was born in Hanover. He studied in Düsseldorf, Heidelberg, Bonn, and Berlin, receiving his Doctor's degree from the University of Bonn in 1832. He continued his studies of anatomy and physiology under Ehrenberg and Johann Müller; in 1836 became professor of comparative and pathological anatomy, and in 1843 of physiology, at Bonn, and in 1844 of anatomy at Giessen, where he founded a physiological institute and an anatomical museum. In 1855 he accepted the Chair of human anatomy and physiology at Munich. In the trial of Count Görlich, in 1850, he demonstrated the im-

possibility of spontaneous combustion. His most important work on embryology is concerned with the periodic ripening and detachment of the ova in the mammalia independently of generation. His papers are, for the most part, the records of his own laborious observations, and are valuable either as records of facts or as milestones in the history of embryology.

Bishop, SIR HENRY ROWLEY (b. 1786, d. 1855), English composer, born in London, received his musical instruction from Francesco Bianchi, and early showed a talent for composition of dramatic music. He had written some short pieces for Drury Lane and other theatres, when his *Circassian Bride* was received with much applause in 1809; but on the following night the theatre was burnt and the score destroyed. In 1810 Bishop was engaged at Covent Garden as composer and musical director for a period of three years, and afterwards of five, and during the first year he produced *The Knight of Snowdon*, a version of *The Lady of the Lake*, one of his best-known pieces. The period was also marked by *The Virgin of the Sun, The Renegade, The Miller and his Men*, and other operettas. In 1817, *Guy Mannering*, a joint work with Whittaker, and *The Slave* appeared. These were followed by *The Law of Java, Clari*, in which occurs the familiar air of *Home, Sweet Home*, and *Maid Marian*. In 1825 Bishop accepted an engagement at Drury Lane, and in the following year produced his carefully composed but unsuccessful opera of *Aladdin*, in rivalry to Weber's *Oberon*, recently performed at Covent Garden. His last dramatic composition was *The Fortunate Isles*, produced in 1840 by Madame Vestris at Covent Garden in honour of the Queen's wedding. He was knighted in 1842, and in 1848 was appointed professor of music in Oxford, on the death of Dr. Crotch. He wrote one sacred cantata, called *The Seventh Day* (1833) and an oratorio, *The Fallen Angel*, which has never been performed. The works of his that will really live and be remembered are his glees and songs, such as *Bid me discourse, Should he upbraid*, and *My pretty Jane*.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians.

* **Bismarck,** OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD, PRINCE VON (b. April 1st, 1815), is the son of Karl Wilhelm von Bismarck, a member of an old Prussian family long settled in Pomerania and the Mark of Brandenburg, and of Louisa Wilhelmina von Menken. Bismarck was born at his father's estate of Schönhausen. To distinguish himself from other branches of his numerous family, he called himself (after 1845) "Bismarck-Schönhausen." In 1821 he was sent to school at the Plamann Academy in Berlin, and in 1827 entered the Frederick William Gymnasium. In the spring of 1832 he went to the University of Göttingen, where it was intended that he should study

jurisprudence. But neither at school nor at the university did he display much aptitude for any study but that of history. For the rest, he was chiefly remarkable in these early years for his good temper, his delight in amusements of all kinds, and his physical strength and courage. It is recorded of him that in three "semesters" at Göttingen he fought and conquered in seven-and-twenty duels. In 1835 he entered the public service as "auscultator" at Berlin, and in the following year obtained a small appointment (that of "referendarius") in the civil administration of the Aix-la-Chapelle district. In 1837 he was transferred to Potsdam. In the beginning of 1839 he was called upon to take the management of his father's Pomeranian estates. He passed some years in the congenial situation of a country gentleman, and enjoyed himself thoroughly in all the sports and pleasures of Prussian junkerdom. He shot, hunted, drank mightily, and organised practical jokes. He became known in the neighbourhood as "the mad Bismarck," and when in the summer of 1846 he sought the hand of Johanna von Puttkammer, a young lady of good family, beauty, and accomplishments, to whom he was greatly attached, he met with much opposition. The lady's parents objected to the mad Bismarck as a son-in-law; but their objections were overcome, and in July, 1847, the marriage was celebrated. Previous to this (in 1845) Bismarck had come into possession, by his father's death, of Schönhausen, which now became his favourite residence. In the early part of 1847 he was elected a member of the newly constituted Prussian Landtag. He had been suspected of some leaning towards "liberalismus" in earlier years; but he speedily came into prominence as an opponent of the Parliamentary Liberals, who were seeking to transform the Prussian monarchy into a strictly constitutional régime. The Berlin Revolution of February, 1848, awoke in Bismarck sentiments of extreme indignation; and during the remaining months of this eventful year he was one of the most active leaders of the Conservative party, which was seeking by means of the press, public meetings, and representations to the king, to oppose the further progress of the revolutionists. In 1849 he took his seat in the parliament summoned by the king on the dissolution of the "National Assembly" of 1848. The boldness with which he denounced the "rebels," and the ability he displayed in supporting the crown in the struggle with the Liberals, soon made him one of the most conspicuous figures in Prussian politics. In his view the contest was one between the principles of order and disorder—a contest which was not to be decided by debates and majorities. "Sooner or later the God of Battles must cast the die." The principles which Bismarck enounced at this stage of his career are substantially those which have guided him

throughout. Prussia was to be strengthened and purified by good administration conducted on the traditional lines of religion and military discipline. The centre of the State was the Hohenzollern monarchy, which represented the people more truly than a newly invented and artificial parliament. The royal prerogative must therefore be held intact. A free and united Germany, under the presidency of the great German State, Prussia, instead of the half alien and wholly anomalous Empire of Austria, was Bismarck's ideal. The feeble and cumbrous confederation was to be dissolved; an end put to the constant interference of foreign States in German affairs; and Germany was to be placed in such a military and commercial position that it could be thoroughly independent. Holding these opinions, he was altogether opposed to the projects for reconstructing the German Constitution brought forward in the Frankfurt Assembly of 1849, and the so-called "German" parliament of 1850; seeing in them nothing but an attempt to deprive Prussia of her rightful position among the Germanic States. In the second session of the Prussian Landtag (Nov. 20th, 1850–May 9th, 1851) he was recognised as the leader of the Conservatives. At its close he was appointed Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary in the Frankfurt Diet. Here he showed himself the firm opponent of Austrian pretensions. But a brief experience at Frankfurt convinced him that little was to be hoped for under the existing constitution. Already he perceived that the malady of his country could be healed only "by fire and sword." The tedium of his post at Frankfurt was interrupted by diplomatic missions to Vienna and Pesth (1852), to some of the South German courts, and (1855) to the Emperor Napoleon at Paris. In January, 1859, he was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg. Here he remained three years, and ingratiated himself with many leading personages in Prussian society. In May, 1862, he went to Paris as ambassador; from which post he was recalled in September to become Prussian minister-president and chief adviser to King William II. Both as regards domestic and foreign affairs, his position at first was one of extreme difficulty. At home he found himself engaged in constant conflict with the Liberal majority (*Fortschrittpartei*) of the Landtag, bent as it was on developing the constitutional system, and assuming control over the military budget, which Bismarck was determined to retain in the hands of the crown. Abroad he found himself menaced by Austria, which was striving to obtain the hegemony of Germany, and by the Emperor Napoleon, whose eyes were fixed on Belgium and the Rhine provinces. The skilful diplomacy by which he averted the latter dangers was unknown to the public; and his open defiance of the parliamentary majority made him ex-

trremely unpopular in Prussia. The tide began to turn when he brought the Schleswig-Holstein question (1863-4) to a successful conclusion. By extraordinary firmness and adroit diplomacy he succeeded in excluding the interference of neutral powers, and in securing the Duchies for Germany. After the Danes had been driven from these States, he asserted that they must be annexed to Prussia, and refused to allow the creation of a new semi-independent principality on the northern frontier of the kingdom. The dispute with Austria over this question became so violent, that it was plain it must eventually end in war. Bismarck's greatest anxiety during this period was to secure the neutrality of France, without buying it by the cession of German territory. In this he was completely successful, chiefly owing to Napoleon's mistaken belief that the war would end in the humiliation and defeat of Prussia. On May 7th, 1866, an attempt was made on Bismarck's life by a youth named Lionel Cohen, who hoped to avert the coming struggle in Germany by the assassination of the unpopular minister. Bismarck escaped with a trifling wound. On June 14th, the Federal Council, by a majority of nine votes to six, declared war against Prussia. Among the States which supported Austria were Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse. Within the next few days the three States were overrun and disarmed by Prussia. Before the end of June the Prussian armies had crossed into Bohemia; and on the third of the following month the Austrians were beaten in one of the decisive battles of the world—that of Sadowa or Königgratz. Bismarck was by King William's side throughout the combat. At its close the resistance of Austria was over; but all Bismarck's diplomatic skill was required to prevent the fruits of victory being snatched from his grasp by the Emperor Napoleon. After prolonged conferences at Nikolsburg, the definite treaty of peace was concluded at Prague (Aug., 1866). By this treaty the German Bund was dissolved, a North German confederation, under the presidency of Prussia, was erected, and Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse, and a large part of Saxony, were annexed to Prussia. The supremacy of Austria in Germany was at an end, and that of Prussia established. The war of 1866 left Bismarck the most popular man (after the king) in Prussia. He still had his difficulties with the Parliament; for the Liberals and the Radicals continued their efforts to establish a constitutional régime on the English model, and Bismarck was equally determined not to weaken the position of the crown or to resign its control over the military organisation. He knew well that a greater conflict than that of 1866 lay before the country. In 1867 he became Chancellor of the North German Confederation. For three years he was engaged in preparing for the

struggle with France, which, as he foresaw, was inevitable. Deeply mortified by the results of the Sadowa campaign and the Nikolsburg conferences, and knowing that his position in France was becoming daily more uncertain, Napoleon was only awaiting an opportunity to attack Prussia, relying on the assistance of Austria, or at least of the South German States. After ineffectual attempts to make a *casse belli* of the Luxemburg question, and even of that of the St. Gothard Railway, Louis Napoleon found one in the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain. In Berlin there was little reluctance towards a war, for which Prussia was infinitely better prepared than France; but Bismarck's astute diplomacy put Napoleon III. completely in the wrong, and compelled him to force on hostilities by a series of insults to the Prussian nation and its popular sovereign. The wanton and apparently unprovoked aggression of the French Emperor roused the spirit of the whole German people, and Bavaria and Wurtemberg entered into the war with alacrity. A master-stroke of Bismarck's policy diverted the sympathy of the neutral powers, and especially that of England, from the French. On July 25th he published in the *Times* a draft treaty drawn up by the French Ambassador, Benedetti (q.v.), according to which Prussia and France were to arrange for the annexation of Belgium by the latter Power. Bismarck had received the draft in Benedetti's handwriting as far back as 1867, but had adroitly contrived to avoid committing himself to a decisive reply. The effect on European and English public opinion was instantaneous. On July 19th Bismarck announced in the Reichstag that France had declared war. On July 31st Bismarck left Berlin with the king and the headquarters staff of the German army. He was present in the earlier battles of the eventful campaign that followed. On the night of Sept. 2nd he arranged with the Emperor Napoleon the preliminaries which led to the capitulation of Sedan. In October he moved with the king to Versailles, and took up his quarters in a house in the Rue de Provence, whence he directed the foreign policy of the Federation, and received and repulsed the attempts of the French Provisional Government to make peace on easy terms, and the efforts of neutral States at mediation. Meanwhile he was busily employed in transforming the North German Bund into the German Empire. On Jan. 18th, 1871, the great work of his life was accomplished. At noon on that day, the assembled German princes, with the King of Bavaria at their head, acclaimed King William as "Deutsche Kaiser," and the Chancellor read the solemn proclamation which the Emperor addressed to the united peoples of Germany. Ten days later, after several conferences between Bismarck and the

French foreign minister, Jules Favre, a truce was concluded, and the Parisian forts were handed over to the Prussians. On Feb. 21st the negotiations were resumed by M. Thiers on the part of France; and on the 26th the French statesman was forced to agree to the hard conditions laid down by the conquerors. These included the cession of Alsace and German-Lorraine, and the payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs. On the first day of the following month Bismarck accompanied the German detachment which marched into Paris. On the 21st he was created a prince. He had already (Jan. 19th) been nominated the first Chancellor of the reconstituted Empire. On May 10th he signed the definitive treaty with France at Frankfurt. On June 16th, arrayed in the uniform of his regiment, the Magdeburg Cuirassiers, he rode in the grand procession which celebrated the return of the victorious troops to Berlin. On either side of him rode Count von Moltke and the War Minister, Von Roon; and close behind them came the Emperor William. Since the Franco-Prussian War Prince Bismarck has held a position almost unique among European statesmen. He has been the controlling force in international politics, and the arbiter of peace and war. His chief aim has been to avoid the conflicts between the great Powers which have more than once threatened, and to preserve the peace of Europe. With this object he exerted himself to prevent war between England and Russia, which seemed likely to arise out of the events in the Balkan Peninsula in 1877. It was chiefly through his efforts that the great Congress of Berlin (June, 1878) for the settlement of the Eastern question was held, and brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the treaty which settled, for the time at least, the relations of the States of South-Eastern Europe to Turkey and each other. In the summer of 1879 Prince Bismarck held prolonged conferences with Count Andrassy, the Austrian Foreign Minister, the result of which has been the establishment of a close and intimate alliance between the two great States of Central Europe. Subsequently Russia has been admitted to a partial share in the friendship of the allies. Since 1883 he has striven to improve the relations between the victor and vanquished in the war of 1870. A guarded support has been given to France in her conflict with England over the Egyptian question; and in the London conference of 1884 the French and German representatives acted together in bringing the negotiations to an abrupt conclusion. The long-standing friendship between England and Germany has been slightly weakened of late years; and the efforts of Prince Bismarck to found German colonies in Africa and the far East brought him into somewhat unpleasant collision with this country in 1884 and 1885. In the summer of the latter year the attempted

German occupation of the Caroline Islands caused a slight quarrel between the Governments of Berlin and Madrid. At home, Bismarck's supremacy has hardly been disputed since the war. He has been recognised as the one man indispensable to the successful conduct of German politics. The condition of parties in the Reichstag, in which no single section has yet obtained a commanding majority, has hindered the successful working of the parliamentary system, and prevented the establishment of the principle of ministerial responsibility. Allying himself now with one and now with another group, the Chancellor has partly succeeded in carrying out a programme of economic and financial reform, too elaborate to be reproduced here. A contest with the Papacy has occupied much of his attention. On July 18th, 1870, the dogma of Papal Infallibility was proclaimed by Pius IX. As one of its results the Prussian bishops were brought into collision with the State. In 1871 a new code of laws for the regulation of the Catholic Church in Prussia [FALK] was promulgated, and in 1872 the Jesuits were expelled the kingdom. The bishops who refused obedience to the laws were driven from their sees, fined, or imprisoned. The Vatican responded by urging the Prussian Catholics to persist in their defiance. In June, 1872, Bismarck ordered all relations with the Papacy to be suspended. One result of the conflict was the creation of a strong clerical party in the Reichstag, which has generally strengthened the opposition against the Chancellor. In July, 1874, a Catholic fanatic named Kuhlmann made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Prince Bismarck. On the accession of Pope Leo XIII., attempts at conciliation were made on both sides. A compromise on the question of the Ecclesiastical Laws was arrived at in March, 1880, and two years later diplomatic intercourse with the Papacy was resumed. The activity of Prince Bismarck in home affairs has been largely directed to economic questions. The Social Democratic propaganda, which grew to formidable proportions between 1871 and 1878, were met by him in the latter year with severe repressive legislation. At the same time he has attempted to remove social discontent partly by protectionist measures intended to foster native industry, and partly by State Socialistic Legislation for the benefit of the working classes. In 1884 he succeeded, after prolonged opposition, in passing a law providing for the compulsory insurance of artisans and labourers. Concerning the wisdom of this domestic legislation there is much difference of opinion, even in Germany. But the general verdict of the German people on the career of Prince Bismarck is unanimous. The national demonstration with which his seventieth birthday was celebrated in April, 1885, was a striking testimony to the gratitude and admiration

which his genius, patriotism, and unequalled services have aroused in the minds of his countrymen.

Die Reden des Grafen von Bismarck, 1870-1; Die Reden des Reichskanzler, 1879-82; Bismarck Briefe, 1844-70; Correspondance Diplomatique de M. de Bismarck, 1851-2 (Paris, 1883); Unser Reichskanzler, by M. Busch; trans. of the foregoing, entitled, Our Chancellor, by Wm. Beatty-Kingston; Bismarck und Seine Leute, by M. Busch, 1879; W. Goerlach, Prince Bismarck (trans. by Miss M. E. von Glehn); Hahn, Fürst Bismarck; J. Klaczko, Deux Chanceliers; G. Quade, Fürst Bismarck und die Nationale Bewegung; J. G. L. Heseckel, Bismarck (trans. by K. R. H. Mackenzie, New York, 1877); Lowe, Prince Bismarck: an Historical Biography (1885). [S. J. L.]

* **Björnson**, BJÖRNSTJERNE (b. 1832), the first national Norwegian poet, is the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and was born in the parish of Quickne, in Northern Norway. He was sent to the State Gymnasium at Molde, and after several years of unprofitable study, was admitted to the University. His first literary effort was an historical drama entitled *Valborg*, but conscious of its imperfections, he withdrew it from the Royal theatre, where it had been accepted. In 1856 his mind received a great impulse from the International Students' Reunion at Upsala, which widened his intellectual horizon. He resolved to create a national drama, free from Danish and French influences, and a national literature. His first effort was *Synnöve Solbakken* ("Synnöve Sunny-Hill"), an idyllic story of peasant life, an entirely new departure, for two reasons: first, in that it reproduced for the first time that part of the national life which had remained uncorrupted by foreign influences, as it really existed; and secondly, because its style, compressed to the verge of obscurity, was a half-conscious reproduction of the old Sagas, a revolt against modern facility. It has been translated into English under the title of *Love and Life in Norway*, and was followed in 1858 by *Arne*, perhaps his most popular story. Others are *Ovind*, *The Fisher Maiden*, *The Happy Boy*, *The Newly Married Couple*, *Giuseppe Monsana*, and the *Bridal March*, all of which have been translated into English. In 1858 he assumed the directorship of the theatre at Bergen, and made his *début* as a dramatist with two plays, *Mellem Slagene* ("Between the Battles") and *Halte Hulda* ("Limping Hulda"), both—like all his subsequent plays, with the exception of *Marie Stuart*—on national subjects. His masterpiece is *Sigurd Slenbe* ("Sigurd the Bastard"). In it, as in his other plays, the central problem is the intensifying of life under a grand thought: it aims at no graces of dialogue, and should be seen rather than read. Björnson has attempted to counteract the prevailing taste for French comedies and opera-bouffes by publishing *Folk Plays* on national subjects. He is, besides, a lyric poet

of great excellence, and has written an epic, *Arnjot Gelline*, full of faults of construction, but instinct with graceful sensibility. His later works, e.g. the novel *Magubeld*, show a tendency to be over-didactic; and, although in receipt of a pension from the Government, he is a zealous preacher of Republicanism. Björnson has also suffered opprobrium on account of his theological tenets, and has, for these two reasons, thought it desirable to live abroad.

See an admirable article by Borjesen in *Scribner's Monthly*, vol. xx.

Black, ADAM (b. 1784, d. 1874), publisher, the son of a builder, was born and educated in Edinburgh, the city with which his name became intimately connected. By judgment and perseverance he raised himself to a high position as a bookseller and publisher. He was the originator of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and after the failure of the Constable firm, the *Edinburgh Review* passed into his hands. He also purchased the copyright of the *Waterley Novels*, all the later editions of which were issued by his firm. In politics he was a strong Liberal, and having been twice Lord Provost of the city, was returned as member for Edinburgh on Macaulay's retirement in 1856, continuing to sit for nearly ten years, during which he advocated all the advanced Liberal theories, especially complete religious toleration and equality.

A. Nicholson, *Memoirs of Adam Black*.

* **Black**, WILLIAM (b. 1841), novelist, is a native of Glasgow. He is said to have had no regular education, but he has never been found deficient in such scholarship as his walk in literature requires. His early ambition was to become a landscape painter, and with this end in view he studied two years at the Government School of Art in Glasgow. "As an artist," he says, "I was a complete failure, and so qualified myself for a time in after-life as art critic." Amusing stories of his beginnings in art criticism he has more than once told against himself. There can hardly be a doubt that if Mr. Black lacked the technical dexterity required for success in the pictorial arts, he was not at all wanting in the feeling for nature which alone suffices to lift the landscape painter above the rank of a mere painter of the portrait of a scene. Nature he knows in most of her many changeable moods, whether on the sea or on the moor, in the wood or on the hills. His descriptive writing has rarely been excelled for picturesqueness and fidelity, though these very qualities have sometimes made a sensible deduction from the vigour and directness of his dramatic narratives. His first novel was *Love or Marriage*, in 1867. In 1868 he published *In Silk Attire*, and in 1871 the first of his successes appeared in *A Daughter of Ethel*. Two years later two of his best as well as most popular novels appeared, *The Strange*

Adventures of a Phaeton, and A Princess of Thule. Since then he has produced many volumes, the best known among them being *Macleod of Dare, Sunrise, Shandon Bells, and Madcap Violet.* Mr. Black's knowledge and love of the Highlands of Scotland is perhaps the distinguishing feature of his work. As to this, it is told of Carlyle that in the course of conversation with Mr. Black he observed, "Ay, ay, ye ken our Scotland weel, but tell me, mon, when are ye gaun to do some wark?" A vein of sweetness and idyllic purity runs through Mr. Black's writing. He brings us the scent of the heather in his primitive characters as well as in his landscape. Little of the dust and noise of the great cities finds place in his healthy creations. He touches few or none of the "problems of life," and hence, in the view of serious critics, he has done but little "wark." Not conspicuous in invention, not strong in incident and situation, not subtle in analysis, he is nevertheless a novelist of distinct mark. Picturesqueness, purity, and humour, with powers of close observation, are his good gifts, and with these he finds his way to the hearts of a large circle of delighted readers. Mr. Black was for four years assistant editor of the *Daily News*, but he has finally renounced journalism.

* **Blackburn, THE RIGHT HON. COLIN, BARON** (b. 1813), barrister and legal authority, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a high wrangler. He was called to the bar in 1838, and conducted the reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, in conjunction with Mr. Ellis, for about eight years, and published a work of high authority, *On Sales.* In 1859 he was made a puisne judge of Queen's Bench, and in 1876 was appointed Lord of Appeal, and created a peer for life.

Black Hawk (b. circa 1768, d. 1838), a celebrated Red-Indian chief, made war against the United States in 1832, and was completely defeated by General Atkinson at the river Bad Axe. Black Hawk, his two sons, and seven other leading chiefs were taken and detained as hostages, being confined for nearly a year in Fortress Monroe before they were allowed to return to their own tribe. Mr. J. B. Paterson has published an account of the life of Black Hawk, as related by himself.

* **Blackie, JOHN STUART, LL.D.** (b. 1809), professor of classics and miscellaneous writer, the son of an Aberdeen banker, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and spent two years (1829-30) in Germany and Italy. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's *Faust*, and, although called to the Scottish bar in the same year, he gave his best attention to literary work. In 1841-52 he occupied the Chair of Humanity

in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1852-82 the Chair of Greek in Edinburgh University. In 1850 he published a metrical translation of *Æschylus*, and in 1852 an essay on the *Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity.* Having visited Greece in 1853, he urged, on his return, the study of modern Greek. Numerous classical works followed:—*Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece* (1857); a *Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato* appended (1858); *Homer and the Iliad*, in 4 vols., including a translation of the *Iliad* in ballad measure, critical dissertations, and philological and archæological notes (1866); *Horæ Hellenicæ*, essays and discussions on important points of Greek philology and antiquity (1874). Professor Blackie also wrote largely on points of moral, religious, and political philosophy:—*The Wise Men of Greece*, being dramatic dialogues on ancient Greek philosophy from Thales to Plato (1877); *Four Phases of Morals*, as represented by Socrates, Aristotle, Christianity, and Utilitarianism; *The Natural History of Atheism*, a defence of theism against modern atheistic and agnostic tendencies (1877); *Songs of Religion and Life* (1876); *Lay Sermons* (1881). In 1877, in *Self-Culture, Intellectual, Physical, and Moral*, he addressed practical advice to young men, which has been circulated all over the world. Professor Blackie has always displayed a keen interest in the great questions of his time. He took an active part in the agitation for University Reform, which issued in the Parliamentary Commission of 1858, and in procuring the abolition of the Test Act, which required the professors of the Scottish University to be members of the Established Church—a matter that had caused him not a little personal trouble on his own appointments. He has also been a warm politician, especially in the discussions preceding the Reform Act of 1867, and of late he has advocated the cause of the Crofters. His sympathy with the joyous side of student life was manifested in the publication of *Musa Burschicosa* in 1869. In 1870 he issued *War Songs of the Germans*, with historical sketches, in which he supported the Germans against the French with characteristic ardour; and in 1883 *The Wisdom of Goethe.* His enthusiasm for the Highlands has been unbounded. He published *Lays of the Highlands and Islands* (1872); *The Language and Literature of the Highlands of Scotland* (1875); *Altarona; or, Fact and Fiction from my Life in the Highlands* (1882). By his advocacy he raised in a few years £12,000 for the foundation of a Celtic Chair in Edinburgh University (1882).

* **Blackmore, RICHARD DODDRIDGE** (b. 1825), eminent as a novelist, and also known as a poet and scholar, is the son of a Berkshire clergyman, and descended on the mother's side from Dr. Doddridge. He was

educated at Tiverton School, and afterwards at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847. He was called to the bar at Middle Temple in 1852, and practised for a short time. His first notable appearance as an author was in 1860, when he published a poem on *The Fate of Franklin*. Two years later he produced translations of the first and second Georgics of Virgil. In 1864 he made his earliest appearance in that walk of literature which he was afterwards so conspicuously to adorn. *Clara Vaughan* (1864) was followed by *Craddock Nowel* (1866), *Lorna Doone* (1869), *Eréma* (1874), *Cripps the Carrier* (1876), *Christowell* (1882), and *Tommy Upmore* (1884). Mr. Blackmore's other novels are only less popular than these. Without striking a vein of singular originality, Mr. Blackmore has secured for himself a distinct place in fiction. Towards his remarkable success his great naturalness of delineation must have largely contributed. With the hot-house fiction that has really very little to do with actual life, Mr. Blackmore's works have nothing in common. Pages of *Cripps the Carrier* and *Lorna Doone* may be fittingly described as sheer slices out of life, so real are they, so full of knowledge of men and the world. The success of *Lorna Doone* has probably been as great as that of any novel produced in the second half of the century. Yet there is the curious fact that the first edition of the book fell flat. A lucky accident drew attention to it at a moment when it might have fallen out of sight, at least for a time, and the result was the speedy publication of many successive editions. The novel deserves all its good fortune; it does honour to English fiction. Simple in its heroic characters, clear in its story, noble in its aim, it is a fine story finely told. Some of Mr. Blackmore's subsequent novels have not been favourably received, *Tommy Upmore* being censured on all hands. It must not be forgotten that prominent among Mr. Blackmore's qualifications for delineation of rustic character is his masterly power of handling the Devonshire dialect.

* **Blackwell, ELIZABETH** (b. 1821), physician, was born in Bristol, but her family removed in 1832 to the United States, where she supported them after the father's death by teaching, at the same time studying medicine at Charleston, and afterwards at Philadelphia. After being refused admission at several medical schools, she matriculated at New York, and graduated in 1849, being the first woman to whom a degree was granted in America. She afterwards visited the Maternité Hospital in Paris, and St. Bartholomew's in London, and in 1851 established herself in New York as a physician, founding an infirmary for women and children a few years later. She published *The Laws of Life* in 1852, and a work on the *Moral Education of Children* in 1879.

Blackwood, JOHN, publisher (b. 1818, d. 1879), was a son of William Blackwood (q.v.), and a native of Edinburgh. On the death of his brother Alexander, who, after his father, became the editor of *Blackwood*, and left the impress of his literary ability and taste on the magazine, John became the conductor of *Blackwood*, which for thirty-three years he managed with distinguished success. Under his editorship the magazine more than maintained its previous reputation, and his fine literary taste and high culture secured for him the contributions of many of the leading writers, whom his genial disposition united with him in lasting friendship. A remarkable example of his literary instinct was his discovery of George Eliot's genius in *Scenes of Clerical Life*, and his introduction of her to the world was not the least remarkable incident of his editorship.

Blackwood, WILLIAM (b. 1776, d. 1834), publisher, was first led by his boyish devotion to literature to become a bookseller. He was soon distinguished by his knowledge of classical and antiquarian works, and he issued a catalogue which is still prized as the most complete list of Scottish historical and antiquarian books. In 1816 he gave up bookselling to become a publisher; and in the following year projected and issued the magazine which made his name so well known, and which, by his exertions and the aid of the distinguished band of writers who gathered round him—notably John Lockhart and "Christopher North"—speedily took a foremost place in periodical literature.

* **Blades, WILLIAM** (b. 1824), a well-known London printer, is the author of *The Life of William Caxton* (1861-3), a work which established the study of early English printing on a sure basis for the first time. Mr. Blades is a great authority upon the history of printing and palæotypography, and has contributed numerous articles upon these subjects to different periodicals. He edited *The Gouvernaille of Helike*, and has published another work entitled *The Enemies of Books* (1880).

* **Blaine, JAMES GILLESPIE** (b. 1830), American politician, after being educated at Washington College, was for a time professor of mathematics in Kentucky, but having removed to Augusta, in Maine, became a journalist, and edited the *Kennebec Journal* in 1854 and the *Portland Daily Advertiser* in 1857. Turning his attention to politics, he organised the Republican party in Maine, and in 1862 was elected a representative in Congress, and continued to be re-elected till 1876, when he was appointed Senator from Maine, having been Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1874. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but was defeated by Mr. Hayes; and again in 1880 he was

defeated by Mr. Garfield. In 1881 he became Secretary of State, till President Garfield's death, and distinguished himself by the threatening, "spread-eagle" tone of his despatches against England and Chili. In 1884 he again offered himself for nomination to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was nominated, but at the cost of his party's final defeat. As soon as his nomination was known, a large body of Republicans, under the name of Independent Republicans, "Bolters," or "Mugwumps," passed over to the support of Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party, refusing to vote for a candidate whose past history, according to their representation, was stained by peculation and political corruption, especially in the matter of the "Mulligan Letters," now first brought to light. Nevertheless it was greatly to the general surprise that the Democratic party succeeded in carrying the election for the first time for more than twenty years, though General Butler tried to effect a "split" in Mr. Blaine's favour, and the majority was small. The result was declared by his opponents of both parties to be a defeat of jobbery and public dishonesty, but this is a matter of opinion. Mr. Blaine is said to be the original of Silas P. Ratcliffe in the novel *Democracy*.

Blake, WILLIAM (b. 1757, d. 1827), the seer, most genuinely spiritual of artists and poets, was the son of a respectable London hosier, dwelling over his shop near Golden Square. The course of his life in this world was uneventful, and is easily traced; for, as his wife used to complain, he was always away in paradise. From 1800 to 1803 he took a cottage at Felpham, near Bognor, to be close to his condescending patron, Hayley, the reputed poet. With the exception of this short break, Blake appears to have lived uninterruptedly in various dingy quarters of the west-central district of London, so entirely engrossed in his work that for two years, it is said, he never left his room, except to fetch his porter. For the rest, his external life was only marked by his dealings with dishonest booksellers such as Cromek, serviceable patrons such as Mr. Butts; by his friendships with a few fellow-artists, and in later years, admirers; and by his marriage, in 1782, with Catherine Sophia Boucher, the faithful wife, who learnt from him to colour his designs, and to design with her own hand so that sometimes her work is hardly distinguishable from his. Of education in the ordinary sense of the word Blake received little indeed. It is true that he studied the elements and technicalities of engraving under Basire, from whom he derived something of the fearless outline and stern magnificence of his own method. He also taught himself sufficient Latin, a certain amount of Greek, and when over sixty learnt enough Italian to study Dante for his designs to the *Divine*

Comedy. But his true education came to him from the corners and shafts of Westminster Abbey, from earnest though heretical study of the Bible, from the early poets of England, and the few genuine specimens of early Italian and German art that fell in his way; from Macpherson's *Ossian*, to him a doubtful advantage; from Lavater, from cabalistic writings, perhaps of Paracelsus; and from the mystic utterances of Jacob Böhme, and, above all, of Swedenborg. Apart from the inestimable intrinsic value of much of his work that will now never fail of honour, Blake's victorious rebellion against the false ideals of nearly two centuries is his claim to high place in the history of art and of thought; and even in the lesser and more definite spheres of political, social, and religious reformation, Blake was among the prophets and leaders of the future. He was amongst the very first to proclaim that, in his own words, "the wretched state of the arts originates in the wretched state of political science (which is the science of sciences)." Blake's first recorded vision appeared to him at the early age of four. He never for a moment asserted or believed the material existence of these visions. They had no kinship with the vulgar spirits of spiritualism. In the realm of vision he wrote much of his poetry and composed many of his designs, especially in the prophetic books. They are written dreams, the reflection of visions uncontrolled by will. In most cases the first editions of his poems and prophetic books were prepared and published literally by his own hand, the text being engraved equally with the design that acts as music to the words. Sometimes the pages are printed off in a uniform tint, black or blue or rich brown. More often they were illuminated by his own hand with the colours of the spring and the rainbow, of fairyland, and hell-fire. The designs seldom illustrate the words in the ordinary way of illustrated books, but, like the highest music, aim not at imitation, but at raising kindred emotions with the poem. The following is a list of his most important works, in their order:—*Poetical Sketches*, by W. B. (1783), containing such songs as *My silks and fine array, I love the jocund dance*, and *How sweet I roamed from field to field*; *Songs of Innocence* (1789), deservedly the best known of all his works, and the most perfectly right in form; *The Book of Thiel* (1789), the first and most comprehensible of the prophetic books; *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* (1790), including the profoundly humorous *Proverbs of Hell*, and curiously foreshadowing in imaginative poetry Schopenhauer's system of the union of *Wille and Vorstellung*; *Ideas of Good and Evil*, poems of no fixed date, collected by D. G. Rossetti from a MS. note-book; *Visions of the Daughters of Albion*; and *America* (1793), the latter containing the highest designs of all

the Prophetic Books: *Songs of Experience* (1794), being sad antiphones to the *Songs of Innocence*, inferior to them, but only to them, and having the *Tiger* in their number; *Europe* (1794), containing the best design of Blake's favourite conception, *The Ancient of Days*; *The Song of Los* (1795); the five hundred and thirty-seven designs to Young's *Night Thoughts*, only forty-three of which have been published (1796); *Jerusalem* (published 1804, but written at Felpham); *Milton* (1804); the great series of designs to Blair's *Grave* (1804-5); the picture of Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims* (1807); *Inventions to the Book of Job* (published 1826), the masterpiece of his genius, culminating in the design of the Sons of God singing together. Blake was engaged on designs for Dante's *Inferno* when he died at 3, Fountain Court, Strand.

The Life of William Blake, written by Alexander Gilchrist (q.v.), and edited after his death by his widow and the two Rossettis, is likely to remain the highest authority on all connected with Blake, excepting only the Prophetic Books, the secrets of which have been revealed by Mr. Swinburne in his *Critical Essay on Blake*. Mr. W. M. Rossetti's introduction to his edition of *Blake's Lyrical Poems* is also of high value.

[H. W. N.]

Blakey, ROBERT (b. 1795, d. 1878), philosopher and angler, born at Morpeth, Northumberland, devoted his life to the study of philosophy in many branches, but especially of logic and metaphysics. His most important works are a *History of Moral Science* (1833), highly spoken of by Sir W. Hamilton; *The History of the Philosophy of Mind* (1848), being an account of all metaphysical writers and their works from the earliest times—a work of fine arrangement and wide learning, but inevitably rendered superficial by the vastness of its scope; and a *History of Political Literature* (1855). In 1835 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in Belfast. He also wrote several books of good authority on angling, such as *The Rivers of England and Wales*. He was created Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Jena, in recognition of his philosophic researches.

Blanc, AUGUSTE ALEXANDRE PHILIPPE CHARLES (b. 1813, d. 1882), art critic, elder brother of Louis Blanc, began life as an engraver, but soon turned to journalism and art literature. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed Director of Fine Arts, and held the position till 1852. In 1859 he became editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, and in the revolution of 1870 was again appointed Director of Fine Arts, in which capacity he introduced several reforms into the Salons; but, being denounced by the Conservatives, he shared the fall of M. Thiers in 1873. In 1876 he was elected member of the Academy. Out of his numerous works on art we may mention: *Les Trésors de l'Art à Manchester* (1857), *Grammaire des Arts du Dessin* (1867), and *Voyage de la Haute-*

Égypte, with observations on Egyptian and Arabian art.

Blanc, JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS, always known as LOUIS BLANC (b. 1811, d. 1882), French revolutionist and historian, was born at Madrid, and, on his mother's side, sprang from a Corsican family. At the fall of the Empire the Blanc family returned to France, and, after being educated at the College of Rodez, Louis found himself, in 1830, obliged to support himself by giving mathematical lessons in Paris. In 1832 he went to Arras for two years as private tutor, and there first began to discover his literary power. Returning to Paris, he succeeded, after several disappointments, in obtaining work on the *National*, in which he published his essay on the Eighteenth Century, to prove the superiority of Rousseau to Voltaire as a man and a friend of the people. He also joined the staff of the *Revue Republicaine* till its suppression in 1835, after which he edited the *Bons Sens*, and two years later founded the *Revue du Progrès Politique, Social et Littéraire*. It was in the columns of this paper that he first attracted general notice by the articles afterwards published under the title, *Organisation du Travail*. The work was an eloquent assault upon the laws of competition, individualism, and all the other catchwords of the modern industrial school. In many ways it is a French forerunner of Marx's *Kapital*, though, being an appeal or suggestion, rather than a theory, it makes no pretence to scientific form. It may, however, be regarded as one of the very earliest definite manifestoes of State Socialism as opposed to individual organisation. Louis Blanc was also one of the first to recognise that the mere right to get on if one could, which had been gained by the first revolution, too often meant merely the right to starve. The book has become the storehouse of Socialistic phrase. A short time before the completion of this work Louis Blanc was the victim of the celebrated murderous assault of which his brother had a distinct presentiment, though at the time far distant from the spot. The incident, which suggested to Dumas the plot of the *Corsican Brothers*, was probably due to political enmity aroused by his pamphlet on *Idées Napoléoniennes* (1839). In 1841 he took the Republican world of Paris by storm with his *Histoire de dix Ans* (namely, from 1831 to 1840). It was not a history, but an indictment. It shook the monarchy of July. Every fact that would tell against Louis Philippe and his ministers was sorted out, skilfully grouped, and animated with eloquence. After this Louis Blanc began his *Histoire de la Révolution Française*, the two first volumes of which were published in 1847. But the work was interrupted by the events of the following February. His immense popularity among the working classes at once secured Louis Blanc a place in the Provisional Government. Some expected

that he would at once save society by his organisation of labour, but he contented himself with proposing universal suffrage, abolishing slavery and capital punishment for political crimes, and causing himself to be appointed president of a Government commission for labourers, which held its sittings in the Luxembourg. Here the little man of dwarfish stature and dainty habit, his child-like face glowing with enthusiasm, was listened to by throngs of the working classes of every grade—excited almost past reason by his magnificent, though melodramatic, eloquence. In the middle of March a procession of 200,000 workmen, organised by Blanqui, offered him the Dictatorship in the name of the proletariat and socialism. He refused; but his popularity raised the apprehension of his colleagues and of all owners of property. He was also, perhaps—even then, as so constantly since—identified with the establishment of the National Workshops (*ateliers*), which offered two francs a day to workmen in their employ, and one franc to all who were willing for work but could find none. After four months' trial, the workshops, being found a failure and a public nuisance, were abolished by Cavaignac; but, though the idea was probably derived from Louis Blanc's works, it is certain that he protested against their method, and with Victor Hugo demanded their abolition. Though elected a representative for Paris, his influence was at an end. In the struggle of May between the Communists and the Assembly he was distrusted by both parties, narrowly escaped death, was accused before the Assembly in June for complicity in the outbreak, and again in August, and, being condemned by a large majority on the latter occasion, he fled to Belgium, and thence to England, where he continued to live for more than twenty years. During his exile he was occupied chiefly on his *Histoire de la Révolution Française* (1852–1862), his *Histoire de la Révolution de 1848* (1870) and a large correspondence to the French press, especially to the *Temps*, on English affairs, afterwards collected as *Lettres sur l'Angleterre*. But when, in 1870, he returned to Paris, he was still what Victor Hugo called him, "an apostle of the ideal." Present during the siege, he continued to urge the citizens to unity and to vigorous prosecution of the war to the uttermost. After the capitulation he opposed M. Thiers, and condemned the conclusion of peace with loss of territory. Till the time of his death he was re-elected Deputy for Paris at every election, always voted with the extreme Left, resolutely opposed every attempt to tamper with the Republic, and generally exerted his eloquence on the side of extreme toleration, as in 1879, when he proposed in the Second Chamber the general amnesty brought forward in the Senate by Victor Hugo.

C. Edmond, Louis Blanc.

[H. W. N.]

***Blanchard, EDWARD LAMAN** (b. 1820), journalist and dramatist, has been engaged in literature of several branches from a very early age. Outside the ordinary walks of journalism, his work may be divided into descriptive guides, of which he has published several to various visiting-places of England and Wales; novels, such as *Temple Bar*, and *A Man Without a Destiny*; and dramas, especially the pantomimes at Drury Lane, the texts of which he supplied for several years in succession. Since 1863 he has been on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Blanchet, ALEXANDRE LOUIS PAUL (b. 1819, d. 1867), French specialist on the treatment of the deaf and dumb, devoted himself almost entirely to the study of the organs of sense, and, having induced the Government not to abandon the hope of educating the deaf and dumb and the blind, was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief to the Institution for Deaf Mutes in 1846. He was the author of several works on this subject, such as *La Musique employée chez le Sourd-muet au développement de l'Appareil vocal et de l'Audition*; *Sur la Théorie des Ondes Sonores*, and treatises on the system of education for deaf mutes and the blind.

Blanqui, JÉRÔME ADOLPHE (b. 1798, d. 1854), political economist, born at Nice, studied economy under T. B. Say, and in 1833 was appointed as his successor at the Conservatory of Arts and Trades in Paris. His greatest work was the *History of Political Economy in Europe from the Ancients to the Present Time* (1837). He also wrote a *Summary of the History of Commerce and Industry*, and a *Journey to England* (1824). He was the brother of the revolutionist.

Blanqui, LOUIS AUGUSTE (b. 1805; d. Jan. 1st, 1881), French revolutionist, born at Nice, studied law and medicine in Paris, where he early became implicated in the revolutionary secret societies, and was wounded at the barricade in the outbreak of the Rue St. Denis, in 1827. Three years later, he was decorated for his services in the revolution of July. During the next few years he was engaged in several minor conspiracies, and about 1835 suffered the first of his thirty-seven years of imprisonment. In 1837 he was again in prison for the illegal manufacture of gunpowder, but was released by the amnesty. Having with the help of Barbès and others organised the societies of the *Saisons* and the *Montagnards*, he was captured after the attempted revolution of May, 1839, and condemned to death, but his sentence having been commuted to imprisonment for life, he was subjected to brutal treatment in the dungeons of Mount St. Michel, and had only just been removed to Tours, when the revolution of 1848 set him again at liberty. Hastening to Paris he soon became the most prominent leader of the Socialistic party that opposed

the Provisional Government. In March he organised the demonstration of 200,000 workmen in support of Louis Blanc; in April he led another popular movement, frustrated by Ledru Rollin, and in May headed the mob that burst into the Chamber to demand the restoration of Poland. A fortnight after he was tried for his share in the communistic movements and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Released by the amnesty of 1859, he became again engaged in a secret conspiracy, and in 1861 was once more sentenced for four years, but transferred to a hospital. Early in the war of 1870 he founded his paper of *La Patrie en Danger*, advocating the establishment of communal government, secularisation of churches, community of property, and other kindred measures. After the news of the fall of Metz, he became one of the prime movers in the conspiracy against the Government of Defence that culminated in the outbreak of Oct. 31. Though arrested next day he succeeded in making his escape, and continued his paper till December, when it failed for want of funds. On the capitulation he quitted Paris, but was returned as member of the Commune in March, being at that time under sentence of death by default. Arrested by order of M. Thiers during his absence from Paris, whilst the power of the Commune was at its height, he was imprisoned for four months on the coast of Brittany, and at length brought to trial at Versailles. The trial began in February, 1872, and though Blanqui conducted his defence with great skill and resolution, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Saved by ill-health from transportation to New Caledonia, he was finally confined at Clairvaux, and about this time published his fantastic speculations on *Eternité dans les Astres*. During his imprisonment his name was often proposed to the electors of Paris and Marseilles, but without success, though there was a strong feeling against the Government amongst Radical sections for his exclusion from the amnesty. At length in 1879 he was returned by a division of Bordeaux, but the election was annulled, and though released from prison a short time afterwards he was still ineligible for the Chamber, and was in fact defeated on a second attempt in Bordeaux. Though his power and voice had failed, and his influence belonged to the past, he still continued to agitate for his ideal, and it was on leaving a Socialist meeting that he was seized by the apoplexy that three days later left him dead in the obscure and lonely lodgings where the typical revolutionist of this century's movement for the redemption of the Fourth Estate had hidden even from his friends.

L. Combes, *Portraits Révolutionnaires*.

Bleek, WILHELM (d. 1875), philologist, of German origin, and cousin to Professor

Haeckel, began to apply himself to the study of South African languages about the year 1848, and had published two German works on their comparative philology, when, in 1854, he sought an opportunity of visiting the most primitive nations, by accompanying an English expedition to Jehadda and the Niger, but was obliged to turn back from ill-health. Next year he accompanied Colenso to Natal, and was with him eighteen months, when he went to Cape Town, where Sir George Grey had begun his celebrated ethnological collections. On Sir George's removal to New Zealand, in 1861, Dr. Bleek was appointed keeper of the Grey Library, and continued his investigations of the human races most nearly allied to the apes in language and expression. His most important works are: *The Languages of Western and Southern Africa* (1856); *The Library of Sir George Grey* (1858-59); *Reynard the Fox in South Africa*; *Hottentot Fables and Tales* (1864); and *A Comparative Grammar of South African Languages*; *Phonology* (1862.)

Haeckel's Preface to Bleek, *Ueber den Ursprung der Sprache* (1868.)

Blessington, MARGARET, COUNTESS OF (b. 1789, d. 1849), novelist and writer, was the author of *The Idler in France*, *The Idler in Italy*, *Conversations with Lord Byron*, *Victims of Society*, *The Lottery of Life*, etc. Lady Blessington's novels are essentially *romans de société*, and she describes with grace and truth the characters of the men and women of the world in which she moved. Her books show much keenness of observation, and have a vein of quiet satire; she does not aim at any startling originality of plot, nor attempt to describe the deeper and more stormy passions of human nature. Lady Blessington was an intimate friend of Lord Byron, who has addressed several poems to her, and in his *Diary and Letters*, alludes often to her charms both of mind and person. Her house at Kensington Gate was the constant resort of the distinguished men of every country. She was twice married, being left a widow for the second time by the death of Lord Blessington in 1829.

Bligh, WILLIAM (b. 1753, d. 1817), English naval officer, was commander of the ship *Bounty*. During a voyage to Jamaica the crew mutinied, and turned their captain and eighteen other men adrift upon a launch (1789). They reached the island of Timor, after three months of terrible suffering, and landed in England in the following year. Bligh's *Narrative of the Mutiny on Board H.M.S. Bounty* excited much interest at the time of its publication, and was the origin of Lord Byron's *Island*. He was afterwards appointed Governor of New South Wales, but continued in office only two years, being sent back to England on account of his tyrannical government.

* **Blind, KARL** (b. 1826), German revolutionist and journalist, born at Mannheim, began to circulate revolutionary propaganda and organise revolutionary societies whilst still a student at Heidelberg and Bonn. In 1847 he underwent a short imprisonment for a pamphlet entitled *German Hunger and German Princes*, but the case was not allowed to come to trial. In 1848 he played a prominent part in the revolutionary movements in several of the Rhenish towns, beginning with Karlsruhe, where he was arrested for high treason, but liberated owing to the popular success. After making eloquent speeches at Frankfurt, and being wounded in street riots, he was proscribed for his share in Hecker's rising, and took refuge in Alsace, whence he was sent in chains to Switzerland by General Cavaignac, on the false charge of participation in the Paris Insurrection of June. He next co-operated with Struve in organising the second revolution of the Black Forest, but after fighting on the barricades at Staufen, was captured and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, narrowly escaping execution. Next year he was liberated by another popular rising, and sent on a diplomatic mission to Louis Napoleon, but was unlawfully arrested, and being banished from France and unable to return to Germany, he retired to Belgium with his wife, who had also suffered in the revolutionary cause. After a time he was forced to remove to England, and has since occupied himself almost entirely in promoting the freedom and unity of the German people, by articles in journals and magazines, pamphlets, biographies of leading Republicans such as Freiligrath, Ledru Rollin, and Deak, works on German legends and mythology such as *Fire-burial among our Germanic Forefathers*, *The Siegfried Tale*, etc., and propaganda of all kinds. In opposition both to anarchists and internationalists, he aims at a national socialism and German unity, and strongly supported the movements of 1864 and 1870, though never relenting in his denunciations of the Emperor, his ministers, and their whole policy. His son-in-law, Lionel Cohen, committed suicide in prison, having been arrested in Berlin for the attempt on Bismarck in May, 1866.

Blomfield, CHARLES JAMES, D.D., Bishop of London (b. 1786, d. 1857), was a native of Bury St. Edmunds, and after a brilliant career at Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected a fellow of that establishment in 1809. During the next few years he published editions of several of the plays of *Æschylus*, and an edition of *Callimachus*, and in conjunction with Monk published the *Post-humous Tracts of Porson* and the *Adversaria Porsoni*, and at the same time worked actively as a parish priest. In 1819 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and in 1822

Archdeacon of Colchester. In 1824 he was appointed Bishop of Chester, and in 1828 he was raised to the Bishopric of London, an appointment he resigned in the year before his death. During the later years of his office he was perhaps the most prominent of the English bishops, and devoted himself especially to the extension of the Church in the colonies. He was also extremely energetic in the agitation for the erection of new churches, and under his episcopacy more churches were built in London than under any bishop since the Reformation.

A. Blomfield, *Memoirs of C. J. Blomfield, D.D.*

* **Blomfield, ARTHUR WILLIAM** (b. 1829), architect, the fourth son of Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, was born at Fulham Palace, and educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. As an architect he is well known, as well for the excellence of his restorations as for the originality of his designs. Of his more important undertakings we may mention the following: the church at Privett; St. Saviour's, Oxford Street (1871); the Whitgift Hospital School, Croydon; the new buildings for Shrewsbury School (1881); the chapel at Haileybury College; the restoration of Wilton Road Church; and of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, which is justly regarded as his masterpiece.

Blücher, GERHARD LEBERRECHT VON, Field-Marshal of Prussia (b. at Rostock, in Sweden, 1742, d. 1819), entered the Swedish service in 1756, and eventually that of Prussia, but, dissatisfied with it, he retired to Silesia, where he became a farmer. He rejoined the army, as major in the Black Hussars, on the accession of Frederick William III., and after being present in many general actions, became major-general in 1793. He commanded the cavalry at the action of Jena, in 1802, and made a brilliant retreat with the remains of his force to Lübeck, where he surrendered from want of provisions and ammunition. On being exchanged, he was again employed at Berlin and Königsberg. Blücher was profoundly moved by the uprising of Spain against Napoleon. "What those Spaniards can do" he wrote, "we can do," and set himself to work with Scharnhorst to reform the Prussian military system. When hostilities recommenced in 1813, he obtained the independent command of the army in Silesia. He defeated Marshal Macdonald at the Katzbach, on Aug. 26th, 1813, commanded the centre at Leipzig, and directed the pursuit of the French until they crossed the Rhine, and fought through the campaign of 1814. He was more than once out-generalled by Napoleon, but was not slow to profit by the Emperor's great blunder in leaving open the road to Paris. He entered the capital in command of the right of the allied armies,

and was with difficulty prevented from retaliating on the French by blowing up the bridge of Jena. The story of his looking down upon London from the dome of St. Paul's, and sighing, "It would make good plunder," is fairly authentic. In 1815 he commanded the Prussian army in chief, and formed with it the left of the allied cantonments along the Sambre, when Napoleon advanced from Paris. He fought a stubborn action at Ligny on the 16th June, and retreated in good order to Wavre, whence, leaving a rear guard to detain and check Grouchy, who was sent in pursuit, he moved to the assistance of Wellington at Waterloo. His troops were in presence of the French at an early hour in the day, but the bulk of the Prussian army did not debouch from Fricheumont until late in the afternoon, when they developed their entire strength on the right and right rear of the enemy. Nevertheless, his untiring energy throughout the day had detained the mass of the French reserves to keep his gradually increasing strength back, and at the crucial moment of the battle and his advance, compelled the rout of the enemy. Blücher met Wellington at the Maison du Roi, a farm on the Genappes road, and continued the pursuit of the French to the Sambre. He again entered Paris with the allied armies, but soon retired to his Silesian estate at Kirschowitz, where he died in 1819. He had been created Prince of Wahlstadt for his services. "Marshal Forwards" was not himself a great tactician; he won his victories, as he said, by his own rashness, the prudence of his staff, and by the grace of God. For the rest, he was a man of rough-hewn integrity, faithful in her darkest hour to the country of his adoption.

There are *Lives* of Blücher by Forster, Pixton, Varnhagen von Ense, and W. Burckhardt. See also C. A. Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vol. I. [C. C. K.]

Blumenbach, JOHANN FRIEDRICH (b. 1752, d. 1840), a German ethnologist, was born at Gotha. His love of science is said to have been kindled, at the age of ten, by the sight of a human skeleton in the house of a physician, the friend of his father. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Göttingen in 1775, and next year was appointed assistant professor of medicine, and keeper of the cabinet of natural history, and, in 1778, full professor. Blumenbach became extensively known through his *Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie* (which has been translated into English and other languages), and was the first to place comparative anatomy on a truly scientific base. He made a wonderfully complete collection of human skulls, which was purchased before his death by the Government, and is now in the Museum of Göttingen. The ethnological division of mankind into five races was first proposed by him, and among his more im-

portant works is the *Collectio Craniorum*, fully illustrated. Blumenbach counted among his pupils Hufeland and the two Humboldts. He was made physician to the royal family of Hanover in 1816, and in 1821 Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order.

C. F. Marx, *Zum Andenken an J. F. Blumenbach*.

***Blumenthal, JACOB** (b. 1829), the celebrated pianist, a pupil of Herz, came to London in 1848, and was appointed pianist to the Queen, and soon obtained a large and influential connection as a teacher of music. He has composed a great number of brilliant and pretty drawing-room pieces, and many songs, among which *The Message*; *My Queen*; and *The Requital*, have attained wide popularity. His pianoforte trio Op. 26, composed for one of his annual concerts in London, is perhaps his greatest work, showing more depth of musical feeling than is generally to be met with in his compositions.

***Blumenthal, LEONARD VON** (b. 1810), Prussian general, born at Schwedt-on-Oder, was educated from childhood in the Prussian military schools, and having served in the Rhine Provinces, joined the topographical division of the general staff in 1846. Having taken part in repressing the Berlin riots of 1848, he was, in the following year, elevated to the rank of captain in the general staff, and as such, served with great distinction in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and at the end of the war was sent on two special missions to England in 1850, an office for which he was again chosen on several other occasions, as in 1861, when he accompanied General von Bonin. Meantime, he had risen to the rank of colonel, and on the outbreak of the Danish war in 1863, was appointed chief of the general staff, and in the following year created major-general, for his splendid services in the war, especially at Missunde, and the celebrated passage to the island of Alsens. During the Austrian war he was chief of the general staff of the Second Army, under command of the Crown Prince, and was decorated with the "Oak Leaf" for his services at Sadowa, and during the manoeuvres that followed. During the Franco-German war he was again chief of the general staff under the Crown Prince, now in command of the Third Army, and contributed largely to the victory of Sedan, and to the successful investment of Paris and the operations against the army of the Loire. In 1871 he came to England as German representative to witness the manoeuvres at Cobham. He is in command of the Fourth Army Corps at Magdeburg.

Böckh, AUGUST (b. 1785, d. 1867), a distinguished archaeologist and philologist, was born at Karlsruhe. He studied at Halle under the celebrated Wolf, Schleiermacher, and others, and was appointed, in 1811,

professor of eloquence and the Greek language in the University of Berlin. Böckh's lectures and written works marked a new era in the history of archaeology and philology; his aim was to reproduce, by these studies, the whole social and political condition of the peoples of the past, and to breathe life into the dry bones. His edition of Pindar shows deep learning and careful research; Greek metres interested him especially, and after spending the day examining manuscripts he would sit at the piano till late at night working out the musical rhythm of the Pindaric lines. His work on the *Political Economy of the Athenians* ranks in its kind as high as Winckelmann's *History of Ancient Art*. He wrote besides *Metrological Investigations Concerning the Weights, Coins, and Measures of Antiquity*; *Dissertation on the Silver Mines of Laurium in Attica*, and many other treatises. His *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum* he left unfinished.

***Böcklin**, ARNOLD (b. 1827), Swiss artist, born at Basel, began first to study art in Düsseldorf, 1846, but escaping from the sentimentality of the Düsseldorf school, went for a time to Belgium and next to Paris, where he was present during the revolution of 1848, the events of which perhaps increased in him a natural tendency to the strange and horrible. After a short sojourn at Basel, he reached Rome in 1850, and for some years continued to study the nature of Italian landscape as well as the masters of antiquity, but was at length driven back to Germany by want. About 1857 he was introduced by Paul Heyse to Count Schack, in whose gallery at Munich some of the best of Böcklin's work is now to be seen. In 1858 he was summoned to Weimar as one of the directors of the School of Art, and during this period he produced the *Castle by the Sea*, *Surprised by Pirates*, and *Diana's Chase*, now in Basel. In 1861 he returned to Rome, and though in many ways this was the time of his highest productivity, he so alarmed the self-complacency of the public by his originality and occasional extravagance, that his increasing reputation for genius again could not save him from destitution. Commissioned to paint the frescoes in the museum at Basel, he returned to his native city, but only to find fresh disappointment and ignorant opposition. During this period he produced his great picture of the murderer, for whom three Furies are lurking at the corner of the bridge by which he must cross. Leaving Basel in 1871 he settled for a time in Munich, where he painted a portrait of himself listening to Death, who plays a viol. In 1876 he again went to Italy, and has resided for some years in Florence. He has undoubtedly the most original and forcible genius that German art of this century has produced. As one of the highest examples of the romantic spirit

playing on classic subject, of tragedy made more terrible by humour, and delight overshadowed by fear and longing, at one time he seems to approach Blake in his poetry of allegory, at another Rossetti, and again he borders on the utmost realism of the modern schools.

For an elaborate criticism of Böcklin's great picture, *Die Gefilde der Seligen*, see Hauck; and for the painter's personal history compare Pecht, *Deutsche Künstler des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*, vol. ii. [H. W. N.]

Bode, JOHANN ELERT (b. 1747, d. 1826), a distinguished astronomer, was born in Hamburg. At the early age of twenty-one he published his *Introduction to the Knowledge of the Starry Heavens*, and shortly after discovered a comet, the first one having a short period. He is credited with having discovered a law of the planetary system concerning the distances of the planets from each other, called *Bode's Law*. He was invited to Berlin by Frederick the Great, and became a member of the Academy of Science, and the editor of the *Astronomical Annual of Berlin*. Among his chief works is *Uranographia*, or the *Great Celestial Atlas*, in which twelve thousand stars were added to those catalogued previously.

Bodenstedt, FREDERICK MARTIN (b. 1819), poet and author, was born in the kingdom of Hanover. He was destined by his father to commercial pursuits and passed some years in a merchant's office. In 1840, however, he went to Moscow as tutor in the family of Prince Galitzin. He remained about four years with the prince, studying the Russian language and literature, and translating into German the poems of Kaslow, Puschkkin, and Lermontow, which he published in 1843. He subsequently resided as a schoolmaster in Tiflis, and having undertaken extensive travels in Turkey, Greece, and Asia Minor, he wrote an account of his experience in these countries in *A Thousand and One Days in the East* (1850), a book which was received with great enthusiasm, owing much of its popularity to the Oriental songs, which are interwoven with the descriptions of the people and countries of the East. The following year he published his *Songs of Mirza-Schaffy*, which he gave out to be translations, though there can be little doubt that the songs were written, not by the Sage of Tartary, but issued fresh from the heart of the German poet, impregnated with the fire and passion of the East. His translations from the Russian of Puschkkin and Lermontow, and of Shakespeare's sonnets and *King Lear*, are worthy of praise. He has also written some epic poems, *Ada die Leaghierin*, *Andreas und Marfa*, *Der Edelfalke*, and *Nino*, several volumes of lyrical poetry and some novels. Bodenstedt was appointed by King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, professor of the Slav languages and literature in the University of Munich.

* **Bodichon**, BARBARA, water - colour painter (b. 1827), whose maiden name was Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Smith, who was many years M.P. for Norwich, in 1855-6 commenced a movement which ultimately secured to married women their own property and earnings, under the Married Women's Property Act. She also established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In 1857 she married Eugène Bodichon, M.D., Republican and able writer, and removed with him to Algeria, where she resided many years. Madame Bodichon, by her gift of £1,000, was mainly instrumental in founding Girton College, Cambridge. She is best known, however, to the world by her water-colour paintings, which are varied in subject and remarkably bold, and even original in treatment. Her *Cornfield after a Storm* was praised by Mr. Ruskin. Her works have been frequently exhibited both in London and Paris.

* **Boehm**, JOSEPH EDGAR, R.A., sculptor (b. 1834), was born in Vienna, of Hungarian parents. His father was Director of the Austrian Mint. The son's education commenced in Vienna, and was continued in England from 1848 to 1851. Since 1862 he has been settled in England. He carried off the first Imperial prize at Vienna in 1856, and he was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1875, and an Associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1878; in 1881 Sculptor in Ordinary to the Queen; and a full Academician in 1882. In the same year he was awarded the gold medal at the Vienna Art Exhibition, and among his numerous works may be mentioned that of the *Queen*, for Windsor Castle (1869), of *John Bunyan* (1872), of *Sir John Burgoyne*, in Waterloo Place (1875). The statue of *Lord John Russell* in Westminster Hall is by him; as are those of the *Princess Alice* at Frogmore, of the *Prince Imperial* in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and of *Lord Lawrence* in Waterloo Place. In the gardens of the Thames Embankment is his statue of *William Tyndal*; in that of the Chelsea Embankment, his statue of *Thomas Carlyle*. The Devonshire Hero, *Sir Thomas Drake*, was perpetuated by him in 1883, and the monument is erected at Tavistock. He was selected by Government to execute the new equestrian statue of the *Duke of Wellington* for Hyde Park Corner. Their choice was justified by the admirable spirit of Mr. Boehm's equestrian subjects, notably his *St. George* and the *Dragon* in the Academy of 1885.

Bogardus, JAMES (b. 1800, d. 1874), mechanician, born in Catskill, New York, began life as a watchmaker and engraver on metal, and in early manhood invented two new descriptions of clock, but his first really important invention was the "Ring Flyer," for cotton-spinning, in 1828. After this,

various inventions, in almost every department of mechanics, succeeded each other with rapidity. The following may be mentioned: the eccentric mill in 1829; the dry gas-meter, invented in 1832 and greatly improved in 1836; several engraving machines, and machines for transferring bank-note plates, between 1831 and 1840; a machine for pressing glass, and another for cutting india-rubber into fine shreds; a dynamometer for measuring the speed of machines in motion, 1848; and a pyrometer that measures heat with the utmost exactitude. In 1847 he constructed his factory in New York, entirely of iron, this being the first cast-iron building erected in the States.

Bohn, HENRY GEORGE, F.S.A. (d. 1884), bookseller and publisher, was of German extraction. He was early engaged in the book trade, as traveller to his father, whose business he developed. He is chiefly known as the publisher of translations: for instance, those of the classics, few of which are of real merit, of French memoirs, and of old English chronicles. His *Standard Library* consists of one hundred and thirty volumes, and, together with his *Scientific Library*, made accessible many works that were before extremely difficult to obtain. His *Guinea Catalogue* describes 300,000 volumes. Bohn's sincere attempt to popularise the works of established worth of every age has met with much greater success now than his business has passed into other hands than it did at first. He was also the author of some translations from the German, and of a dictionary of quotations and collected works of art.

Boieldieu, FRANÇOIS ADRIEN (b. 1776, d. 1834), French composer, born at Rouen, received his first musical instruction from Broche, the organist of the cathedral. The history of his early life is obscure and uncertain, though it is known that he produced one or two comic operas whilst still in Rouen, besides several of his best ballads and songs, and that he arrived in Paris in or before 1796, in which year he produced his first marked success, a one-act opera entitled, *La Dot de Suzette*. This was followed in 1798 by *Zoraimé et Zulnare*, a still further advance, and in 1800 by *Le Calife de Bagdad*, the crowning effort of this period in his artistic development. It was received with enthusiastic applause, was repeated seven hundred times, and is still occasionally seen in smaller theatres, the overture being also popular in concert programmes. After this the composer is said to have taken a long course of lessons from Cherubini, and his next work, *Ma Tante Aurore* (1803) marks a distinct epoch, not only in the composer's art, but in the history of comic opera. Soon after its production the composer suddenly quitted Paris for St. Petersburg. The following eight years of Russian exile are a blank as far as his art is

concerned. In 1811 he returned to Paris, and in the following year *Jean de Paris*, the second in greatness of all his compositions, saw the light. Its wealth of melody, its humour, and delicacy of tone have secured it a permanent place on the operatic stage. It was followed by a number of minor works, of which *Le Chaperon Rouge* (1818) alone deserves mention; till at length, in 1825, his masterpiece, *La Dame Blanche*, took the musicians and public of Paris by storm. This opera has been called the French *Freischütz*. The plot is founded on a mixture of *The Monastery* and *Guy Rannier*, but all that is Scotch in the music has been adapted to the French ear till it almost escapes recognition. With melancholy resignation the composer recognised that he had in this opera reached the height of his power, and that any further effort could only show decline; and so it proved. His next and last opera, *Les Deux Nuits* (1829), was a failure, partly owing to the dulness of the libretto. He produced no more. The revolution of 1830 deprived him of his pension, and he was only saved from penury by the generous recommendation of M. Thiers. His son, ADRIEN BOIELDIEU (b. 1816), by his second wife, Philis, a singer, was born eleven years before their marriage, and has attained considerable reputation as an operatic composer, though heavily weighted by his father's fame. Of his works may be mentioned *Le Bouquet de l'Infante* (1847), *La Fille Invisible* (1854), and *La Haine du Roi* (1875).

* **Boker**, GEORGE HENRY (b. 1824), American poet, born in Philadelphia, studied law, but early devoted himself to literature, his first published volume being *The Lesson of Life, and other Poems* (1847), followed next year by *Calaynos*, a tragedy treating of the hostility between the Spaniards and Moorish races. Though in blank verse, it was written with a view to the modern stage, and was even produced with some success at Sadler's Wells, in London (1849). A second tragedy of *Anne Boleyn* shortly afterwards was also acted in public. In 1856 he published his collected *Plays and Poems*, containing, besides the above, a tragedy on *Francesca da Rimini*, some comedies, ballads, sonnets, etc. After 1861 he was for ten years secretary to the Union League, Philadelphia, and did much to uphold the cause of union during the Civil War, especially by his volume of *Poems of the War* (1864), containing many of his most justly popular verses. The poems are chiefly rough ballads, recounting various incidents in the war, but they contain also the *Ode to America* (1862), the opening stanza of which is perhaps the truest poetry that the author has written. *Königsmark, and other Poems*, appeared in 1869, and two years later Mr. Boker was sent as minister to Constantinople, but returned to Philadelphia in 1879. In 1882 he published the *Book of the Dead*, an

elegy in a hundred and seven cantos, closely following the manner of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

Bolívar, SIMÓN (b. 1783, d. 1830), the "Liberator of South America," was born at Caracas, Venezuela, but spent much of his youth in Madrid, Paris, and other cities of Southern Europe. In 1809 he visited the United States, and on his return to Venezuela attached himself to the party of independence. The war began in 1812 with the advance of the Spanish general, Monteverde, and continued with varying fortune for many years. In 1814 Bolívar was for a time compelled to seek refuge in Jamaica, but in 1819, by a series of skilful manœuvres, and the decisive victory of Boyacá, he obtained possession of Bogotá and all New Granada. In the same year he combined New Granada and Venezuela into one republic of Colombia, and in 1821 he finally broke the power of Spain in these regions by the great victory of Carabobo. He next determined to effect the independence of Peru and Ecuador, and, after an almost uninterrupted series of triumphs, the war of liberation was successfully terminated in 1825, Upper Peru being created a separate Republic under the title of Bolivia. The remaining years of Bolívar's life were embittered by the envious suspicions of theoretic Republicans and others, who had no belief in the possibility of honour and virtue. His position as President of Colombia exposed him to the charge of seeking to establish a tyranny. His ambition was compared to Napoleon's; yet his offer to retire into private life was not accepted. In 1828 the supreme power in Colombia was confirmed to him, and he retained it to the end. Since his death the States that distrusted him have learnt to honour his memory as that of a patriot above corruption, the founder of liberty, and the administrator of justice.

Ducoudray-Holstein, *Mémoires de Bolívar*.

Bonald, LOUIS GABRIEL AMBROISE, VICOMTE DE (b. 1754, d. 1840), politician and social philosopher, began life in the army, but at the outbreak of the revolution retired to Heidelberg, where he published his first important work, *Théorie du Pouvoir Politique et Religieux*, in which his characteristic or reactionary views are so pronounced, that the Directory forbade the sale of the book in France. At the coronation of Napoleon he returned to Paris, and was associated with Châteaubriand in the *Mercur* (1806). In 1802 he had published his only work of permanent importance, the *Législation Primitive*. After enjoying a Government appointment under the Empire, he was returned to the Chamber on the Bourbon restoration, and became a strenuous supporter of the most reactionary proposals of the extreme Right. Created a peer of France, he was deprived of the title at the revolution of 1830,

and retired into private life. His so-called philosophic system, as set forth in numerous works, depending, as it does, on strange theories as to the divine origin and importance of language, and the mystic universality of cause, means, and effect, is rather fantastic than profound.

Bonald, Louis Jacques Maurice de (b. 1787, d. 1870), Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons, fourth son of the above, was ordained in 1811, and after the Bourbon restoration was employed on a difficult mission to Rome. In 1817 he became Grand Vicar and Archdeacon of Chartres, by nomination of the bishop, and attained a high reputation for eloquence, which in 1823 caused his elevation to the Bishopric of Puy. After holding this position till 1839, he was transferred to the Archbishopric of Lyons, and created Cardinal in 1841. Jealous above all for the rights of the Church, he made her advancement the one leading principle in his numerous polemics and apparent inconsistencies. Having protested vehemently against M. Dupin's *Manual of Ecclesiastical Right*, as subversive of the ancient Church government and true liberties, and having opposed the projected law of secondary education in 1847, he nevertheless was one of the first to welcome the revolution of 1848, ordaining a solemn form of service for the fallen liberators, and instructing his clergy that "the republican flag is the true champion of religion." Immediately afterwards he found himself brought into collision with the Government by Arago's decree for the dissolution of religious communities. After Dec., 1851, he sat in the senate by his right as cardinal.

Bonapartes, THE, the brothers of the great Napoleon, were the children of Carlo Maria Bonaparte (b. 1746, d. 1785), a Corsican lawyer, and adherent of Paoli, and of Letizia Ramolino (b. 1750, d. 1836). The mother was celebrated for her beauty, and shared with her husband the dangers of Paoli's rebellion. Napoleon always paid high honour to her character and elevation of soul. After he became Emperor, she received the title of Madame Mère, and resided at Paris until Waterloo, when she retired to end her days at Rome. Of her children, the following figure prominently in history:—

(1) **JOSEPH** (b. 1768, d. 1844), the eldest son, was educated with his brother Napoleon at Autun, and after studying law at the University of Paris, practised as an advocate in Bastia. Expelled with his family by the ungrateful partisans of Paoli, he emigrated to Marseilles, and there married Julie Clary, the daughter of a merchant. When his brother became general of the army of Italy, Joseph was commissary-general, and in 1797 was sent as ambassador to the Pope. His diplomatic skill, which was very great, was of service in

negotiating the treaties of Luneville in 1801, and of Amiens in 1803. From 1806 and onwards, however, he was compelled by the inexorable ambition of Napoleon to cut a somewhat ludicrous figure, despite sound common sense and generous sympathies. Ordered, much against his will, to accept the throne of Naples, he found himself thwarted at every turn by his brother in his efforts to introduce reforms, and confronted also by numerous insurrections. Joseph was still worse off when, in 1808, he was compelled to accept the throne of Spain. A mere non-entity in the hands of the great marshals, he was opposed to the first really national resistance that the Continent was able to offer to the Napoleonic Empire. Thrice driven from Madrid, he attempted in vain to abdicate, and lingered in Spain until the battle of Vittoria, in 1813, put an end to his phantom royalty. During the great struggle of 1814, he acted as lieutenant-general of the Empire, and when Napoleon, by a false move, allowed the Allies to march upon Paris, it was his painful duty to order Marmont to surrender, and to suffer, in consequence, much opprobrium. He emigrated to America, and lived near Philadelphia for many years, under the title of Count de Survilliers. In 1832 he visited England, and in 1841 went to Florence, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Du Cassé, *Mémoires et Correspondance du Roi Joseph*.

(2) **NAPOLEON**. [NAPOLEON I.]

(3) **LUCIEN** (b. 1775, d. 1840), the ablest of Napoleon's brothers, after the emigration of the family to France, obtained employment in the commissariat at S. Maximin, where he married a poor girl, Christine Boyer. In 1795 he was made commissary to the Army of the North. Elected to the Council of the Five Hundred in 1798, he soon became conspicuous for his abilities, and on the return of Napoleon from Egypt, as president of the Five Hundred, Lucien aided him in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, which destroyed the Directory. Soon afterwards, however, he fell under Napoleon's displeasure, and was sent into honourable exile as ambassador to Spain. His marriage with the beautiful Mme. Joubertson still further offended the First Consul, and he retired to Italy, where he lived in literary ease. After the peace of Tilsit, Napoleon offered him a kingdom, but he refused, and withdrew from Rome to Canino, where he resided, with the title of Prince of Canino. He embarked for the United States in 1810, was captured during the voyage by an English cruiser, and detained in England until 1814. During the Hundred Days he was reconciled to his brother, and ably assisted him in that last great struggle. It was by his advice that Napoleon abdicated in favour of his son. He passed the remainder of his life in Italy, surrounded by his family. His

great epic, *Charlemagne*, is not of any literary excellence; nevertheless, he was a man of much culture.

Mémoires de Lucien Bonaparte (incomplete); Forchhammer, *Denkrede auf den Fürsten von Canino*.

(4) MARIE ANNE ELISA (b. 1777, d. 1820) married in 1797 Felix Baccioli, a captain in the French army. In 1805 Lucca and Piombino were erected into a principality by Napoleon, and bestowed on Elisa, who administered them with great ability. In 1809 she became Grand-Duchess of Tuscany. She died near Trieste.

(5) LOUIS, the father of Napoleon III. (b. 1778, d. 1846), received a military education, and fought under his brother in the Italian and Egyptian campaigns. In 1802 he was compelled to marry Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine, but the union proved extremely unhappy. In 1806 he was forced by the Emperor to assume the title of King of Holland, and made an earnest attempt to rule as a national sovereign. This, of course, brought him into collision with his brother, and his attempts to evade the Continental system, together with a lukewarmness in military support, resulted in a bitter quarrel between the two in 1809, and Louis' temporary imprisonment. In 1810 he abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Napoleon Louis, but the arrangement was disregarded, and Holland was annexed to France. During the remainder of his life he lived chiefly at Rome. The death of his elder son, Napoleon Louis, in 1831, and the ignominious failures of Louis Napoleon's first attempts to grasp the Imperial crown, were severe blows to him. He was the author of several works, among which may be noticed *Documents Historiques et Réflexions sur le Gouvernement de la Hollande*.

Mémoires de la Cour de Louis Napoléon (1848), and Wouters' *Les Bonapartes depuis 1815*, which may be consulted for all the brothers.

(6) MARIE PAULINE (b. 1780, d. 1861) is chiefly memorable as being Napoleon's favourite sister, as sharing his exile at Elba, and offering to join him at St. Helena. She hated the Empress Maria Louisa, and was banished from court in consequence, in 1810. With her husband, Prince Borghese, her relations were not happy. Her beauty was immortalised by the chisel of Canova as *Venus Victrix*.

(7) CAROLINE MARIE ANNONCIADÉ (b. 1782, d. 1839) married Murat in 1800, and shared that adventurer's numerous vicissitudes. [MURAT.]

(8) JÉRÔME (b. 1784, d. 1860) entered the army, and served in the West Indies. The English cruisers making a return to France a hazardous experiment, he went to the United States, and married the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant. Napoleon, in high dudgeon, annulled the marriage, and Jérôme basely put away his wife. In 1806 he was made King of West-

phalia, and married a daughter of the King of Württemberg. During the Russian campaign his want of success brought him under the displeasure of the Emperor; nevertheless, he commanded a division at Waterloo. He resided as an exile at Trieste and Rome until 1847, when he returned to France. In 1850 he became Marshal of France and Governor of the Invalides.

Du Casse, *Mémoires du Roi Jérôme*.

Of the second generation, Napoleon III., the son of Louis, and Prince Napoleon, the son of Jérôme, are treated under NAPOLEON. It remains, therefore, to notice the sons of Lucien.

(1) CHARLES LUCIEN JULES (b. 1803, d. 1857), an eminent naturalist, was born in Paris. In 1822 he married his cousin Zenaïde, the daughter of Joseph, and soon afterwards went to America, where he lived near Philadelphia, and devoted himself to ornithology. His valuable work, *American Ornithology* (1825-33), was complementary to Wilson's monumental work on birds. A fine *Iconografia della Fauna Italica* ("Illustrations of the Italian Fauna"), published 1832-41, added to his reputation. In 1840 he succeeded to his father's title, and after some spasmodic attempts to interfere in politics, notably at Rome in 1848 on behalf of the Republican cause, he settled quietly at Paris. One of his sons, *Lucien (b. 1828), is a cardinal in the Church of Rome.

(2) *LOUIS LUCIEN (b. 1813), also of a studious disposition, made an ineffectual attempt in 1848 to take part in French political life as deputy for Corsica, and after 1852 he sat for some time as a senator. In 1860 he was created Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A distinguished philologist, he has amused himself with translating the *Song of Solomon* into various English and Italian dialects, and has studied especially the Basque language. His works are, as a rule, privately printed, and embrace nearly all the European languages. In 1884 he was given a pension from the English Civil List.

(3) PIERRE (b. 1815, d. 1881), the *mauvais sujet* of the family, spent his turbulent career chiefly in Italy, America, and France. The scandals connected with his name were a great source of annoyance to his cousin, Napoleon III., during the last years of the Second Empire. They culminated in the death of a journalist, Victor Noir, in 1870, shot by the prince while the preliminaries of a duel were under discussion. Pierre was acquitted, but ordered to pay a large fine to the Noir family. The rest of his life was spent in England.

See also Bingham's *Marriages of the Bonapartes*. [L. C. S.]

* BOND, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, LL.D. (b. 1815), the principal librarian of the British Museum, the son of a clergyman at Hanwell, was educated partly at home, and afterwards at the Merchant Taylors' School. In 1832 he was appointed to a post under

the Record Commissioners, and in 1838 entered the department of manuscripts in the British Museum, of which he became assistant keeper in 1854, and keeper in 1866. During his twelve years' reign over the MSS., Mr. Bond brought his department into a very high state of efficiency, published numerous catalogues of additions to the collections, designed and partly carried out a class catalogue of the highest utility, and worked his staff with a firm, just hand that educed excellent results. He also, associated with his assistant-keeper, Mr. E. M. Thompson, founded the Palæographical Society, and edited its valuable series of *Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts*. Mr. Bond has also edited Giles Fletcher's *Russia* for the Hakluyt Society (1856), the *Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings* for the Government (1859-61), and the *Chronica Monasterii de Melsá* for the Rolls Series (1858), and he has contributed various papers to antiquarian societies. His report on the age of the MS. called the *Utrecht Psalter* is a classical authority. In 1878 he was appointed principal librarian of the British Museum, in succession to Mr. J. Winter Jones, and in the following year he was presented with the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge. As principal librarian, Mr. Bond has inaugurated various reforms: opened the closed portions of the Museum, encouraged lectures by outsiders of all kinds, transferred the natural history collections to South Kensington, built new and commodious rooms for the manuscripts, developed the usefulness and convenience of the reading-room, removed the restrictions on "infant" visitors to the Museum, and introduced various changes into the system of promotion and salaries.

Bond, WILLIAM CRANCH (b. 1789, d. 1859), American astronomer, born at Portland, Maine, began life as a watchmaker, but turned his attention to astronomy, after an eclipse in 1806. In 1838 he was appointed by the Government to undertake the astronomical observations in connection with the exploring expedition to the South Seas, under Captain Wilkes. Two years later, he was made director of the observatory at Harvard University. He is chiefly notable for his observations on Saturn, his discovery of a satellite to Neptune, and as being perhaps the very first astronomer to attempt the experiment of celestial photography.

* **Bonheur, ROSA** (b. 1822), French animal painter, is a native of Bordeaux. All the elements of her art she derived from her father, who was a painter of some note. The family came to Paris, and as her art-nature developed itself she was sent to study at the Louvre. Her first original picture, *Rabbits*, was exhibited in the Salon of 1840, and her first great success was in the following

year, with *Sheep and Goats*. These were followed by a succession of clever compositions, one of which, *Labourage Nivernais*, exhibited in 1850, was added to the collection in the Luxembourg. In the previous year her fine *Cantal Oxen* took the gold medal. Horses, cattle, deer, and sheep are the chosen subjects of her pencil. Her house—or, rather, château—in Fontainebleau, during the Franco-Prussian War was respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia. *A Foraging Party* of wild boars, and deer *On the Alert*, were exhibited at Antwerp in 1879, and in London in 1881, and *The Lion at Home* the year following. The picture, however, which first made her fame in England was the *Horse Fair* (1855), which, like all the rest of her works, has been engraved. The original is in the National Gallery. Her style of painting is exceedingly spirited and virile, and no female artist has ever gained so many marks of distinction, or had so many honours showered on her. Other members of her family are also artists. Her brother François Auguste, also a painter, was born at Bordeaux, 1824; her other brother, Jules Isidore, who is a sculptor, was born at Bordeaux, 1827; and her sister Juliette, who is a painter, was born at Paris, 1830.

Bonomi, JOSEPH (b. 1796, d. 1878), was a Roman and a sculptor. His father was architect at St. Peter's, and his godmothers were Angelica Kauffmann and Maria Cosway. Joseph was trained at the Royal Academy of London, and distinguished himself in drawing and sculpture. In 1823 he went to Rome, and thence proceeded to Egypt and Nubia, in company with such early travellers as Hay, Lane, and Wilkinson. Bonomi was almost unrivalled as a hieroglyphic draughtsman, and his services, no less than his personal charm and gaiety, were indispensable to the other travellers. In 1833 he accompanied Arundell and Catherwood to Sinai and the Holy Land. On his return to England, his delicate pencil was immediately utilised by Wilkinson and Birch for the illustration of their works on Egyptology, and in 1842 he returned to Egypt as draughtsman to the Prussian Expedition under Lepsius. When again in England, he assisted Owen Jones in constructing the Egyptian Court at the Crystal Palace. His works include a popular account of Nineveh, illustrations to various papers in the *Transactions* of the Syro-Egyptian Society and the Royal Society of Literature, and a charming volume of sketches of Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, for which S. Sharpe wrote the letterpress. He was appointed in 1861 curator of Sir John Soane's Museum, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and there he remained until his death. He was, after Wilkinson, the best Egyptian draughtsman in the world, and did good service to archæology by his illustrations.

[S. L.-P.]

Bonpland, Aimé (b. 1773, d. 1858), a French botanist, born at La Rochelle, was in early life a naval surgeon. Having left the service, he went to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Alexander von Humboldt. They soon became bosom friends, and in 1799 went together on what is now their world-famous expedition to America. They travelled about five years, mostly in Mexico, Central America, and the Andes, during which time Bonpland collected 6,000 plants, a large part of which were previously unknown in Europe, and which were deposited in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. In 1804 he was appointed director of the gardens at Navarre and Malmaison, and for some years afterwards busied himself in the production of several great botanical works, including the *Plantes Équinoxiales Recueillies au Mexique*, and a *Monographie des Mélastomies*. He also collaborated in several of Humboldt's great works. In 1816 he conveyed a collection of European trees and plants to Buenos Ayres, was favourably received by the Government, and appointed professor of natural history. Five years afterwards he undertook an expedition up the Parana, with the view of exploring the Gran Chaco desert to the Andes, but the Dictator of Paraguay arrested him, and kept him prisoner for about nine years, during which time he acted as physician to a garrison. When, in 1831, he obtained his liberty, he settled on the banks of the Uruguay, but in 1853 removed to a larger estate at Santa Anna. In 1857, in a correspondence with Humboldt, he expressed his intention of bringing his collections and MS. to Paris, and of then returning to Santa Anna. These purposes were, however, never consummated.

* **Booth, Edwin** (b. 1833), actor, the son of Junius Brutus Booth (q.v.), was born near Baltimore, Maryland. His first success on the stage was in 1851, when, during his father's illness, he took the part of Richard III. at a New York theatre. After professional tours in Australia and the Pacific, he visited England in 1861, and on his return to America, established his reputation by a series of Shakespearean revivals. In 1869 he opened a large new theatre in New York, but, though it still bears his name, the management passed from his hands owing to pecuniary losses. After this, he almost retired from the stage till 1877, when he enacted another brilliant series of revivals of Shakespeare's greatest plays. In 1880 he visited England, performing with a special company in the Princess's theatre, and in 1881 Mr. Irving and he acted Othello and Iago on alternate nights, for several weeks. Mr. Booth has since been well received in Berlin and other principal cities of Germany. Though deficient in genius, courage, and passion, his acting is remarkable for graceful

refinement and carefully poetic enunciation of the verse, in which he is considered by many the highest living master.

Booth, John Wilkes (b. 1839, d. 1865), the assassin of President Lincoln, third son of Junius Brutus Booth, was born in Baltimore, and went on the stage in early life, being there remarkable for his beauty, strength, and dissipation. During the Civil War he sympathised strongly with the South, and withdrawing from the stage in 1864, he began to plot the destruction of Lincoln and his ministers. His accomplices having failed, he himself shot the president in a theatre box, shortly after the conclusion of the war, April 14th, 1865, and leaping on to the stage he flourished a knife, shouting in his melodramatic way, "Sic semper tyrannis." Though he had broken his leg in the descent, he escaped on horseback to a farm near Fredericksburg, where, refusing to surrender, he was shot some days after.

Booth, Junius Brutus (b. 1796, d. 1852), the greatest American tragedian, was born in London of English parents, and having joined a strolling company, acted in the suburbs till 1814, when he appeared as Richard III. at Covent Garden. His remarkable success raised him at once to rivalry with Edmund Kean, and when, after acting with him for some nights at Drury Lane, he again appeared by himself at Covent Garden, a theatrical riot ensued that drove him from the stage for some time. Having emigrated to America in 1821, he at once won the highest reputation throughout the States by his performance of Richard III. In 1824 he bought a farm in Belair, near Baltimore, and continued to live there in great simplicity, visiting England only twice again, in 1825 and 1836. Though his range of characters was somewhat limited, he was admitted by the great majority of his contemporaries to be one of the greatest actors that ever lived. In private life he was a strange mixture of simple enthusiasms, religious devotion, and irregularity. An account of his life was published by his daughter in 1866.

* **Booth, The Rev. William** (b. 1829), "general" of the Salvation Army, born at Nottingham and educated there in a private school, became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion in 1850, being engaged from the first in holding evangelistic services. Declining to undertake the regular circuit work, he resigned his connection with the Methodist Conference in 1861, and, having studied the lower classes in the East End of London, he started, in 1865, "The Christian Mission," an organisation on more or less military lines. The movement attracted comparatively little notice till 1878, when it received the name of the "Salvation Army," under which title its growth and development in almost every country of Europe, and every

quarter of the globe, has surpassed all calculation. The military idea and uniforms, the parading bands of tambourine and trumpet, the ecstatic conviction, the persecution in the street, the freedom from all formulæ and convention, the fervid oratory broken by applause of tears and groans, the stirring battle songs of religion set to well-known airs, the absence of whatever was abstruse or might drive to difficult reflection—all these things combined to excite the sympathies and enthusiasm of vast masses of the populace, notably among the urban artisans. The growth of the Army is still so rapid, that it is impossible to give numerical statistics that would be trustworthy from month to month. The number of services held weekly may be conjectured to be something between fifteen and twenty thousand, and the number of "officers" at something under three thousand. The whole movement is still under the general's supreme direction, and is a model of perfect organisation on the largest scale. The general's eldest son manages the finances of the society, and his wife and daughters have also served with the highest distinction in England and on the Continent, especially in Switzerland, where the movement has been persecuted by the Government. The principal centres of the Army are the great hall in Clapton, the Eagle Tavern in the City Road, and the offices in Queen Victoria Street. The organs of the movement, the *War Cry* (established 1880), and the *Little Soldier*, a children's paper, have attained an enormous circulation, the two weekly editions of the former being issued, it is said, to the number of more than half a million together. Editions are also published in France, Germany, and Bombay. The general and Mrs. Booth have published several collections of hymns and other religious works, expounding the views and objects of the movement, such as *Salvation Soldiers, Orders and Regulations for the Salvation Army, Practical Religion, Godliness, etc.* General Booth also contributed an article on the subject to the *Contemporary Review* of August, 1882.

Bopp, FRANZ (b. 1791, d. 1867), philologist, Sanscrit scholar, and founder of comparative philology and scientific grammar, born at Maine, but educated at Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria, received his first impulse towards his life-study from the lectures of the Oriental scholar Windischmann, and Friedrich Schlegel's book on the *Language and Wisdom of India*. Devoting himself to the study of Sanscrit, under the guidance of the English authorities Hamilton, Wilkins, W. Jones, and Colebrooke, he went to Paris in 1812, and remained there for four years, enjoying the society of De Lacy, August Schlegel, and other scholars. The publication of his first work, *On the System of Con-*

jugation in Sanscrit compared with that of the Greek, Latin, Persian, and German Languages, to which were attached some translations from the Sanscrit books, marks the beginning of philology as a scientific system, as opposed to the fantastic guesses and dilettante literary scholarship of earlier Germany and modern England. Bopp was not the discoverer of the kinship between Sanscrit and the Indo-Germanic languages. That had been already suspected, if not established, and Bopp's merit lay in his scientific method, especially in tracing connections of grammatical forms, such as tense termination, by which he has supplied the key to the scientific study of all language whatever. His remaining works, except his large series of translations and editions of Sanscrit classics, are chiefly examples and amplifications of his method in practical application. In 1817 he visited London, became acquainted with W. von Humboldt, then Prussian ambassador, and edited several Sanscrit texts. In 1821, by Humboldt's recommendation, he obtained the professorship of Sanscrit and comparative grammar at Berlin, a position which he held to his death. His greatest and most permanent work, *Comparative Grammar of Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Slav, Gothic, and German*, was published in six parts, between the years 1833 and 1852. His other works, including treatises on nearly every ancient European dialect and several Asiatic, are too numerous to mention. In private life he was modest and extremely generous; in religion, though brought up as a Catholic, he afterwards became as liberal as in politics.

Adalbert Kuhn, in *Unsere Zeit* (1868); Benfey, *Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft* (1868).

Börne, LUDWIG (b. 1786, d. 1837), "a good writer and a great patriot," as Heine said of him, was born in Frankfurt-on-Main, of Jewish parents, his true name before his pretended conversion to deistic Christianity being Lob Baruch. Having gathered his education from intercourse with some of the highest minds in Berlin and Halle, he began in 1818 to contribute his celebrated theatrical criticisms to the Frankfurt press. They mark a distinct epoch in German history, the beginning of the transition from literary to political interest. Börne's whole career was indeed but a reflection, or rather, a foreshadowing of this transition. Already in these early writings the political revolutionist may be traced. In 1825 he held his well-known discourse on Jean Paul, to whose style Börne's peculiar and sometimes brilliant humour has often been falsely compared. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1830 he hastened to Paris, and from there wrote the remarkable series of *Briefe aus Paris*, which form perhaps the most complete, as well as the most humorous, picture of the French upheaval and its results. The fame and popularity of these letters

raised him at once to the place of leader among the most advanced German revolutionists, especially of the section that was somewhat curiously entitled "Young Germany." It was thus that for a time he came in contact with Heine, whose "Hellenism" soon wearied of Börne's "Hebraic" zeal, and turned with disgust from the dirty hands and coarse aims of the exiles and refugees that swarmed round Börne's house. Börne's dying effort to break down the stubborn barriers of the Conservative Germanism of the Germans was his impassioned onslaught upon Menzel in a pamphlet called *Menzel der Franzosenfresser*. It is his masterpiece in style as well as in thought.

Heine's book, *Ueber Ludwig Börne* (1840), contains the most subtle analysis of his character, as well as the most brilliant account of his times. Gutzkow also published a *Life of Börne* in the same year.

Borrow, GEORGE (b. 1803, d. 1881), philologist and chief authority on gipsy life and language, was born in Norfolk, of Cornish parents. Though articled to a solicitor in Norwich, he turned his attention chiefly to philology, especially the dialects of Northern Europe. His literary life began with a volume of *Romantic Ballads* translated from the Danish, and a translation of the *Life of Faust* (1826). Abandoning the law, he came to London, and edited the *Newgate Calendar*. About this time he was also intimately acquainted with Benjamin Disraeli. In 1833 he was sent by the Bible Society to St. Petersburg, where he published a New Testament in Manchu, the language of Chinese Tartary. After this, as agent of the society, he paid two visits to Spain, associating chiefly with the Zincoli or Gitanos, in whose language he found close affinity with the Romany of the English gipsies, which he had acquired on the Norfolk heaths. Having edited a New Testament in Spanish, and one of the Gospels in Zincoli, he quitted the service of the society, and returning to England in 1839, published his first important work, *The Zincoli*, in 1841. It had a large circulation at home and abroad, and was the means of attracting scientific attention to the gipsy languages. It was followed in 1843 by *The Bible in Spain*, a vivacious account of his adventures amongst a priest-ridden people. On the whole it has been the most popular of all his works, though it cannot compare in style, delicacy of observation, and richness of tradition, with his two greatest works, *Lavengro* (1851) and *The Romany Rye* (1857). They form a fantastic kind of autobiography, and were written after the author's return from a long journey amongst the gipsies in Central Europe. In 1862 he published *Wild Wales*, and in 1874 his most important philological work, *Romano Lavo Lil*, being a vocabulary of the English gipsy language. To a certain extent Borrow outlived his general popularity, but to students and adventurers of kindred spirit,

his courage, his great personality, and thorough knowledge of old English country, will long be of strong attraction.

Borthwick, PETER (b. 1804, d. 1852), Tory politician, born in Scotland, advocated in 1833 the gradual instead of immediate emancipation of slaves, and was for many years M.P. for Evesham, and manager of the *Morning Post*.

*** Borthwick, SIR ALGERNON** (b. 1830), journalist, son of Peter Borthwick, was born at Cambridge and educated in Paris and at King's College, London. About 1864 he became editor of the *Morning Post*, of which he is now both editor and proprietor. In politics he is an uncompromising Conservative, and also holds a prominent place in the fashionable society of London. He received the honour of knighthood in 1880 for his services to Lord Beaconsfield and his Government. At the general election of 1886 he was returned for South Kensington.

Bory de Saint-Vincent, JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGES MARIE (b. 1780, d. 1846), a French naturalist and soldier, born at Agen. In 1800 he accompanied Captain Baudin's expedition to the Australian coasts as naturalist. Detained at the Isle of France by sickness, he afterwards visited a number of islands, publishing, on his return, his *Essais sur les Iles Fortunées et l'Antique Atlantide*, and his *Voyage en Afrique*, a work which earned him the title of Correspondent of the Institute. He then embraced a military career, and served with distinction on the staff of Davoust, Ney, and Soult. Proscribed and a fugitive from 1815 to 1820, he took an active part in editing the *Nain Jaune*, printed in Brussels; then, again forced to fly, hid himself in the quarries near Maestricht, of which he gave an account in his *Voyage Souterrain*. Allowed at last to reside in Brussels, he collaborated with others in the *Annales Générales des Sciences Physiques*. In 1828 he was permitted to return to France, and was soon afterwards given the command of a scientific expedition to the Morca. Some time shortly after 1830, he was named chief of the Historical Bureau, and promoted to the rank of major-general of Engineers. In addition to the works already cited, he wrote an *Essai sur la Matière; Traité des Animaux Microscopiques; an Essai Zoologique sur le Genre Humain*, etc.

He wrote a *Justification of his Conduct* in 1816. See also Héricart de Thury, *Notice sur le Baron Bory de Saint-Vincent*.

Bosworth, THE REV. JOSEPH (b. 1790, d. 1876), English philologist, educated at Aberdeen, was ordained in 1814, and became British chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam (1829 to 1841). During this period he acquired a high reputation as a scholar in early English and the Low German dialects. He received degrees from Leyden and Cambridge, and in 1857 was elected professor of

Anglo-Saxon in Oxford. Of his numerous publications connected with his special subject of research, we may mention :—*A Compendious Grammar of Primitive English or Anglo-Saxon*, and *A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language* (1838), *Scandinavian Literature* (1839), and *The Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations* (1848). The *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, edited for the Clarendon Press by Mr. Toller, is based on Bosworth's manuscript collection.

Botta, CARLO GIUSEPPE GUGLIELMO (b. 1766, d. 1837), Italian historian, born in Piedmont, studied medicine and natural science, and being imprisoned in 1792 for his advanced political ideas, he entered Italy with the French army as military surgeon, and played an important part under Napoleon in the government of Piedmont. But his free criticism and love of liberty lost him the Emperor's favour, and shortly before the Bourbon restoration he retired from public life, devoting himself entirely to literature, one of his chief aims being the restoration of Italian in its purity of three centuries ago. In 1809 he had published a *History of the American War of Independence*, but his greatest work was the *History of Italy between 1793 and 1814* (published in 1834), a period of which he had full opportunity to speak from personal knowledge, though unavoidably he writes in the spirit of a partisan.

Botta, PAUL ÉMILE (b. 1805, d. 1870), son of the Italian historian, was Layard's contemporary in Assyrian discovery; he was French Consul at Mosul, and, being an archaeologist and an enthusiast, seized the opportunity to excavate the mounds at Khorsabad (1843), and was thus instrumental in furnishing the Louvre with some of the finest Assyrian monuments in existence. He laid bare 2,000 mètres of wall covered with inscriptions and sculptures, and, in company with M. Flandin, copied 130 sculptures and 200 inscriptions, besides sending many of the best preserved home to Paris. The results of his excavations were published in his huge book, *Le Monument de Ninive*, the bulk of which has debarred him from that general popularity which he merited as the equal and contemporary, if not actually the forerunner, of Layard in Assyrian discovery.

Mohl, *Vingt-sept Ans de l'Histoire des Études Orientales*. [S. L. P.]

* **Bouchardat**, APOLLINAIRE (b. 1806), French chemist and physiologist, was pharmacist-in-chief at the Hôtel Dieu from 1834 to 1855, and has written several important works on chemistry and therapeutics, such as :—*Cours de Chimie Élémentaire* (1834), *Cours des Sciences Physiques* (1841), *L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique*, since 1841. He has also devoted much attention to vines, and has written a treatise on the influence of drinking waters on goitre and cretinism.

* **Boucicault**, DION (b. 1820 or 1822), was born in Dublin. His first work for the stage, the comedy of *London Assurance*, was produced with great success in 1841. It was followed by several works of the same class, with which Mr. Boucicault was less fortunate. Then finding that there was no demand for original plays—managers preferring to purchase for small sums adaptations of works which had already proved successful in Paris—the author of *London Assurance* became a translator. His translations, however (among which, *Used Up* for Charles Mathews, *Louis XI.* for Charles Kean, and the *Corsican Brothers* for Charles Kean and Walter Lacy, may in particular be mentioned), were admirable of their kind. At the earliest opportunity he returned to original authorship, and in 1860 (after a five years' absence in America) achieved a remarkable success with his *Colleen Bawn*, produced at the Adelphi, and afterwards reproduced in operatic form (with music by Benedict) at Covent Garden. Mr. Boucicault claims to have invented the term "sensational scene" and to have used it for the first time in connection with the central, and certainly very striking, situation in the *Colleen Bawn*. In a second drama of Irish life, *Arrah-na-Pogue*, Mr. Boucicault obtained another great success, and he now brought out a whole series of new plays, which all made their mark. After a time, however, he returned to America, but in 1886 reappeared in England in a new play called *The Jilt*. He has appeared with success as an actor, especially in those Irish parts which he chiefly affects.

* **Boughton**, GEORGE HENRY, A.R.A., painter (b. 1833), was born in Norfolk, England. About three years after his birth he went with his family to America, and passed his youth in Albany, New York. In 1853 he came to London, and spent several months in the systematic study of art, and returning to New York, soon became known as a landscape painter. He went to Paris in 1859, and spent two years in the further prosecution of his art. He then came back to London, and settled in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the National Academy of New York, where he was a frequent exhibitor, and in 1879 an Associate of the Royal Academy of London. Among his better-known earlier works are :—*The Lake of the Dis-mal Swamp*, *The Scarlet Letter*, *The Return of the Mayflower*. Among his later pictures in the Academy may be noticed *A Resting Place* and *Priscilla* (1879), *Evangeline* (1880), *A Dead City of the Zuyder Zee* (1881), *A Dutch Seaside Resort* (1882), *Suspected of Witchcraft* (1883), *A Field Handmaiden*—*Brabant* (1884), *Milton Visited by Andrew Marvell* (1885). Mr. Boughton has successfully handled subjects of the most varied nature, and in these latter days his paintings are conspicuous for

delicacy of colour and a pre-eminent sense of harmony.

* **Bouguereau** (b. 1825), ADOLPHE WILLIAM, French painter, was born at Rochelle. He followed the regular course at the Ecole des Beaux Arts from 1843 to 1850, and became a pupil of Picot. He divided the honours of the Grand Prix de Rome with P. J. A. Baudry at the competition of 1850, the subject being *Zénobie Trouvée sur les Bords de l'Araxe*. On his return to Paris, in 1855, he exhibited his *Triomphe du Martyre*, showing the body of St. Cecilia being borne to the catacombs, which was purchased by the State. Since then he has been a constant exhibitor at the Salon, and whether his subject be taken from the Scriptures or from heathen mythology, he is equally happy. Two of his latest pictures, *The Youth of Bacchus* (1884), and *The Adoration of the Magi* in one compartment, and *The Adoration of the Shepherds* in another (1885), illustrate admirably the varied nature of his themes, and the ripe knowledge and exquisite taste with which he treats them. His colouring is perfectly harmonious, without anything suggestive of self-assertion; his modelling is delicate and highly finished, and his draughtsmanship perfection. His honours commence, as we have seen, with the Prix de Rome in 1850, after which he took, in 1857, a first-class medal.

* **Bourbaki**, CHARLES DENIS SAUTER (b. 1816), general of the French army, entered the service as sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves in 1836, and served in that regiment, the "Foreign Legion," the "Native Skirmishers," and the 7th Regiment, until 1854, when he took part in the Crimean campaign as general of brigade. He displayed distinguished gallantry during the war. In 1859 he commanded a division in the 3rd French Corps, under Canrobert, and was present at many of the engagements; nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor in 1870, and commanded the Garde-du-Corps during the early part of the war, sharing in the defence of Metz until its surrender, on Oct. 27th, before which he was permitted to pass the German lines to confer with the Imperial authorities. In December of the same year he was appointed by the delegate Government at Tours to the command of the army that was formed to relieve Belfort, and after the battle of Villersexel, and a series of ineffectual attempts to drive the German investing army, under Werder, from its strong covering position along the Lisaine, he fell back to Besançon, and thence into Switzerland, where the army was interned. Bourbaki attempted to commit suicide, but the pistol-shot did not prove fatal, and he recovered to return to France, when he was appointed to the command of the Lyons district, and successfully suppressed the Communistic disturbance of the winter of 1871. Eventually he was made

general commanding the 14th Corps, a post he retained until 1879, since which time he has seen no further military employment.

Bourne, HUGH (b. 1772, d. 1852), founder of the Primitive Methodists, was born at Fordhay Farm, near Stoke-on-Trent, and was a millwright and carpenter by trade. Brought up as a Methodist, he began in 1801 to hold open-air meetings for the colliers on Mow Cop, a hill between Staffordshire and Cheshire; but he was regarded with suspicion by the Wesleyan Methodist body, and at length formally excluded from their sect (1808). His great "camp-meeting" on Mow Cop in July of that year marks the beginning of the Primitive Methodist Society. In 1818 Bourne began the publication of the *Primitive Methodist Magazine*. Having visited Ireland and Scotland, he made a tour through Canada and the States (1844), and it is in America that the success of his preaching has shown the most abiding results, though even before his death his adherents in England numbered nearly a hundred and ten thousand.

Memoirs of Hugh Bourne, by John Walford (up to 1816).

Bourqueney, FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE, BARON (b. 1800, d. 1869), French diplomatist, having held minor diplomatic posts in various European Courts under Charles X. and Louis Philippe, was in 1853 appointed ambassador at Vienna by Napoleon III., and conducted the negotiations that led to the important treaty of December of the following year, which detached Austria from the Russian alliance. In 1855 he represented France at the Conference of Vienna, which assembled in hopes of bringing the Crimean War to a close.

Bourrienne, LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELLET DE (b. 1769, d. 1834), Napoleon's private secretary, and author of his memoirs, was born at Sens, and was a schoolfellow of Bonaparte at Brienne. They swore eternal friendship, and when they met again in Paris, in 1792, Bonaparte was the means of preserving Bourrienne's life from the guillotine, and during the Italian campaign summoned him to Italy as his private secretary, a position which he held till 1804, when, owing, it is said, to charges of embezzlement, he was removed to Hamburg as minister. Dismissed on a similar charge in 1813, he occupied subordinate posts in Paris till the Restoration, when, having forsaken his old friend, he attached himself to Louis XVIII., and was created Minister of State. After the revolution of 1830 he lost his mind, and died in a mad-house. His *Mémoires sur Napoléon*, etc., in 10 vols., though by far the most important of his works, are now generally discredited as inaccurate, if not intentionally misleading.

* **Bowen**, SIR GEORGE FERGUSON (b. 1821), Colonial Governor, was elected to a fellowship at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1844, and was

appointed President of the University of Corfu in 1847, and Government Secretary of the Ionian Islands in 1854. He thus acquired the knowledge of modern Greece that is displayed in his treatises on the subject, such as *Ithaca* in 1850, and *Murray's Handbook of Greece*. In 1859 he was nominated Governor of Queensland, then a young colony, and showed such capacity in the office that in 1867 he was chosen Governor of New Zealand, and in 1873 Governor of Victoria. In 1878 he was transferred to Mauritius.

Bowerbank, JAMES SCOTT (b. 1797, d. 1877), microscopist and naturalist, was born in London, and received his education at a private school. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's distillery, in which he became a partner, but when a mere boy evinced a strong leaning towards scientific pursuits. He early associated himself with several learned societies, and was one of the founders and most active members of the Zoological, Palæontographical, Microscopical, and Ray Societies. The microscope was his especial delight. It was in his museum at Highbury Grove that the first idea of an aquarium was started. He is best known, however, in connection with his *Monograph of the British Spongiadæ* (1st vol., 1864). In 1841, a storm at Brighton had thrown upon the beach vast quantities of seaweed and sponges, and from that time he devoted himself to the especial study of the Spongiadæ. Agents and friends in various parts of the world forwarded him numerous specimens, which accumulation of many years is now preserved in the British Museum. Dr. Bowerbank, whilst working to complete his fourth volume on the sponges, was seized with a fatal illness. For many years, during his residence in London, his house was the centre of the social life in which students of natural history indulged, and his kindness to many young men, who without his hospitality would have been friendless in a great city, is still most gratefully remembered. In addition to being a Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, Geological, and other societies, Dr. Bowerbank received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews.

Bowles, SIR GEORGE (b. 1787, d. 1876), British general, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1804, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807. He served throughout the greater part of the Peninsular War, and was also present at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo. In 1818 he visited Canada as secretary to the Duke of Richmond, then Governor. He returned to Canada in 1837, and was in command of the Lower Province during the rebellion of the following year. In 1851, after being for some years Master of the Household to the Queen, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, and attained the rank of general in 1862.

M.W.—6

* **Bowman, SIR WILLIAM, BART., F.R.S.** etc. (b. 1816), the son of a banker, a native of Droitwich, was educated at King's College, London. In 1842 he gained the Royal medal in physiology, and rapidly acquired a reputation as one of the greatest of oculists. He was professor of physiology and morbid anatomy at King's College from 1845–56, and vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1877 he became consulting surgeon and vice-president of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. He is on the council of King's College, and is a corresponding member of many foreign scientific societies and academies. In 1884 he was created baronet, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1880 he was made Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge University. Among Sir William's important medical works may be mentioned *Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye and Observations on the Artificial Pupil*, and a notable work in conjunction with Dr. Todd, *The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man* (2nd ed., 1866), and some important papers in Todd's *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology* (1836–59).

Bowring, SIR JOHN (b. 1792, d. 1872), linguist and social politician, was a pupil of Jeremy Bentham, whose collected works he published, with a biography. He was for some years editor of the *Westminster Review*, at that time the organ of the earlier Utilitarians. By his versions of the songs and ballads of nearly all European races, especially the Russian, he early gained a reputation for great linguistic powers. He also wrote several treatises and pamphlets on social and political questions, such as *Remunerative Prison Labour* and *African Slavery* (in Spanish); and as a result of his special knowledge on commercial subjects, he acted as English Commissioner to France, Belgium, and other European states, and also to the Zoll-Verein. He was Member for Clyde from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. Under Lord Melbourne's Government he carried, in spite of much opposition, a resolution that the revenues of all taxes should be paid, without reduction, into the Exchequer; and, aided by Prince Albert, gained the assent of Government to the issue of florins. In 1849 he began his important connection with China as British Consul at Canton; was appointed Plenipotentiary of China and Governor of Hong Kong, a position which he held till his retirement from public life, in 1859. In 1855 he successfully negotiated a commercial treaty with the King of Siam, and afterwards published an account of his journey. His eldest son, SIR JOHN C. BOWRING, presented the "Bowringian Collection" of Coleoptera to the British Museum; and his younger son, EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING (b. 1826), sometime M.P. for Exeter, is known for his metrical translations, chiefly from the German. As secre-

tary to the Commissioner for the Exhibition of 1851 he was highly esteemed by Prince Albert.

Bowyer, SIR GEORGE (b. 1811, d. 1883), barrister and Papal apologist, was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1839. On his conversion to Roman Catholicism, in 1850, he at once attested the sincerity of his convictions by coming forward as the authorised defender of the Pope's distribution of England into Catholic sees. His views on the Papal claims were set forth in a pamphlet entitled, *The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy*. From 1852 to 1868 he represented Dundalk in Parliament, and the county of Wexford from 1874 to 1880 as a Home-Ruler. He was a high authority on constitutional law and legal questions generally.

Boxall, SIR WILLIAM (b. 1800, d. 1879), director of the National Gallery, began to exhibit in the Royal Academy about 1826. His earlier paintings dealt with historical or dramatic subjects, or scenes from the *Waverley Novels*, but in later life he devoted himself almost entirely to portrait painting. He became R.A. in 1863, and in 1865 succeeded Sir Charles Eastlake as director of the National Gallery, but retired in 1874, when he was succeeded by Sir F. Burton.

Boycott, CAPTAIN CHARLES C., from whose name is derived the term "boycotting," was agent for Lord Erne, and lived in Lough Mask House, County Mayo. In the *Times* of Oct. 12th, 1880, a letter from him appeared, in which he complained that through the action of the Land League he was deserted by his servants and labourers, was unable to gather in his crops, could make no purchases in the neighbourhood, could not even receive letters nor telegrams—was, in short, under a ban. About a month later a relief party of some fifty Ulstermen came to his assistance from the North, much to the anxiety of the Government. The expedition, on its arrival, and during the harvesting of the remaining crops, was guarded by strong detachments of troops, amounting in all to about 900 men. When the work was finished Captain Boycott and his family retired with the Ulstermen. The success of the manœuvre, from the Irish point of view, gave an enormous impulse to the Land League movement. When Mr. Parnell could boast with justice that it had required 7,000 men in all to gather in the produce of a single farm, and that every pound of potatoes and turnips had cost the Government a shilling, it was evident that a far subtler weapon than murder, outrage, and maiming of cattle had been discovered ready to hand. Captain Boycott's claim for compensation from Government for losses was denied by Mr. Gladstone.

***Boyd, THE REV. ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON** (b. 1826), essayist, was born in

Ayrshire, educated in London and Glasgow, and became incumbent of various Lowland towns before he was appointed to St. Andrews. About the middle of the fifties he became known, under his signature of "A. K. H. B.," as a contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*. Most of these essays, together with lectures and articles in other periodicals, have been collected and republished under such titles as *The Recreations of a Country Parson* (two series, from 1859 to 1866); *The Common-place Philosopher in Town and Country* (1862); *Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truths* (1869); *Present Day Thoughts* (1881); *Our Little Life* (1882); *Towards the Sunset* (1883); and *A Young Man, his Home and Friends* (1884). The names of the books indicate their character fairly closely. They are the work of a man whose peaceful life has given time for quiet reflection, saved from paradox by the simplicity of his surroundings, and from commonplace by innocent humour and breadth of literary culture. They are a monument of a leisurely kind of thought, dead and buried under the pressure of a civilisation that does not rest nor pause.

Boyer, JEAN PIERRE (b. 1776, d. 1850), President of Hayti, a mulatto, born at Port-au-Prince, first distinguished himself in the Slave Revolution of 1792. After the division between the negroes and mulattoes, and the victory of Toussaint-l'Ouverture, he escaped to France with Pétion and other leaders of his party. With the commission of captain in the army sent by Napoleon to reduce Toussaint, he returned to Hayti in 1802, and after Toussaint had been conveyed to France, and the French expedition driven from the island by insurrection, he at length attached himself again to Pétion in the third war with the negroes (1806). On Pétion's death (1818) he was elected President. By 1822 he had made himself master of the whole island of San Domingo. It was soon found, however, that he had completely overriden the forms of the recognised constitution; he offended the European nations, was obliged to incur a vast national debt as indemnity to France (1826), and at last allowed government to sink into anarchy. In 1842 he was forced to escape to Jamaica by the outbreak of a general revolution. In 1848 he removed to Paris, where he died.

***Brabourne, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN, LORD** (b. 1829), politician and author of children's books, was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and, having been returned as Liberal M.P. for Sandwich in 1857, continued to sit for that constituency till 1880, when he was raised to the peerage. In the meantime he had occupied various subordinate positions in Liberal ministries, and in 1873 was sworn Privy Councillor, being at that

time Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He had also served on some commissions, notably the commission of inquiry into the Irish Constabulary Force (1866). Soon after his elevation to the peerage, Lord Brabourne showed a strong tendency to unite with the Opposition against his former colleagues, and he has since definitely joined the Conservative party. His original fairy tales and moral stories have a wide popularity amongst children. The first series, *Stories for my Children*, appeared in 1869, and was rapidly succeeded by *Crackers for Christmas* (1870), *Moonshine* (1871), *Queer Folk* (1873), *Ferdinand's Adventure* (1883), and yet another collection in 1885. In 1877 he published a lecture on Oliver Cromwell, and in 1884 an edition of Jane Austen's letters.

* **Brackenbury, HENRY, C.B.**, British officer (b. 1837), descended from an ancient Lincolnshire family, and the son of an old Peninsula officer, was educated at Eton, and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1856. He served with General Whitlock's column during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the capture of Banda Kirwee, receiving the war medal. He was successively adjutant of the dépôt at Woolwich, discipline officer at the Royal Military Academy, and afterwards instructor of artillery, and subsequently professor of military history at that institution. In 1870 he was sent as representative of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded to the Franco-German War, and served in that capacity during the campaign. At its conclusion he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, the Bavarian Order of St. Michael, and the Iron Cross of Germany. He next served as assistant military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee Expedition of 1874, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal, with clasp, and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. On his return, he wrote the *Narrative of the Ashantee War*. He served in Natal as assistant military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1875, and remained there, after the conclusion of that campaign, to become chief of staff during the operations against Sekukuni. For these services he received the medal, with clasp, and the C.B. He acted as assistant adjutant-general to the Cyprus Expedition in 1878, and organised the Cyprus Military Police, afterwards becoming successively secretary to Lord Lytton, when Viceroy of India, Military Attaché at Paris, and Secretary for the Repression of Crime in Ireland, under the Lord-Lieutenant. His next employment was in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, when he first acted as deputy assistant adjutant-general, then as brigadier-general and staff officer to General Earle in the advance from Korti to Abuhamed, and when his chief fell at Kerbikan, took command of the column, and

fell back with it to Dongola. He now commands a brigade of the English force in Egypt. He has written *Fantee and Ashantee*, a *Narrative of the Ashantee War*, and *The Nile Column* (1885).

* **Braddon, MARY ELIZABETH**, well known as a novelist (b. 1837), the daughter of a solicitor, was born in Soho Square, London. She made her first appearances in print at Brighton, under the auspices of the friend of her youth, the late William Sawyer, who was connected with the editor's department of a newspaper published in Brighton. This was when she was still very young, and Sawyer himself was in his teens. The young lady wrote verses, squibs, and parodies chiefly in those early days. After a time Miss Braddon and Mr. Sawyer were inspired by a desire to try their fortunes in the larger sphere of London, and they set out for the metropolis together. The relations of the young aspirants were purely literary, and they agreed together that the first of the two to achieve success was to share its material fruits with the other. Luck favoured the lady. In 1860 the management of the Strand Theatre produced her comedietta, *Loves of Arcadia*. Miss Braddon produced in 1861 a volume of poems, entitled *Garibaldi, and other Poems*. Sawyer also published poetry, but their lines fell apart: the young man became immersed in journalism, the young lady in fiction; their intellectual interests ceased to have much in common, but the two writers who thus set out together remained warm friends until the death of Sawyer, in 1882. Miss Braddon did not follow up her exercises in the dramatic art, though in 1873 a drama in four acts, dealing with the struggles of the patient Griselda, was produced at the Princess's Theatre. Her early successes in fiction were *Lady Lisle* (1861), *Lady Audley's Secret* (1862), *Aurora Floyd* (1863), and *Henry Dunbar* (1864). The merit of these books lay chiefly in the direction of incident. What Mrs. Radcliffe was to the romance of the eighteenth century, Miss Braddon has been to the fiction of the nineteenth century. Yet these two writers have nothing more in common than a love of startling, vivid, and picturesque incident. Miss Braddon is not deficient in character, but her first quest is plot. Among the best of her later novels are *Ismail* (1884) and *Wyllard's Weird* (1885). The list of her acknowledged works is too long to be given here, and, long as it is, it represents only a part of the fruits of her industry. Anonymously and pseudonymously, Miss Braddon has written a vast quantity of fiction. The best of this work is not, however, discreditable to her powers. She has been, perhaps, the most popular novelist of her era. *Lady Audley's Secret* and *Aurora Floyd* have probably sold more largely in the cheap editions than any books by a contemporary novelist. Her readers belong

to the class that does not seek metaphysical subtleties and philosophical intentions, but is content with a frank story of sensation. As a "sensational novelist," Miss Braddon is not perhaps of the highest class. She fails in the art of uniting the dramatic effects of a powerful situation with the force of impassioned and perfected character. Deficient in humour, and lacking some of the graces of style and presentment, she is, nevertheless, a powerful writer. Miss Braddon edited *Belgravia* for a few years, and contributed largely to *Temple Bar*, *St. James's Magazine*, and other periodicals. She is married to Mr. Maxwell, the well-known publisher.

* **Bradlaugh, CHARLES** (b. 1833), political and social reformer, the son of a poor solicitor's clerk, was born in Bacchus Walk, and received the elements of education in Bethnal Green and Hackney. Driven into dogmatic unbelief, he became separated from his family in early youth owing to their religious convictions, and lived for some years in extreme poverty, being in turn errand-boy, small coal-merchant, pamphleteer, and private in the Dragoon Guards, then quartered in Dublin. Returning to London in 1853, he became office-boy and afterwards clerk to a solicitor, from whom he gathered the rudiments of his vast legal knowledge. Meantime, by means of anti-theological pamphlets, discussions, and addresses throughout the country, he advocated the Secularist and advanced Radical cause, writing and speaking under the name of "Iconoclast" till 1868. He played a prominent, and in some cases the leading, part in most of the popular movements of the time, such as the opposition to the Sunday Trading Acts (1855), and to the Second Empire of Louis Napoleon; the movements in favour of the independence of Italy, and of the Northern cause during the American War; the great Reform League agitation of 1866, in which he partially succeeded in pacifying the rioters; and the reform of the Irish Church and Land Laws. His organ, *The National Reformer*, was started in 1860 or the preceding year, and in 1868-9 was visited by a futile Government prosecution that led to the repeal of almost the last statutes that controlled the full liberty of the press. In 1870, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn decided in Bradlaugh's favour the trial on the Oaths question in courts of justice, thus finally admitting all citizens, of whatever religious opinion, to equal rights of legal protection and redress. These expensive trials reduced Bradlaugh to bankruptcy. In 1870, also, he did such good service for the young French Republic, that he was publicly thanked by Léon Gambetta and other members of the Republican Government; whilst in the next year the moderation of his proposals and his exhortations for respect of the law drew upon him the hatred and abuse of the

Communists. In 1872 he published the *Impeachment of the House of Brunswick*, perhaps his most widely read political pamphlet. In 1873 he visited Señor Castelar in Madrid as a representative from the Republican Conference at Birmingham to congratulate the rising Spanish Republic. In this year and the next he also undertook two lecturing tours in America. In 1875, having become associated in the Press with Mrs. Annie Besant, herself a copious writer on social and theological problems, he republished, as a challenge on a point of law, an old pamphlet, *The Fruits of Philosophy*, that had been included in a recent prosecution. In the trial that ensued the defendants, though "exonerated from all corrupt motive," were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £200. The sentence was, however, reversed on appeal. At the general election in 1880 Mr. Bradlaugh was returned for Northampton, where on three previous occasions he had been defeated (1868, and twice in 1874). Having refused to take the Parliamentary Oath, and not being allowed to sit on affirmation, he was re-elected in 1881. Elected for the third time in 1882, and for the fourth in 1884, he was still excluded from his seat. In the general election of 1885 he was again returned by the same constituency, and was at last allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons.

The Biography of Charles Bradlaugh, by A. S. Headingley (1883), and Bradlaugh's short *Autobiography* (1873).

* **Bradley, THE VERY REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, D.D.** (b. 1821), Dean of Westminster, was educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, where he was a pupil of the late Dean Stanley. In 1845 he obtained the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay, and after being assistant master at Rugby for about ten years he was in 1858 appointed head-master of Marlborough, being ordained in the same year. During his tenure of this position he used his influence for the widening and reform of public school education by the encouragement of the natural sciences, modern languages, and the other branches of modern study that have since become fashionable in theory. He has published some sermons, *Recollections of A. P. Stanley* (1883), and *Aids to Writing Latin Prose* (1884), though in the last subject his brother's work, *Lessons in Latin Prose*, by W. Windham Bradley (1863), is better known. In 1870 he was elected master of University College, Oxford, and in 1881 was appointed by the Crown to succeed Stanley as Dean of Westminster.

* **Brady, HENRY BOWMAN** (b. 1835), an English zoologist, was born at Gateshead-on-Tyne. After attending private schools, he adopted the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, which he followed for many years in

Newcastle-on-Tyne with such distinction that he has been repeatedly elected on the council and board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Brady's reputation in the scientific world is, however, mainly connected with his researches on the Rhizopoda, and other minute forms of invertebrate life, on which he has published many memoirs, a list of which may be found in the Royal Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, in D'Arcy Thompson's *Bibliography*, and in the bibliography appended to the *Report on the "Challenger" Foraminifera*, published in 1884. The principal of these are the *Monograph of Carboniferous and Permian Foraminifera* (Palæontographical Society), and the two great volumes on the *Foraminifera of the "Challenger" Expedition*. Mr. Brady is a Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, and corresponding member of several foreign scientific bodies. He has also travelled extensively, having, among other countries, visited Fez and the interior of Morocco, in 1878.

Brahm, JOHN (originally ABRAHAM), (b. 1774, d. 1856), one of the greatest of English opera singers, and composer of the *Death of Nelson*, was born in London of Jewish parents, and brought up by the singer Leoni. At the age of ten he was received with great applause on the stage, and, his voice having developed into a rich tenor, he was able, in 1796, to take the leading parts at Drury Lane and the Italian Opera. After a tour in Italy he settled permanently in Covent Garden, and "created" the part of Hübner in Weber's *Oberon* (1826) to the high satisfaction of the composer. Besides the *Death of Nelson*, by far his greatest achievement as composer, he wrote a few English operas, such as *The Cabinet*, *The English Fleet*, etc. He continued to sing into extreme old age, the charm of his manner delighting the audience long after all powers of voice had left him. Sir Walter Scott said of him that he was "a beast of an actor, but an angel of a singer." His daughter, Lady Waldegrave, who inherited all her father's grace of manner, reigned over the celebrated Salon at Strawberry Hill.

* **Brahms, JOHANNES** (b. 1833), who, after the death of Wagner, was looked upon as the greatest living composer in Germany, and in the department of choral music quite without a rival, was born at Hamburg. He began his musical education at a very early age, and studied with success under Marxsen at Altona. At twenty years of age he was introduced at Düsseldorf to Schumann, who made him the subject of an article in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, in which he confidently named him as the coming musician of Germany. This praise had for the moment but a doubtful effect on Brahms' career. He became an object of general attention, but was regarded at the same time with mistrust. Nor

did a tour which he undertook with the view of making his works known reconcile the musical public to Schumann's declared opinion. His works—chiefly chamber compositions—were not generally admired. Nor did he meet with any great success as a pianist. On his return to Hamburg, he remained for several years in retirement. But in 1861 he visited Vienna, where he found such ready appreciation that he established himself there. In this famous musical city he has held several important posts. Thus, in 1863 and 1864 he was director of the "Sing-Akademie," while from 1873 to 1875 he conducted the famous concerts of the *Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde*, where the great choral works of Handel and Bach form an important feature in the programmes. Brahms' *Deutsches Requiem*, composed in 1868, was, after the Franco-German war of 1870, performed in various German cities as a musical funeral service for the fallen soldiers; and since this time the production of a new work by Brahms has been looked upon as an event in the musical life of the country. His first symphony was produced at Karlsruhe, Nov. 4th, 1876, and his second at Vienna, Dec. 24th, 1877. Brahms' symphonies, his *Deutsches Requiem*, and many specimens of his chamber music have been performed in London. He may be looked upon as a follower of Schumann, whom he surpasses in force. No comparison between him and Wagner seems possible; for though Wagner's music has found its way to the concert-room, the fame of that composer rests entirely on his dramatic works, whereas Brahms has composed nothing for the stage, but has confined himself exclusively to concert music.

* **Bramwell, SIR FREDERICK JOSEPH**, F.R.S. (b. 1818), an English engineer, the third son of George Bramwell, of London, and brother of Lord Bramwell the distinguished juriconsult, strongly developed at an early age his taste for his future profession. For, as he mentioned at the dinner of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1885, though he was unable to read at the age of nine, before he was six he understood the construction of a steam-engine, and could make the model of one. For many years his name has been associated with the principal undertakings connected with his profession, in which he bears a high reputation as a consultant. He has also taken a prominent part in the efforts made to improve the technical education of workmen, in consideration of which he received the honour of knighthood in 1881. He is president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, in the publications of which and those of the British Association and Institution of Civil Engineers, several of his researches on strength and strain, on "Amaler's planometer," etc., have appeared.

Brand, SIR H. [HAMPTON.]

* **Brand, Sir John Henry**, President of the Orange Free State (b. 1823), son of Sir Henry Christofel Brand, a man of Dutch descent, formerly Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly, was born in Cape Town, but educated in England. After practising as a barrister in the Cape, he was, in 1863, elected President by the citizens of the Orange Free State, and since then has been re-elected four or five times, holding his position uninterruptedly. Under his direction the State has advanced to a condition of internal order and prosperity unexampled in South African history, in spite of the unjust confiscation of the diamond fields and the exorbitant customs charges of Port Elizabeth. At the beginning of the contention between Great Britain and the Transvaal in December, 1880, President Brand not only exerted himself to maintain the strict neutrality of his own State, but telegraphed to Sir George Strahan suggesting a commission of inquiry into the justice of the annexation. After the defeat of Majuba Hill and the armistice of March, 1881, President Brand hastened to the Transvaal, and was present as mediator at the Conference of March 21, that led to the final arrangement of peace. The other representatives present were Sir E. Wood, Colonel Buller, Joubert, Kruger, and Pretorius.

* **Brassey, Thomas, Baron** (b. 1836), high authority on marine questions, son of Thomas Brassey (q.v.), was called to the bar in 1866, was elected member for Hastings in the same year, and has continued to sit for the same constituency as a moderate Liberal. He became a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1880, Secretary to the Admiralty in 1884, and has sat on the Commissions on Unseaworthy Ships and Colonial Defence. In 1876 he and Lady Brassey undertook a voyage round the world in their yacht the *Sunbeam*. The account of the expedition, published in 1878, by Lady Brassey, has attained wide popularity. Sir Thomas is the author of numerous works on seamanship and naval affairs, *British Seamen*, *The British Navy*, etc.: and also on the labour question, *Co-operation*, and *Work and Wages* (1872). He became a peer in 1886.

Brassey, Thomas (b. 1805, d. 1870), engineer and railway contractor, undertook the construction of several of the most important railways in Great Britain, such as the South-Western, the Severn Valley, the Caledonian and Grand Junction; also the Western Railway in France, and several in Spain. He was one of the partners in the construction of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway.

Bravo-Murillo, Don Juan (b. 1803, d. 1873), Spanish politician, entered the bar at Seville in 1826, and soon became known as a strong *Modorato* (Conservative) in politics. Going to Madrid in 1835 he published a law journal, and, after the revolution of La Granja,

in the following year became a leading member of the Conservative Opposition. Being charged with a share in a conspiracy against the regent Espartero (1840) he fled to France, where he remained till the fall of the dictator in 1843. In 1847 he joined the ministry of Narvaez, and remained as head of the Government after the latter's resignation. The two years of his power were marked by every measure of reactionary tyranny. In 1852, having lost the support of the queen, he was obliged to resign, but his policy had already prepared the way for the revolution of 1854, after which he retired from public life for a time, but continued to fulfil diplomatic missions till the ejection of Isabella.

Bray, Anna Eliza (b. circa 1800, d. 1883), authoress, was the daughter of John Kempe, and in 1818 married Thomas Stothard, son of the artist, in conjunction with whom she published two books of travels. After his violent death in 1821, she collected his memoirs and finished his work on the *Monuments of Great Britain*. In 1825 she married the Rev. E. A. Bray of Tavistock, and in the following year published her first historical novel, *De Foir*, a tale of the fourteenth century. Of the numerous works of the same class that rapidly succeeded this we may mention: *The White Hoods* (1828), *The Protestant* (1829), and *The Talba*, a story of the Moors of Spain (1834). In another branch of fiction that deals with local customs and traditions, she published *Fitz of Fitzford* (1830), and *Trelawney of Trelawne* (1837). Besides a book of travels in Switzerland, she wrote a *Life of Handel* (1857), a memoir of Mr. Bray (1860), and in old age some historical sketches, such as *The Good St. Louis and his Times* (1870), *Joan of Arc* (1873).

Autobiography, edited by J. A. Kempe (1884).

Brazil, Emperors of:—(1) **Pedro I., De Alcantara** (b. 1798, d. 1834), eldest son of John VI. of Portugal, born at Queluz, was taken to Brazil by his father on the invasion of Portugal by the French in 1807. In 1817 he married Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria, and on his father's return to Portugal, in 1821, was left as Regent of Brazil. Disturbances having arisen owing to national feuds between the natives and the Portuguese, the prince was summoned to Europe, but refused to comply, and was declared Emperor of an independent Brazil in the following year. His reign was a series of disturbances and intrigues. He had not succeeded in silencing the strong Republican party at home when his father died, 1826, and the Emperor assumed the title of Pedro IV. of Portugal, in opposition to his sister the Infanta; but soon afterwards abdicated in favour of his daughter, Maria da Gloria. A period of anarchical confusion followed. The court and the chamber were at open feud; the enmity of the Brazilians toward foreigners was increased by the Emperor's marriage with

Marie Amélie, daughter of Prince Eugène Duke of Leuchtenberg, and a suspicion of a secret council prevailed. Revolution at length broke into flame in 1831, and Dom Pedro abdicated in favour of his son and sailed for Europe, where he spent the rest of his life in successfully vindicating his daughter's claims against his brother Dom Miguel, who had usurped the sovereign power of Portugal.

Edouard Grosse, *Dom Pedro I., oder Geschichte der neuesten Revolution in Brasilien und Portugal* (1838).

(2) * PEDRO II., DE ALCANTARA (b. 1825), son of the above, born at Rio Janeiro, was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil on his father's abdication in 1831, the Government being conducted under a regency till 1840, when he was declared of age. From childhood he was very popular with the Brazilians, and the policy of his mature years has confirmed their good opinion. In 1843 he married Theresa Christina Maria, daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies. In foreign affairs his reign has been marked by two grave difficulties, both of which have been successfully overcome. The quarrel with England, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, was due to reprisals taken by the British for the plunder of a British ship wrecked on the coast of Brazil. Diplomatic intercourse having been broken off in 1863, the dispute was referred to the King of the Belgians, who decided in favour of Brazil; but, nevertheless, amicable relations were not restored till two years later. In the same year (1865) Brazil joined the alliance against Lopez of Paraguay. The war lingered on with varying fortunes till the defeat and death of Lopez near the Aquidaban in 1870. In 1871 and 1876 the Emperor and Empress visited Europe, Dom Pedro creating a very favourable impression by his high culture, literary taste, and extreme simplicity of habits. In 1872 he succeeded in passing a bill through the senate for the gradual but complete emancipation of slaves in Brazil and the abolition of slavery. He has also done much for the internal improvement and development of his country.

BREMER, FREDRIKA (b. 1801, d. 1865), Swedish novelist, was born near Åbo, in Finland, her father being of ancient German origin. Shortly before the cession of Finland to Russia the family removed to Stockholm (1804), and settled at Arsta, about twenty miles from the city. Driven to the study of literature by the monotony of her life, she early found relief for her wasting activity in the production of poems and short essays. Before she was thirty she had become known in Sweden as the authoress of some series of *Sketches of Every-day Life* and of other tales, especially *The H— Family* (1829). In 1842 English readers were enabled to recognise her merit through a translation by Mary Howitt of *The Neighbours*. Several of her other tales

were afterwards translated by the same hand, and have become widely popular in England and America. The novels or stories are generally minute accounts of simple Swedish life, described with an original naïveté, and sometimes, as in *The H— Family*, with a peculiar sentimental humour that reminds us of Jean Paul. The influence of German literature, indeed, appears in much of her work. At the same time, as in *Hertha* (1856), there is often a distinct attempt to deal with some of the great questions of social reform that so profoundly occupied her thoughts throughout life. Of her other works we may mention *The Home* (1843), *Nina*, *The Midnight Sun*, and *The Diary*. She also published accounts of her travels in Europe and America (visited in 1849), such as *The Homes of the New World*, *England in 1861* (both in 1853), and *Two Years in Switzerland and Italy* (1860).

Life, Letters, and Posthumous Works of Fredrika Bremer, edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer (New York, 1868).

BRENTANO, CLEMENS (b. 1778, d. 1842), one of the most typical poets of the so-called "Romantic School," born near Ehrenbreitstein, was the son of a merchant, P. A. Brentano, of Italian origin, and Maximiliane Delaroche, the early friend of Goethe, and was, therefore, brother of Bettina (q.v.), with whose character he had much in common. Going to Jena under the pretence of studying in 1797, he attached himself to the young "romantic" circle of Schlegel and Tieck, and his satires, novels, and comedies of this period, published under the pseudonym of *Maria*, reach the utmost bounds of the sentimental ideal. Having eloped with Professor Mereau's wife, Sophie, also an admired authoress (b. 1761, d. 1806), he settled in Heidelberg (1803), and it was here that he became associated with Achim von Arnim in *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*, a collection of old German songs and ballads, by which his name will be longest remembered, though the work is wanting in careful selection and scholarship. During the next few years he continued to wander from one town of Germany to another, leading an aimless life, pouring out romance after romance, when suddenly, about 1812, he was converted by a girl's influence and the reactionary religious tendency of the time into the most bigoted and ascetic of Catholics. It is true that in 1817 he wrote his most beautiful tale, *The Story of True Kaspar and the Lovely Annerl*, but after that the disease of mysticism grew rapidly. He wasted six years (1818–1824) in taking notes of the hysterical ravings of the idiot nun, Katharina Emmerich, afterwards published in fourteen volumes. The rest of his life he spent in theological writings and the composition of hymns. In youth Brentano undoubtedly possessed the touch of poetry, and was amongst the first to recover the genuine tone

of the *Volkslieder*. His students' song, *Da sind wir Musikanten wieder*, has the right melody. But excitement, want of restraint, and uncertainty of aim, converted him into what Goethe called "a forced talent." His brother, CHRISTIAN (b. 1784, d. 1851), who also became a fervent Catholic about 1815, was at one time famous for his treatises on mystic religion and pamphlets in defence of Rome.

For opposite views of Brentano's character see Heine's *Romantische Schule* and Brentano's *Ausgewählte Schriften*, with introduction by the Jesuit, J. B. Diel (1873). [H. W. N.]

* **Brett, JOHN, A.R.A.** (b. circa 1830), landscape painter, was in early life strongly influenced by the writings of Mr. Ruskin and the whole "Pre-Raphaelite" movement, as is shown in some of his earliest exhibited paintings, as the *Stonebreaker* (in the Royal Academy of 1858) and the *Val d'Aosta* of the following year. Since about 1870 he has turned his attention almost entirely to the luminous reproductions of calm seas and sunny skies encircling the rocks and cliffs of the English coast, especially of Cornwall and the south. The following is a list of his more important recent works, with the date of their exhibition at the Academy:—*Spires and Steeples of the Channel Islands* (1875); *Sir Thomas's Tower* (1876); *Mount's Bay* (1877); *Cornish Lions* (1878); *Caernarvon: Stronghold of the Season and Camp of the Kittywake* (1879); *Britannia's Realm* (1880, bought by the Academy); *Golden Prospects: St. Catherine's Well* (1881); *The Grey of the Morning* (1882); *These Yellow Sands* (1883); *MacLeod's Maidens, Skye* (1884); and *The Norman Archipelago* (1885). He became A.R.A. in 1882.

Brett, SIR W. B. [ESHER, BARON.]

* **Brewer, THE REV. EDWARD COBHAM, I.L.D.** (b. 1810), is chiefly known as the editor of some admirable books of reference. The most in request of these are the *Guide to Science* (1850), the *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (1868), which has run through some fourteen editions, and the *Reader's Handbook* (1881).

Brewer, THE REV. JOHN SHERREN (b. 1810, d. 1879), historian, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1833. He subsequently took holy orders. In 1841 he was appointed professor of English literature in King's College, London, an appointment he held until 1877, when he was appointed Rector of Toppesfield, in Essex. He was also, until his death, preacher at the Rolls' Chapel. His uneventful life was only broken by the publication of the various historical works on which his reputation is based. So early as 1845 he published in six volumes an edition of Fuller's *Church History of Britain*. It is by his work in connection with the public records that he will be best remembered. In 1858 the first volume of the *Monumenta Franciscana*, edited

by him for the Master of the Rolls, was one of the first of the celebrated series which is gradually making accessible the chief authorities for mediæval English history. Its preface throws a flood of light on the early history of the Mendicant orders in England. Next year followed an edition of Roger Bacon's *Opus Tertium* and *Opus Minus* in the same series; while from 1861 onwards appeared, under his editing, the first four volumes of the voluminous works of Giraldus Cambrensis. But about this time his energies were directed into a somewhat different, though analogous task, the "calendar" of the State papers of the reign of Henry VIII. This was the chief work of his life. Between 1862 and his death there appeared four volumes, consisting of nine parts, each in itself a thick volume, of this *Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.*, the last going down to the end of 1530. In these volumes summaries of every paper and letter of the times are arranged in chronological order, so that the whole work includes whatever original materials for history the editor could lay his hands on. The elaborate introductions which he has prefixed to each volume contain the only full and authoritative survey of the history of the first half of Henry VIII.'s reign. The limitations imposed by the conditions of composition prevent it being quite a regular history, but it has superseded all the regular histories attempted of the period. In it the character and policy of Wolsey are for the first time satisfactorily explained, and though the excesses of a hero-worshipper sometimes mar the portrait, his view of the great cardinal must be generally accepted as correct. A tendency to exaggeration, springing from strong views or prejudices, a certain want of proportion, hard to avoid under the circumstances, and a somewhat diffuse style are the worse blemishes of this great work, which, from the point of view of scientific history, must rank with one of the first of the age. In addition to the above, Mr. Brewer published in 1864 a joint report on the Carte and Carew Papers relating to Ireland, which was followed by an edition of the latter in the years succeeding 1867, for which he was largely responsible. He also published a variety of other works, among which a recent volume of essays, partly reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, may be specially mentioned. They are always interesting and suggestive, though strong Tory and Church prejudices are apparent in such essays as those on Land. An edition of the *Student's Hume* and the supervision of the series of English classics published by the Clarendon Press, for which he wrote the introduction, may be also mentioned among his many literary undertakings. So much activity met with but a tardy and inadequate reward, so far as preferment goes. After his death, his introductions to the State papers

were collected in a form more accessible to general readers, under the title of *The Reign of Henry VIII.* [T. F. T.]

Brewster, Sir David, LL.D. (b. 1781, d. 1868), eminent physicist, was born at Jedburgh. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where his attention was early directed to natural science. After becoming a "probationer" of the Scottish Church, he devoted himself to literary and scientific work, translating and writing many volumes on scientific and other subjects. In 1807 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and next year became the editor of the *Edinburgh Cyclopaedia*, a position he held till its completion, in 1830. His investigations into the phenomena and composition of light early brought him a considerable amount of fame, and his name must remain permanently associated with the invention and the improvement of many optical instruments. The kaleidoscope was invented by him in 1816; he made many improvements in the microscope and telescope, brought the stereoscope into scientific and artistic use, introduced the Bude light, and demonstrated the value of polygonal lenses in lighthouses. In addition to numerous other distinctions received from all parts of Europe, he was awarded the Rumford gold and silver medals from the Royal Society, in 1819, for his discoveries on the polarisation of light, and in 1849 he was elected one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France, in succession to Berzelius. In 1831 he may be said to have founded the British Association, over which he presided in 1850; in the course of the same year he was knighted (K.T.). In 1838 he was appointed principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator, St. Leonards, and St. Andrews, and in 1859 was chosen principal of Edinburgh University. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals and cyclopaedias, Brewster wrote a *Life of Newton*, first published in 1828, and afterwards enlarged in 1856; *Letters on Natural Magic*; *Treatise on Optics*; *Martyrs of Science*; and *More Worlds than One*; in addition to several more technical works. He may, therefore, be regarded, apart from his other claims to distinction, as one of those who did much to popularise physical science. But, as his successor in St. Andrews so justly remarked, if "his scientific glory is different in kind from that of Young and Fresnel, as the discoverer of the law of polarisation of biaxial crystals, of optical mineralogy, and of double refraction by compression, he will always occupy a foremost rank in the intellectual history of the age."

The *Home Life of Sir David Brewster*, by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon. [R. B.]

***Bright, The Rev. James Franck, D.D.** (b. 1832), was educated at University College, Oxford, obtaining a first-class in law and modern history in 1854. He was for some time assistant-master at Marlborough College,

but returned to University College as lecturer on modern history. In 1876, and again in 1880, he was examiner in the history schools. In 1881 he became master of University College. Dr. Bright is the author of *The Marlborough French Grammar* (6th ed., 1871), and an *English History for the use of Public Schools* (1st ed., 1875), an excellent text-book for advanced pupils.

***Bright, John**, orator and statesman (b. 1811), was born at Greenbank, near Rochdale. The family originally came from Wiltshire, migrating first to Coventry, in Warwickshire, and afterwards into Lancashire. Mr. Bright's father entered upon the cotton-spinning trade, and the business which he established has grown to large dimensions in the hands of his sons. For generations the Brights were members of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Bright was educated at a Friends' school at Ackworth, and subsequently at York and Newton. When in his sixteenth year, Mr. Bright joined his father in the factory, and while diligent in business, he took a great interest in the questions of the day. At a very early period he spoke upon such subjects as temperance, capital punishment, church rates, and parliamentary reform. He was deeply moved by the Reform struggle of 1831-2. In 1833 he travelled abroad, visiting Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. The national education question first brought Mr. Bright and his friend Richard Cobden together, but they were destined to be still more closely associated in a movement which directly concerned the poorer classes of the population. In 1839 the National Anti-Corn-Law League sprang out of a previously constituted body, called the Anti-Corn-Law Association, and Mr. Bright's name appeared second on the list of the provisional committee of the League. In 1841 Mr. Bright sustained a severe loss by the death of his wife, to whom he had been married only two years before. This lady was the eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Priestman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the day after her death, Cobden went to console his friend, and exhorted him, after the first paroxysm of his grief was over, to devote himself heart and soul to the movement for the repeal of the Corn Laws. From that time forward the two friends laboured together assiduously in the cause. Mr. Bright's argumentative and eloquent speeches pointed him out as a suitable candidate for parliamentary honours, and in 1843 he was returned for Durham. His first speech in the House of Commons, delivered on Aug. 7th, was in support of a motion calling for the reduction or repeal of the duties which pressed upon manufactures. During the next three years he was ceaseless in his advocacy of free trade, and when at length Sir Robert Peel yielded to the demands of the com-

munity and the exigencies of the time, and abolished the Corn Laws, it was felt that the main credit for this legislation was due to the unwearied exertions of Cobden and Bright. Upon this agitation followed another, led by Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury) and Mr. Fielden, for a reduction of the daily labour of operatives in factories to ten hours. Mr. Bright opposed the movement, on the ground that workmen and employers should be left entirely free to regulate their mutual relations. He incurred considerable unpopularity, however, for his attitude on this question. A Ten Hours Bill was passed in 1847, and legislation on the subject was completed by the passing of a second Bill in 1850. About this time Mr. Bright advocated remedial legislation for Ireland, including the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the application of the principles of free trade to the land question. He also turned his attention to India, with the view of obtaining from that country a supply of cotton. In June, 1849, he married Miss Leatham, daughter of a Wakefield banker, and by her had a family of seven children. Together with Cobden, Mr. Bright assailed the system of large armaments, and recommended arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. When England drifted into the Crimean War, Mr. Bright strongly opposed the Ministerial policy, and condemned the war in numerous speeches in the House of Commons and in the country. One of his finest addresses in opposition to the war was delivered in Parliament on Feb. 23rd, 1855, when, in a memorable passage, he said, "The Angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings." Owing to a severe attack of illness Mr. Bright went abroad early in 1857, and while in Rome the news reached him of the defeat of the Palmerston Government upon Mr. Cobden's motion relating to the Canton question and the affair of the *lorcha Arrow*. Mr. Bright entirely sympathised with the vote of censure, but at the ensuing election he lost his seat for Manchester, owing to his attitude on the Crimean and Chinese questions, and to the great popularity of Lord Palmerston with the country. He had sat for the city since 1847, and, previously to the election of 1857, had expressed a wish to retire, on the ground of ill-health, but his supporters nominated him in his absence. He was elected for Birmingham, however, in Aug., 1857, and has ever since remained one of the representatives of that city. In the session of 1858 Mr. Bright seconded a vote of censure upon Lord Palmerston's Ministry, in connection with the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, which was alleged to have been introduced at the instigation of the Emperor of the French. Lord Palmerston was defeated, and resigned. During the ensuing

session Lord Derby's Government brought in a Bill for the abolition of the East India Company, and the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. This and other Indian reforms had long been advocated by Mr. Bright, and he now assisted in carrying the Ministerial measure. In the year 1859 he led an arduous campaign in connection with Parliamentary Reform, and when the Civil War in America broke out he energetically supported the cause of the North, although his own business, and the whole of the Lancashire cotton district, suffered severely from the scarcity of cotton that resulted from the war. The death of Cobden, in April, 1865, caused Mr. Bright poignant grief, and he was unable, owing to deep emotion, to add more than a few sentences to the tributes paid to that distinguished man by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. The agitation for Reform was renewed at the close of 1865, and in the following session Mr. Gladstone introduced the Government measure dealing with this subject. The Bill was lost, owing to the defection of a number of Ministerialists, and the Government resigned. Mr. Bright now appeared at Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and other towns, demanding a new Reform Bill. He also visited Ireland, and was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30th, 1866. In the ensuing session Mr. Disraeli unfolded the Conservative Reform scheme, and the measure that ultimately passed embodied many of the principles for which Mr. Bright had long contended, while the whole basis of the electoral representation was considerably widened at his instigation. Irish questions now occupied the attention of Parliament, and Mr. Bright advocated a scheme of Land Reform and the Disestablishment of the Irish Church in speeches of great power and eloquence. It was his advocacy which hastened the Disestablishment measure and other legislative schemes affecting Ireland introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright, who was reluctant to take office, at length consented to accept the Presidency of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1868, and he speedily saw his principles carried out in the Act for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Irish Land Act (in which the Bright clauses were introduced with the object of establishing a peasant proprietary), the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and other measures. In consequence of ill-health, he resigned office in Dec., 1870, and did not appear again in Parliament until April, 1872. In August, 1873, however, being then partially restored to health, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession to Mr. Childers, and this post he held until the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry, in Feb., 1874. Great sympathy was expressed for Mr. Bright when his wife died suddenly,

in May, 1878. In the following year he declined an invitation from President Hayes to visit the United States, where his name is held in high regard by all classes of the people. On the return of the Liberals to power, in May, 1880, Mr. Bright again became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but on July 17th, 1882, he resigned this office, and retired from the Cabinet, on the ground that he was unable to support the policy of his colleagues in Egypt—a policy which led to the bombardment of Alexandria. Since then Mr. Bright has seldom spoken in the House of Commons; but in the session of 1883 he replied to a charge of breach of privilege brought against him in connection with certain speeches delivered at Birmingham, when he was supported by a majority of the House; and in the session of 1885 he defended himself from an attack made upon him by the Irish members for his support of the policy of Lord Spencer. In 1886 he opposed the Home Rule for Ireland Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright is generally regarded as one of the greatest orators who have ever adorned the House of Commons. His great merit is that by the force of his potent example he abolished the stilted style of speaking, and showed that eloquence was possible without rounded periods and tetra-syllabic words.

G. Barnett Smith, *Life and Speeches of John Bright*; J. Morley, *Life of Cobden*; W. Robertson, *Life and Times of John Bright*.

[G. B. S.]

Bright, RICHARD (b. 1789, d. 1858), an English doctor, was a native of Bristol, and set up a practice in London, becoming physician of Guy's Hospital. He was the first to describe the affection of the kidney generally known as "Bright's Disease," originally defined as a granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, but now including all diseases productive of albuminuria. His discoveries were embodied in a work entitled *Original Researches into the Pathology of Diseases of the Kidney*.

Brisbane, SIR THOMAS MACDOUGALL, K.C.B., D.C.L. (b. 1773, d. 1860), astronomer, was born at Brisbane, Ayrshire. He entered the army in 1789, and served in Flanders, the West Indies, the Peninsula, and North America. From 1818 to 1821 he was military commander in the south of Ireland, and in the latter year was appointed Governor of New South Wales, a position he held for four years. He inaugurated many wise reforms, including tickets-of-leave for good conduct among the convicts; introduced, at his own expense, good breeds of horses; encouraged the reclamation of waste lands, and the cultivation of the vine, sugar-cane, and cotton. Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, is named after him. He holds a high place as an astronomer. While in Australia he founded a

large observatory, and catalogued 7,385 stars, for which service the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal. On his return home he erected an observatory at his residence at Makerston, in Roxburghshire, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1836 he was made a baronet and K.C.B., and in 1841 he became general. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, and was Sir Walter Scott's successor in the Presidency of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He founded two gold medals for the encouragement of scientific research in the award of the Royal Society and Society of Arts respectively.

* **Brisson, HENRI**, French statesman (b. 1835), is the son of a lawyer of Bourges, and was called to the French bar in 1859. Bad health compelled him to travel, and on his return to France, in 1864, he distinguished himself in the columns of *Le Temps* as one of the leading political writers of France, and a downright opponent of the Second Empire. On the downfall of Bonapartism, Brisson became Deputy Mayor of Paris, but he showed a want of resolution in dealing with the Communist outbreak, and resigned, together with the Mayor Étienne Arago (q.v.), on the 1st of November. Elected in 1871 as a Deputy for Paris, he became known as a politician of the highest order, and in 1879 was chosen Speaker, a position which he filled with very great credit. In 1885, on the downfall of M. Ferry, M. Brisson, sorely against his will, undertook the premiership, and formed a stop-gap administration out of the materials at his disposal, which lived on without much incident until the general elections of October. They resulted in a considerable and unexpected increase of the Monarchists (Conservatives), but M. Brisson secured his own return for Paris. In January, 1886, he resigned and was succeeded by M. de Freycinet.

* **Bristow, HENRY WILLIAM, F.R.S.** (b. 1817), English geologist, was educated at Fortescue House, Twickenham, under the Rev. Drs. David Lewis and Nicholson, and in the Senior Department of King's College. After obtaining certificates of honour in the department of engineering, he received the degree of Associate K.C. in 1841, twenty-two years later being elected to an honorary fellowship in the same college. In 1842 he entered the Geological Survey of England, and since 1872 has been senior director. He was elected F.R.S. in 1862, and F.G.S. in 1843, and, in addition to memberships in learned societies, became an officer of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazare in 1880. He was appointed examiner in geology and mineralogy under the Council of Military Education, Oct., 1865. Mr. Bristow's writings are not numerous, his official duties absorbing most of his time. The chief memoirs associated with his name are on the *Geology of the*

Isle of Wight (1862), a *Glossary of Mineralogy* (1861), several contributions to *Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, and to *Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, fourth edition. He has also edited Cassell's edition of *Figuiet's World before the Deluge* (1869), and *Simonin's Underground Life* (1869), and, in conjunction with Mr. Etheridge, has published *British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata* (1872).

Britton, JOHN, antiquarian (b. 1771, d. 1857), was born near Chippenham, and educated at village schools. He went to London, and was apprenticed to a wine-merchant, but being compelled to abandon that calling from ill-health, he was compelled to pick up his living as best he could. By slow degrees he became known in literary circles, and in 1801 produced, in conjunction with his friend, E. W. Brayley, F.S.A., the first two volumes of *The Beauties of Wiltshire*, the first work on popular topography ever published. To them were added other volumes, until the *Beauties of England and Wales* was completed. Other works, of a more purely antiquarian character, are the *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain* (1805); *Cathedral Antiquities of England*, completed in 1825; *Antiquities of Normandy*, 1827; and *History of the Houses of Parliament*, written in conjunction with Brayley, and published in parts between 1834 and 1836.

* **Broadhurst, HENRY, M.P.** (b. 1840), the son of a journeyman stonemason, was born near Littlemore, in Oxfordshire. He worked at his father's occupation until 1872, when he became secretary to a political organisation. In 1875 he was elected Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, an office he still holds. In 1880 he was elected M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent, and in 1885 was returned for the Bordesley division of Birmingham. He has sat on two royal commissions: the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and the Housing of the Working Classes. In 1886 Mr. Broadhurst was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and at the general election was returned for Nottingham (West).

* **Brock, THOMAS, A.R.A.**, sculptor (b. 1847), studied first at the Government School of Design at Worcester, and then came to London, and entered the school of the Royal Academy, where he carried off the highest honours. He then entered the studio of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., first as a pupil, and afterwards as an assistant. After the death of the master, Mr. Brock was entrusted with the finishing of the various works left uncompleted: the chief of these being the O'Connell Monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brock's portrait statues may be named Richard Baxter, Robert Raikes, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Richard Temple, the poet Longfellow in

Westminster Abbey, and Sir Erasmus Wilson; while among his ideal works may be mentioned *Heracles Strangling Antaeus*, and a large equestrian group, *A Moment of Peril*, purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. Mr. Brock was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1883.

Broglie, ACHILLE LÉONCE VICTOR, DUC DE (b. 1785, d. 1870), was the son of a politician, who perished under the guillotine. He inherited his father's Liberal opinions, and when, after the restoration of 1815, he was summoned to the Chamber of Peers, he distinguished himself both by his opposition to the court as a member of the Doctrinaire party, led by his friend Guizot, and by his advocacy of the abolition of slavery and of the theory of constitutional monarchy. After the July revolution, he became Louis Philippe's Foreign Secretary (1832). During his two years' tenure of office, he succeeded in establishing a good understanding with England, in obtaining the sanction of the new Greek monarchy from the Powers, and in bringing to a successful issue the efforts for Belgian independence. Out of office until March, 1835, he became Prime Minister in 1836, but was beaten shortly afterwards on a financial question, and resigned, greatly to the relief of the king, who disliked him on account of his dictatorial manner. It was observed that he was much more Conservative in office than when in opposition, notably with regard to the gagging of the Press. He was, however, true to the cause of the negro slave. After the revolution of 1848 he struggled, but in vain, to check the ambitious schemes of Louis Napoleon, and continued until the end of his days a bitter enemy of the Second Empire, the ruin of which he just failed to see. He became a member of the French Academy in 1856, and among his works may be mentioned *Écrits et Discours* (1863); *Le Livre Échange et l'Impôt*, an economical treatise published by his son.

Guizot, *Le Duc de Broglie*.

* **Broglie, ALBERT, DUC DE** (b. 1821), the eldest son of the above-mentioned minister of Louis Philippe, at first became known as a publicist, and advocated the cause of constitutional monarchy and of the Established Church in the *Correspondent*. Under the Second Empire he held aloof from politics, and devoted himself to literature until just before its fall, when, in 1869, he stood for the department of the Eure, but without success. During that period he produced a volume of essays (1853); a brilliantly paradoxical history of *The Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century* (1856); an important pamphlet on *The Maladministration of Algeria* (1860); two religious works, *La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté*, and *La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine* (1861 and 1865). He was elected an Academician in 1862. After

the establishment of the Republic, the Duke was returned for Eure (1871), and shortly afterwards nominated French Ambassador to London. His Free Trade principles, however, gave his enemies a handle for attack; and in consequence of the strictures passed upon his conduct when he was the unwilling instrument in the abrogation of the Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1860, he sent in his resignation (1872). From that time, as leader of the Conservative Right Centre, which held the balance in the Chamber, his main object was to force a monarchical form of government upon France; and when, in May, 1873, he had forced the President of the Republic, M. Thiers, to resign on a question of a ministerial appointment, and had persuaded Marshal MacMahon to fill the vacancy, victory seemed to be within his grasp. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. The thin end of the wedge was the displacement throughout France of the Republican functionaries, and the law placing the nomination of mayors in the hands of the Government. All depended upon the contemplated fusion of the Orleanist and Legitimist lines, and to give it time, the Prime Minister carried the prolongation of the Marshal's presidency for seven years—the Septennate. The arrangement, however, broke down before the inflexible devotion to obsolete principles of the Comte de Chambord; the fiery denunciations of Gambetta sounded the tocsin throughout France; and in May, 1874, the Duc de Broglie, beaten on a question of procedure, chiefly through the defection of the Legitimists (the Extreme Right), resigned. Elected by the department of the Eure to the Senate, in 1876, he again, on the resignation of M. Jules Simon (May, 1877), undertook to form a Royalist and Imperial Cabinet, in which he became President of the Council and Minister of Justice. Again he attempted to overthrow the Republic, by packing the magistracies, gagging the press, and making use of the personal popularity of Marshal MacMahon. Once more, however, Gambetta stood in the gap: the President was informed that the only alternatives before him were "submission or resignation"; and the general elections of May returned a crushing Republican majority. The Duke was speedily defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, and resigned on Nov. 15th, 1877. Subsequent revelations were not greatly to his credit, and in the following year a vote of censure was passed upon him by the Chamber. In Oct., 1885, he failed, in spite of the Conservative reaction, to secure his re-election to the Chamber of Deputies. The Duke's later works are *Le Secret du Roi*, a valuable collection of State papers relating to the reign of Louis XV. (1878), and *Frédéric II. et Marie Thérèse* (1882), both of which have been translated into English.

Broke, SIR PHILIP VERE, English admiral (b. 1776, d. 1841), entered the navy in 1792, and became post-captain in 1801. His chief exploit was the capture of the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake*, with forty-nine guns, when in command of the *Shannon*, of thirty-nine guns, in June, 1813. This victory, gained at a period of national depression, was hailed with enthusiasm, but the rest of its hero's career was uneventful.

Brighton and Middleton, *Memoirs of Admiral Broke*.

Brongniart, ALEXANDRE (b. 1770, d. 1847), a French mineralogist and geologist, born in Paris. From early youth he studied scientific subjects, and at the age of twenty published a work on the art of enamelling. He served successively in the army as druggist, as a mining engineer, and as professor of natural history at the Ecole Centrale des Quatre-Nations (1796), and in 1800 was appointed director of the Sèvres manufactory, where he revived the nearly lost art of painting on glass. In 1815 he was nominated member of the Academy of Sciences. He published, among other works, an *Essai d'une Classification Naturelle des Reptiles*; an elementary treatise on mineralogy, adopted by the University; *Description Géologique des Environs de Paris*; and a *Traité des Arts Céramiques*, in which he has embodied the results of his practical studies on pottery. He has been regarded in France as the founder of systematic geology. His son, Adolphe Théodore (b. 1801, d. 1876), was the author of an important *Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles*.

Brontës, THE. The name of the Brontë family is sufficiently assured of a high place in the annals of English literature on the claims of Charlotte Brontë alone, but the sisters Emily and Anne are also deserving of recognition. The father, the Rev. Patrick Brontë, appears to have been a native of County Down; the mother, Maria Branwell, came of a Cornish family. In 1812 the family removed to Hartshead, Yorkshire, and three years later to Thornton, where Charlotte was born in 1816, Patrick in 1817, Emily probably in 1818, and Anne in the following year. Two daughters were born prior to this removal. In 1820 the family removed from Thornton to Haworth. If Mrs. Gaskell is to be trusted as to the early domestic life of the Brontë sisters, the father was a crazy clergyman, who was liable to such outbursts of passion as resulted in driving his wife from her home. It has been said that he was accustomed to carry pistols about his person, and in moments of frenzy to discharge them into space for the relief of his pent-up feelings. Some doubt has, however, been cast upon these facts since Mrs. Gaskell gave them the authority of her name. For a time the father was deprived of sight,

and became a serious charge on his household. Only towards the end, and in some feeble way peculiar to himself, did he become conscious of the literary greatness of the children who had dwelt so long as strangers under his roof. His wife died at Haworth, and then the eldest daughter, Maria, assumed the functions of mother to her younger sisters. In 1824 Charlotte and Emily were sent to a school for the daughters of clergymen at Cowan's Bridge, near Haworth. This establishment appears to have been the original of the Lowood depicted with such intensity of power and fidelity of realism in *Jane Eyre*. The girls returned in 1825, remained at home six years, and were then sent to a school at Roe Head. To this school Charlotte returned as teacher in 1835. After a short experience as governess, Charlotte, with Emily, went to Brussels, there to teach English and be taught French. In 1846 the three sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, printed a small volume of poems, under the names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. The book was hardly recognised by press or public. About the same period all three sisters engaged in the writing of novels. Charlotte wrote *The Professor*, Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights*, and Anne wrote *Agnes Grey*. Charlotte's story was at first rejected by the publishers, and was published after her death. The stories of Emily and Anne were accepted. A second story undertaken by Charlotte appeared in 1847, and this was *Jane Eyre*. Its success was instantaneous and complete. Curiosity as to the author's identity was soon very great. Of course, adverse criticism was not slow in making itself felt. The most memorable thing said respecting the morality inspiring the book was that it was impregnated with a heathenish doctrine of religion. The book was said to teach that strong passion was the one really good thing in life, and that all human conventions that oppose it were to be disregarded. Nay, to come to closer quarters, the favourite theory of certain caustic reviewers was that Jane Eyre and Becky Sharp were different portraits of the same person, and that their original in both cases was a discarded mistress of Thackeray, who, by way of revenge for the infamy of being compelled to sit as a model for the heroine of *Vanity Fair*, had painted him as Rochester. "If," said the *Quarterly Review*, "we ascribe the book to a woman at all, we have no alternative but to ascribe it to one who has, for some sufficient reason, long forfeited the society of her sex." The question of authorship was hotly disputed, and this helped to keep up the excitement respecting the book. Charlotte Brontë had concealed her identity even from her publishers, but when the rumour reached her that she had satirised Thackeray under the name of Rochester, she was so much shocked by the supposition that she went up to London at

once by the night train, accompanied by one of her sisters. Next morning they walked to the publishing house of Mr. Smith, of Cornhill. Charlotte was a little woman, with a face far from beautiful, and she wore the simplest of Quaker costumes. Due, perhaps, to these personal disadvantages, she had much difficulty in penetrating to the head of the house, having refused her name to the messenger. At last the principal came into the shop saying, "Young woman, what can you want with me?"—"Sir," she answered, "we have come up from Yorkshire. I wish to speak to you privately. I wrote *Jane Eyre*."—"You wrote *Jane Eyre*!" exclaimed the incredulous publisher. It was even so; and very soon the plain little woman was in the midst of a preface, in which Thackeray was spoken of as the first social regenerator of the day, the very master of that working corps who would restore to rectitude the warped system of things. Having thus lifted above suspicion of covert malice a piece of typical portraiture, the brave woman made no reply to the charges of personal impurity. She was accused of coarseness, of vulgarity, and obscenity, and the charges were not such as a pure woman could refute. It has been fitly said that her coarseness was no more than the simplicity and sincerity, the straightforwardness of an unspotted heart. The year after the publication of *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte's brother, Patrick Branwell Brontë, died. He was something of a genius, and something of a character too. He was a small-sized youth, with flashing eyes and a great shock of red hair. According to Mrs. Gaskell (once more open to question), people told prodigious stories of Branwell's powers. It was said that he could write two different letters at the same moment—one with each hand. The village of Haworth rang with praises of his bravery, too. When he grew to be a man, he was sent as tutor to a place at some distance, and there the curse of his life came upon him. The old story of the deceiver and deceived was reversed, and Branwell became the victim of a heartless woman. Discovery resulted in his dismissal, and he returned to the home of his father and his sisters, took first to drink, and then to opium, and finally—shattered in mind and wrecked in body—died a miserable death. His betrayer lived to be for a time a conspicuous figure in fashionable circles in London. On Dec. 19th, in the year of Branwell's death (1848), Emily also died. Her *Wuthering Heights* is a book full of wild excess, and betraying no real experience of life, but, nevertheless, instinct with imagination. A critic has said that her genius moved as a wind upon the tragic and perilous waters of passion. Long before her death she knew that she had received her death-warrant, but it did not appal her. She was brave, and without a touch of her brother's braggadocio.

One day a dog came panting to the door, and she went out and offered it water in a bowl. The dog was mad, and bit her savagely. She went into the house, and taking up an iron that was heating at the fire, she burnt out the bite from her arm—never saying a word about the event for months afterwards. Her death was as stoically heroic as her life. Her sisters saw her fading before their eyes, yet they dared not to offer her the simplest attentions due to an invalid. Her resolute spirit knew no bending. She refused to own that she was even ill, declined medicine, and compelled her hands to labour as of old. "At last," says Mrs. Gaskell, "came that bitter morning in December when she arose, dressed herself as usual, making many a pause, but doing everything for herself." In two hours more she had passed quietly away. "Yes," says Charlotte, "there is no Emily in time or on earth now; yesterday we put her wasted mortal frame quietly under the church pavement." In less than half a year more, May 28th, 1849, the younger sister, Anne, died, and then the author of *Jane Eyre* was left almost as much alone in the world as the simple heroine of her own story. Anne was not in any sense a writer of genius. Her *Agnes Grey* was succeeded by *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, but neither of these stories exhibits special powers. Charlotte Brontë published her second story, *Shirley*, in 1849, and in 1853 her third and last story, *Villette*. In June, 1854, she married the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, who had been for a time her father's curate. But soon after her marriage the fell disease consumption, which had carried off her sisters and brother, began to settle on herself. She died March 31st, 1855, in her fortieth year. With so many causes of sorrow her life could not be a happy one. It was, indeed, full of labour and pain. Mr. Leslie Stephen says that, as a moralist, Charlotte Brontë seems to say that the intense and spontaneous affection of kindred and noble natures is the one really precious thing in life, but that such happiness is chimerical. Yield to your feelings, and the chances are enormously great that you are trampled upon by the selfish. The only safe plan is that of the lady in the ballad, to "lock your heart in a case of gold, and pin it with a silver pin." Perhaps the analysis is more subtle than satisfying. As a novelist, Charlotte Brontë's faults were, as George Henry Lewes said, on the side of vigour, but her beauties were original. She painted inanimate nature with as much force and fidelity as her sister Emily, and human nature with far more knowledge. Perhaps the grand secret of her first success was that out of her own sorrowing experience she spoke, as a critic said, to the experience of thousands. She was a great delineator of female character. She once told her sisters that they were wrong in making their heroines beautiful as a matter of course, and in reply to

their objection that it was impossible to make a heroine interesting on any other terms, she answered, "I will show you a heroine as plain and as small as myself, who shall be as interesting as any of yours." Hence *Jane Eyre*. In that book she has compelled us by force of magnetic passion to love a little plain creature in a Quakerish cotton dress. With the reader under the spell of her genius, it is even as with *Jane Eyre* herself under the charm of Rochester: the first feeling is one of violent resistance. Some one has said that Charlotte Brontë was the first to make the warfare between man and woman the sole scheme of a novel. If this is so, she must be accepted as the originator of a school of fiction which is larger both as to the number of its products and the influence of its producers than any other.

Mrs. Gaskell's *Life*; Charlotte Brontë on her sisters in an edition of their works; Mr. Wemyss Reid's *Memoir*; Mary F. Robinson's *Emily Brontë* (Eminent Women Series); A. C. Swinburne's *A Note on Charlotte Brontë*; Lehmann, *Emily, Anne, and Patrick Brontë* (1885). [T. H. C.]

Brooke, SIR JAMES, RAJAH OF SARAWAK (b. 1803, d. 1868), was a native of Bath. At the age of twenty-two he entered the service of the East India Company, and took part in the first Burmese War, in which he was wounded. He left the Company, and in 1830 made a voyage to China, in the course of which he conceived the idea of rescuing the Indian Archipelago from pirates. The attempt was made in the yacht *Royalist* in 1838; he went to Borneo, and aided the Sultan to reduce the Dyak tribes of Sarawak. For his services he was made Rajah of the province in 1841. He drew up a code of laws, and in order to develop commerce, exterminated piracy without mercy, English officers being allowed to co-operate with him. In 1847 he returned to England, was received with acclamation, and made Governor of the Island of Labuan, which had been purchased from Borneo. His subsequent repression of the pirates, however, was so severe, that he was attacked in the House of Commons in 1851; and, though acquitted by a Royal Commission at Singapore, was deprived of his governorship. In Sarawak he had to encounter several rebellions, all of which were overcome. He died at Burrator, in Devonshire, an estate purchased for him by public subscription. He, if any one, is entitled to the tyrant's plea, necessity.

Temple, *Private Letters of Sir J. Brooke*; Mundy and Keppel, *Journal*.

• **Brooke, THE REV. STOPFORD AUGUSTUS** (b. 1832), was born at Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the Downe prize and the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse. He graduated B.A. in 1856, and took his M.A. degree in 1858. In 1857 he became curate of St. Matthew's, Marylebone, and from 1860 to 1863 was curate of the pariah church, Ken-

sington. He then held the ministry of St. James's Chapel, York Street, St. James's Square, from 1866 to 1875, and afterwards that of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, where the literary finish of his sermons made him one of the most popular of London preachers. In 1872 he was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. In 1880 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England, expressing his inability to believe in miracles. Some of his published works are *Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson* (1865), followed by *Theology in the English Poets*, an admirable *Primer of English Literature* (1876), *Riquet of the Tuft* (1880), and several collections of sermons.

Brooks, CHARLES SHIRLEY (b. 1815, d. 1874), was the son of an architect, and was destined for the law. Turning aside, however, to literature, he first became known as a writer of burlesque, in which he had an ephemeral success. He also became attached to the *Morning Chronicle*, for which he wrote the parliamentary summary; and in 1856 he undertook a journey of investigation to South Russia, and his letters on the condition of the peasantry were published in volume form, under the title of *The Russians of the South* (1856). For many years he contributed weekly articles, *Nothing in the Papers and By the Way*, to the *Illustrated London News*. In 1854 he became connected with *Punch*, and contributed to it the admirably pointed *Essence of Parliament*. On the death of Mark Lemon, in 1870, he succeeded him as editor, and continued to occupy that post until his death. To his friends he was also known as a rare conversationalist and letter-writer, and to the public at large as the author of several novels, *Aspen Court* (1855), *The Gordian Knot* (1860), *The Silver Chord* (1861), and *Sooner or Later* (1868). These are clumsily constructed, but are full of a refined vein of humour, and show an admirable grasp of the vanities of the cockney world.

Brougham and Vaux, HENRY BROUGHAM, LORD (b. 1778, d. 1868), was born at Brougham Hall, in Westmoreland, and was the eldest son of Henry Brougham. Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, he became in 1800 a member of the Scotch bar. He soon became conspicuous as the most energetic and vigorous of the group of brilliant young Whigs then resident in Edinburgh, who included Jeffrey, Horner, Sydney Smith, Murray, and Cockburn. Their desire to find a literary organ to protest against the dominant Toryism of the anti-revolutionary school led to the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, the first number of which appeared in Oct., 1802. To this Brougham was from the first, and for many years continued to be, one of the largest contributors, his extraordinary versatility and varied knowledge, no less than his unwearied

industry and vigorous style, peculiarly fitting him for periodical literature. He soon became well known, and, abandoning Edinburgh for a wider sphere, was called to the English bar, and began to practise in 1808 in London and on the northern circuit. As a lawyer, and still more as a politician, his advance was extremely rapid. In 1809 he was returned to Parliament by the small Cornish borough of Camelford, and became at once a leading orator of the Whigs, and the special rival and opponent of Canning himself, against whom he fought a very famous election contest at Liverpool in 1811. His failure led to his being shut out of Parliament until 1816, when he was returned as member for Winchelsea. The greatest achievement in his early parliamentary career was carrying through the Bill which, by making the slave trade felony, made effectual Fox's Act for its abolition. In 1811 his successful defence of Leigh Hunt for re-publishing an article in a country paper on flogging in the army brought him into the first rank of political advocates. (*State Trials*, xxxi.) But his boundless activity was by no means confined to law and politics. He had scarcely returned to Parliament, in 1816, when he advocated with much ability the education of the poor and the restoration of misappropriated educational endowments. In 1820 he suggested a systematic plan of popular education that was received with indifference or repugnance. Hopeless of State aid, he joined Mr. Birkbeck in 1823 in founding mechanics' institutes, and in 1826 co-operated with Charles Knight in starting the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, a cause which he supported by writing a number of popular treatises. He was one of the most prominent among those who established the unsectarian London University. His political importance continued to increase. In 1820 he made political capital out of the wrongs of Queen Caroline, and his conduct of her case as her Attorney-General raised him to the highest pitch of influence and popularity. His attacks on the Tory Government became still more vigorous and potent. He denounced the Holy Alliance and the complicity of England in its deeds. He proposed inquiry into the burdens the nation was suffering from; advocated every motion for Parliamentary Reform, and on June 24th, 1822, brought forward an attack on the influence of the Crown very similar to Dunning's famous resolution in 1780, which, though of course negatived, produced a great effect in the country. In 1827 he sank his personal rivalry to support the liberal measures of his old opponent, Canning. In 1828 his famous six hours' speech, exposing the defects of the common law courts and of the law of real property, brought him into prominence as a law reformer. In 1830 the fall of the Wellington Ministry was precipitated by his announcement that he would introduce a

Reform Bill on Nov. 16th. In Grey's Whig ministry, he became Lord Chancellor and a peer. Some of his most famous speeches were devoted to impressing on the unwilling Lords the necessity for the Reform Bill, and with characteristic audacity he urged on William the duty of creating a sufficient number of new peers to secure the passage of the Bill through the Upper House. This is the culminating point of Brougham's career. Success soon developed eccentricities and irregularities that had been hitherto thrown into the background by his wonderful ability and energy. He proved a failure as Lord Chancellor, disgusting lawyers by his ignorance of the details of equity law, and all who came before his court by his overbearing manners; while his anxiety to carry out, as Chancellor, the reforms he had so long advocated, set vested interests against him. But his marvellous capacity for work enabled him to overtake the arrears of the slowest and most cumbrous of English courts of justice. Meanwhile, he was even less successful as a statesman. He took a prominent share in the abolition of negro slavery, and in 1834 persuaded the king to make Melbourne Grey's successor as Prime Minister. But in the Cabinet his inordinate vanity and reckless inconsistency made it quite impossible for his colleagues to work with him, and his extraordinary speeches during the recess of 1834 in Scotland involved both himself and the declining ministry in ridicule. On Sept. 15th he quarrelled fiercely with the Radical Lord Durham at a public dinner at Edinburgh on the question of the rate at which the reformed party should progress, and, madened by the latter's attack, denounced him in the *Edinburgh Review* as publishing to the world the secrets of the Cabinet. In such ways Brougham made himself hated by his political allies (see in Trevelyan's *Life of Macaulay* illustrations of this). The dismissal of the ministry by the king in November deprived both men of office; but when, after Peel's failure, the Whigs returned to power, Melbourne found a safer, if less brilliant, Chancellor in Lord Cottenham. Thus thrown over by his party, Brougham's political career was practically ended. He plunged into furious and factious opposition, made advances to the Tories, and did his best to turn the ministry out of office. But he was not a safe ally for any party, and exercised henceforth an insignificant influence on affairs. He still found useful scope for his untiring energy as a law reformer, as a judge of appeals brought before the Lords, in literature, and in other public work. For many years he made himself conspicuous, sometimes in good, sometimes in foolish causes. The latter part of his life was largely passed at Cannes, which he almost created as a health resort. He attained extreme old age, dying in 1868, in his ninetieth year. Brougham was a man of very great, though hardly of original

capacity, of portentous industry, of extraordinary vigour, activity, and versatility. It is as a statesman that he must finally be judged. In his early years he rendered services almost unique to the cause of liberty, at a time when Whig principles could hardly be professed without danger. His eloquence, dazzling if ill-regulated, was constantly directed to maintain the cause of progress, of truth, and of justice. These characteristics he maintained to the end: but with an increase of responsibility he displayed a want of tact and temper, an outrageous vanity and eccentricity. Yet, as the eloquent advocate of reform and abolition, the champion of law reform and of popular education, he stood conspicuous among the best of his countrymen. His literary labours can hardly be estimated highly. He attempted too much to be more than superficial. Yet, in the absence of more authoritative works, his *History of the House of Lancaster* is still useful, and his *Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.* have a more permanent value as covering ground with which he was familiar. His *Speeches*, collected in 1838, are powerful, though hardly of the highest rank. With energies less dissipated and temper more controlled, Brougham's place in history, and even in literature, must have been very high. As it was, his life was a splendid failure.

Brougham's *Autobiography*, not always very trustworthy; Campbell's *Life in Lives of the Chancellors*, inaccurate, and not very fair; Harwood, *Memoir of Lord Brougham*; Spencer Walpole, *History of England*; Koebuck, *History of the Whig Ministry*; Martineau, *Thirty Years' Peace*; Molesworth, *History of England*; Hansard; Brougham's *Speeches*. [T. F. T.]

Broughton, JOHN CAM HORHOUSE, LORD (b. 1786, d. 1869), English statesman, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a friend of Lord Byron, and in 1809, and again in 1816, he visited Southern Europe in company with the poet. An extreme Liberal, he was in 1819 brought into trouble by his opinions. In 1816 he had published anonymously a pamphlet on the Hundred Days, in which he attacked the English Government, and advocated the lost cause with such vehemence that he was arrested by the Speaker's warrant, and committed to Newgate. After unsuccessfully contesting Westminster in 1818, he was returned by a large majority in 1820. His sturdy advocacy of Whig measures was rewarded by Earl Grey with the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland (1833), but he lost his seat at the general election. In the following year he was returned for Nottingham, and made First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. From 1835 to 1841 he was President of the Board of Control, and again from 1846 to 1852. His views became moderate with advancing years, and after being raised to the peerage in 1851, his chief interests were literary. His *Journey through Albania with Lord Byron* appeared in

1813, and the *Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold* in 1818.

* **Broughton, Rhoda** (b. 1837), novelist, is the daughter of a clergyman. Her principal works are:—*Cometh up as a Flower* (1867); *Red as a Rose as She* (1870); *Nancy* (1873); *Joan* (1876). Her first novel was *Not Wisely but Too Well*; and among her other works, all of which are exceedingly popular, may be mentioned *Good-bye, Sweetheart* (1872); *Twilight Stories* (1879); *Belinda* (1883). She has the power of interesting her readers in a certain type of female character which she depicts with force.

* **Brown, Ford Madox** (b. 1821), painter, of Scottish descent, being grandson of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, the founder of the Brunonian Theory of Medicine, received his early education on the Continent. Showing strong art proclivities, he in due time entered the studio of Baron Wappers, of Belgium. He first exhibited in England in 1844, when he sent two cartoons to the Westminster Hall Exhibition, and he competed again the following year, but without success on either occasion. Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1849, the first definite year of Pre-Raphaelitism, he exhibited *King Lear* and *The Young Mother*, the former being a work of great vigour and originality. Another work of high art merit was his *Chaucer Reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward the Third*. This was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1851. It received the Liverpool prize of £50, and it afterwards appeared in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. This large and important work now decorates the gallery at Sydney. *Christ Washing Peter's Feet* was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852. It gained the Liverpool Academy prize in 1856, and in 1857 was exhibited at Manchester. At both these last towns, as well as at Edinburgh and elsewhere, Madox Brown was a frequent exhibitor; but he made no public appearances in London till 1865, when he opened an exhibition of his works in Piccadilly. Among these were *The Last of England* and *Work*. Since then he has produced *The Coat of Many Colours*, *Cordelia's Portion*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Entombment*, *Jacopo Foscari*, and *Cromwell*. They are all of them in private collections. Madox Brown may, in a certain sense, be regarded as the master of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who for a considerable time enjoyed the privilege of working in his studio. They acted and re-acted on each other, and it was after this intercourse that the paintings of Madox Brown assumed that character which some people call Pre-Raphaelite. By many he was looked up to as the father and leading spirit of the whole school, though he was not the first to adopt its method. Later in life he spent many years in Manchester, decorating the town hall of

that city with a series of brilliant designs illustrative of its history. On these compositions the painter may be well satisfied to rest his fame.

Brown, John, D.D. (b. 1784, d. 1847), a Scottish divine, was ordained minister of the "Burgher" branch of the Secession Church at Biggar in 1801. In 1822 he went to Edinburgh, and there became remarkable as a master of the exegetical or explanatory style of preaching. He set himself against the doctrine of interpretation "according to the analogy of faith," and in 1845 he was indicted by his enemies before the synod, but acquitted. During his last years he was regarded as the leader of the United Presbyterian Church.

Brown, John (b. 1800, d. 1859), is known as the originator of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. He was intended for the Church, but was compelled by ill-health to abandon it, and tried several mercantile pursuits, but without success. In 1855 he emigrated to Kansas, and played a prominent part in the border warfare with Missouri. In 1859 he conceived the idea of effecting the abolition of slavery by a general negro rising; but, though he seized the arsenal of Harper's Ferry (Oct. 10th), the negroes refused to stir, and he was taken and hanged.

R. D. Webb, *Brown's Life and Letters*.

Brown, John, M.D. and LL.D. (b. 1810, d. 1882), miscellaneous writer, was the son of the minister above mentioned. He was educated at the High School and at Edinburgh University, and at an early age took the degree of M.D., and soon obtained a remunerative practice. His pleasant essays and sketches appeared separately, and were collected in three volumes, under the title of *Horæ Subsecivæ*, in 1882. The first volume is entitled *Locke, Sydenham, and other Papers*; the second contains the immortal *Rab and his Friends* (which was first issued in 1858, and which has reached its tenth edition); and the third *John Leech, and other Papers*. In 1876 a Civil List pension of £100 was awarded to him, in recognition of his literary services.

Brown, Oliver Madox (b. 1855, d. 1874), the son of the historical painter, Ford Madox Brown, was a boy of extraordinary promise. As early as 1869 he exhibited in the Dudley Gallery, and in the following year contributed a water-colour to the Academy. Soon afterwards he turned his attention to fiction, and *Gabriel Denver* appeared in 1873. Two unfinished novels were *The Ducale Bluth* and *The Yelt Hounds*. His literary remains have been edited by W. M. Rossetti and F. Hueffer.

Brown, Robert, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1773, d. 1858), founder of the modern science of vegetable physiology, and the most eminent botanist of his age, was born in Montrose,

Scotland, where his father was an Episcopal minister. After attending the grammar-school of his native town, he entered Marischal College, Aberdeen, and on his father quitting Montrose for Edinburgh, continued his studies in the university of that city. After qualifying as surgeon, he obtained, in 1795, a commission as "ensign and assistant-surgeon" in the Forfarshire Regiment of Fencible Infantry, and served for some time in the north of Ireland. His taste for botany had, however, always been marked, and during his student days he had collected several plants new to Scotland; and now the discovery of a rare moss obtained for him the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S. This acquaintance ripened into friendship, and, as the result, Brown left the army to join Captain Flinders on his voyage to the almost unexplored shores of Australia. In 1805 the expedition returned to England; and, in order to give Brown leisure to work out the scientific results of the journey, he was appointed librarian of the Linnean Society. In 1810 appeared the first volume of the *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*. Almost immediately it became a botanical canon, not only for the vast number of new species and genera which it described, but for the new views of classification and affinities which for the first time were given to the world. It struck the knell of the Linnean system. But, with the exception of a supplement, published in 1830, no more of the work ever appeared, and it is best known by a reprint issued in Germany. In 1816 Brown became librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, who in 1820 bequeathed to him his house and the use of his library and collection for life; but in 1827, by an arrangement with Government, the books and specimens were transferred to the British Museum, with Brown as the keeper of the new botanical department. In 1849, having resigned the librarianship of the Linnean Society, he was elected president for four years. His subsequent career was devoted to botany, and may be read in the history of the science. Long before his death he was recognised as the greatest botanist of the age. Humboldt styles him, in *Kosmos*, "facile princeps botanicorum," and dedicates his work on the plants of the New World to "Roberto Brownio, Britanniarum gloriæ atque ornaménto, totam Botaniæ Scientiam ingenio mirifico complectanti." All the honours which usually fall to men of his science were his. As early as 1833 he was chosen one of the five Foreign Associates of the Institute of France, and in 1839 he received the Copley medal. He was LL.D. of Edinburgh and D.C.L. of Oxford, and sat in the "Academia Cæsarea Naturæ Curiosorum," under the name of "Ray." He was also a knight of the Prussian order "pour le mérite." Modest and retiring, he was, moreover, so little known in general society that Humboldt notes

his amazement at finding that a man who in Germany would have received a patent of nobility, and a place at Court, was quite unknown to the fashionable world. His great fame rests on the two volumes of his papers, reprinted by the Ray Society, and on his *Prodromus*. Indeed, as early as 1825 Nees von Esenbeck began to collect and translate his writings, under the title of *Vermischte Botanische Schriften* (1825-34). But so scrupulously careful was he of every fact, that time has done little to lessen the value of any of his discoveries. Indeed, by his will he ordered that if any of his writings were republished they should be printed exactly as they originally appeared. [R. B.]

Browne, CHARLES FARRER. [WARD, ARTEMUS.]

Browne, HABLOT KNIGHT. [PHIL.]

* **Browne, SIR SAMUEL JAMES, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.** (b. 1824), officer, entered the Bengal Staff Corps as an officer in the 46th Bengal Native Infantry in 1840. He first saw service in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, receiving the war medal, with two clasps. During the disturbances on the North-West Frontier in 1852 and 1857 he was engaged in the operations against the Omarzais, in the Bizdar Hills, and at Neringhi, again obtaining the medal and clasp. In 1858 he shared in the campaigns of the Indian Mutiny, took part in the battles of Lucknow, Kooree, Rooyah, Ali-gunge, Mohunpoor, and Seerporah, being twice severely wounded, and losing an arm at the last battle. He was mentioned in despatches for his services, and was rewarded with the medal and clasp, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the Victoria Cross, and the C.B. He commanded the first division of the Peshawur Field Force in the Afghan War of 1878-9, and opened the campaign by the capture of the fortress of Ali Musjid, in the Khyber Pass. He received the thanks of the House of Commons and of the Government of India, the war medal and clasp, and the K.C.B. In 1876 he was made K.C.S.I., and became lieutenant-general the following year.

* **Browne, SIR THOMAS GORE** (b. 1804), entered the army in 1824, and fought through the Afghan campaign of 1842. In 1851 he was made Governor of St. Helena, and from thence went, in 1854, to New Zealand, where he dealt with vigour with the outbreak of the Maori War. In 1861, on the completion of his term of office, he became Governor of Tasmania, and afterwards of Bermuda, which last appointment he resigned in 1872.

* **Browne, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HAROLD** (b. 1811), the youngest son of the late Colonel Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, received his education at Eton and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1832. He

gained the Crosse theological scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became a fellow and tutor of his college, and incumbent of St. James', Exeter, which he left, in 1841, for St. Sidwell's. From 1843 to 1849 he was vice-principal and professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter. He next became vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and prebendary of Exeter. He received the living of Heavitree in 1857, and in the same year was appointed Norrisian professor of divinity at the University of Cambridge, and canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He was made Bishop of Ely in 1864, and in 1873, when Bishop Wilberforce died, was translated to the see of Winchester, and appointed Prelate to the Order of the Garter. Dr. Browne has published a large number of works, chiefly on theological subjects. He took a great interest in the Old Catholic movement in Germany, having written on the subject, and attended the Congress of the Old Catholics at Cologne in 1872. Some of his best-known works are: —an *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles* (1850–3), which is a text-book for candidates for Episcopal ordination: *The Messiah, as Foretold and Expected* (1862); a volume on the *Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms* (being a reply to Dr. Colenso), 1863; besides a number of addresses and sermons.

* **Brown-Séguard**, EDOUARD (b. 1818), a physician and physiologist, is a native of the island of Mauritius. His father was Edward Brown, a native of Philadelphia, and his mother a French lady, named Séguard. Adopting medicine as a profession, he completed his studies in Paris, and obtained his degree of M.D. in 1840. He then devoted himself to a series of investigations in physiology, including the composition of the blood, animal heat, the spinal column and its maladies, the muscular system, and especially the nervous system, on which latter subject he is a medical specialist. He has visited England and America several times, and has delivered lectures and instructed classes of physicians in both countries. In 1864 he was appointed professor of the physiology and pathology of the nervous system at Harvard. Returning to Paris from America in 1869, he was appointed professor to the Faculty of Medicine. In 1873 he went to New York, established a medical journal, and commenced practice there; and in 1878, once more returning to France, succeeded Claude Bernard in the Chair of experimental medicine at the College of France. He has been awarded several prizes by the Academy of Sciences, the latest of which is the Institute's biennial prize of 20,000 francs. He has published, in addition to many essays and memoirs, two important series of lectures on *Paralysis of*

the Lower Extremities and on *Functional Affections*.

Browning, ELIZABETH BARRETT (b. 1809, d. 1861), the greatest poetess whom the world has yet seen, was the daughter of Mr. Moulton, a wealthy Jamaica planter, who afterwards added the name of Barrett to his own, making it Moulton-Barrett. He was a man of much cultivation, but possessed by the mistaken idea that during his life he ought to be the sole object of his children's care, and that none of them should marry. His daughter Elizabeth developed extraordinary powers of reading and composition at a very early age. Early and late she was at "books, books, books," history, literature, philosophy, classics, and when "the time was ripe" she "chanced upon the poet" (*Aurora Leigh*). She began to write poetry at ten; and in her nineteenth year (1827) published anonymously her first volume of verses, an *Essay on Mind*, in two books, and fourteen smaller poems; one to her father, full of her beautiful young love to him, so ill requited later on, and two others on Byron, in which she fixed on his noble side, his love for Greece, and made an old patriot say of him, what an Italian might in after years have said of her—

"His voice resounded through our land
Like the voice of liberty;
As when the war-trump of the wind
Upstirs our dark blue sea."

Greek poetry and philosophy were her special delight; and to, and with, her blind and learned friend, Hugh Stuart Boyd, she read, not only all the great writers on these subjects, but also the Greek Christian bishops, Chrysostom, Basil, Nazianzen. In 1833, her twenty-fourth year, she put forth her *Prometheus Bound* and *Miscellaneous Poems*.^{*} These poems of 1826 and 1833, less the *Prometheus*, were reprinted by Mr. Shepherd in 1878. Her Englishing of *Æschylus'* tragedy she afterwards called "an early failure," "a sin of my youth," and she recast it "with the increased application of my maturer mind." Her preface of sixteen pages she did not reprint. Of the *Miscellaneous Poems* two at least are noteworthy, with respect to her after life—the *Appeal to England* to "Shout aloud the words that free, over the perpetual sea," and *Weariness*, "Would I were at rest!" So is *The Picture Gallery at Penshurst*. Miss Mitford describes her as, in 1836, "of a slight delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on either side of a most expressive face, large tender eyes, richly fringed by dark eyelashes, a smile like a sunbeam, such a look of youthfulness that I had some difficulty in persuading a friend that the translator of the *Prometheus* was out." *Recollections of a Literary Life* (1852), vol. i., p. 268. In 1837, when twenty-eight,

* Written for Finden's *Tableaux*. Two ballads had appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*, and other short poems in the *Athenæum*.

she broke a blood-vessel upon the lungs, and after more than a year at her father's house in Gloucester Place she was ordered to winter at Torquay. In 1838 appeared, with her name, *The Seraphim, and other Poems*, thirty-seven altogether. Of them *Isobel's Child*, *The Romance of Margaret*, *A Romance of the Ganges*, *The Sea-Mew*, and *The Virgin to the Child Jesus*, have become best known. The sonnet *Consolation* is characteristic of her. In the summer of 1839, when she had partly recovered her strength, her favourite brother and two friends were drowned in sight of her window, their boat upsetting as they were crossing the bar at Torquay. This tragedy nearly killed her. It was not till 1840 that she could be moved back to Gloucester Place, and there, in a darkened room, she lived confined for six long years, seeing only her own family and a few warm friends, but always at work, having her *Plato* bound like a novel to deceive her doctor, reading and annotating her Greek and Italian books, her Hebrew Bible, and writing her poems. In 1842 she sent the *Athenaeum* some papers on *The Greek Christian Poets and the English Poets*; these were published separately in 1863. In 1844 appeared the first collected edition of her poems, in two volumes; and in her forewords to this she told the public, more fully than she had done in her preface of 1838, what these poems were: "They have my heart and life in them; they are not empty shells. Poetry has been to me as serious a thing as life itself; and life has been a very serious thing. I never mistook pleasure for the final cause of poetry, nor leisure for the hour of the poet. I have done my work, not as mere hand and head work apart from the personal being, but as the completest expression of that being to which I could attain—feeling its shortcomings more deeply than any of my readers—but feeling also that the reverence and sincerity with which the work was done should give it some protection with the reverent and sincere." A graceful mention of Robert Browning in her *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* led to their common friend, Mr. Kenyon, bringing the poet to see her in Wimpole Street in the spring of 1845. What followed she has herself told us in those glorious *Sonnets from the Portuguese*—printed in 1850, in the second collected edition of her poems—which her husband found by chance upon her dressing-table, nearly three years after they had been married. (A casual quotation of his that folk "should not wear their hearts on their sleeves for daws to peck at," had prevented her showing them to him before.) She had lived those long sad years expecting death; but "the silver answer rang 'Not Death, but Love.'" "The face of all the world [was] changed" to her, and she gave up her "near sweet view of Heaven, for earth" with the noble man and poet whom with her whole being she loved. On Sept. 12th,

1846, they were married at St. Marylebone parish church, the bride thirty-seven, her groom thirty-four, and speeded to the Continent to Pisa, and then settled at Florence. Mr. Barrett never forgave his daughter's preference of her lover and husband to him, notwithstanding her appeals to him. Naught but monomania can excuse him. At Casa Guidi in this city, her son, her "own young Florentine," now the painter and sculptor, Robert Barrett Browning, was born on March 9th, 1849, two and a half years after her marriage. In 1850 appeared the second edition of her collected poems, including several fresh ones, and in 1851 her *Casa Guidi*, a noble poem, in whose first part she poured forth her joy and hope in the prospect of Italy's freedom from the Austrian yoke—a joy and hope vivified by her own new life with her husband and her boy—and in whose second part, though clouded by Louis Napoleon's desertion of the cause, she bated no jot of assurance that Italy would soon be free and one, mistress of her fate. In 1853 came the third edition of her poems, still in two volumes, and in 1856 the fourth, in three volumes. In the autumn of 1856 she issued her longest poem, *Aurora Leigh* (dated 1857 on the title), "a novel in verse," in which she expressed her opinions on the main social questions of the time. It dealt also with her own art of poetry. This poem was written amid innumerable interruptions as she sat in her drawing-room, attending there all her little boy's wants, and chance callers, and is full of insight and generous feeling. Her *Poems before Congress* appeared in 1860—the best of them, *A Court Lady* (nursing the wounded in a Milan hospital), and *A Curse for a Nation: America for her Slavery*; and on the 29th of June, 1861, at the age of fifty-two, the most noble and beautiful soul that the world held, left its earthly dwelling-place. In 1862 her sorrowing husband put forth her *Last Poems*, and has since, in divers of his works, broken through his wonted reserve, and striven to say, in heartfelt words, what his reverence and love were, and are, to her, who was, and is still, the light of his life, and the most sacred object of his desire. The notes of Mrs. Browning's poetry are emotion, purity, pathos, intense earnestness, sympathy with every form of suffering, with everything great and good, hatred of everything evil, specially of all oppression. Her want of humour, a few rough and careless rhymes, an occasional forcing of sense and phrase, have made some critics of word and style complain; but students may rely on it, that to know Mrs. Browning as she reveals herself in her works is a liberal education, and to enter into her spirit one of the most ennobling pursuits that a man can undertake.

Poems, especially *Aurora Leigh*: *Letters of E. B. Browning to E. H. Horne*; *E. C. Steadman, E. B. Browning*. [F. J. F.]

* **Browning, ROBERT** (b. 1812), the chief contemporary and rival of Tennyson among Victorian poets, was born at Camberwell, then a village to the south of London, on May 7th. His father was a clerk in the Bank, and a good classic, his mother a Scotchwoman. Their son began to write verse as a child, went to the Rev. Thomas Ready's school at Peckham till he was near fourteen, then had a private tutor at home, and attended lectures at University College, after which he went for a tour abroad, and on returning mixed with the literary society of his day, Dickens, Talfourd, etc., among whom he was known as a musician and modeller, as well as poet. His first poem was published in 1833, when he was twenty-one, *Pauline: a Fragment of a Confession*, and reprinted with reluctance and an apology in his *Poetical Works*, 1868, only because it was to be republished abroad. In 1834 the poet spent some time in Russia, and in 1835 issued his *Paracelsus*, a dramatic poem of over 4,000 lines, in five parts, in which he traced the moods of his hero's mind, and showed how his errors flowed from the pursuit of power only, divorced from love. In 1835-6 he printed four short poems in W. J. Fox's *Monthly Repository*, and in 1837 he wrote for Macready (who produced it at Covent Garden on May 1st) his first tragedy, *Strafford*, and published it the same year. His next poem, *Sordello*, was then "nearly ready," but was not printed till 1840. It is the history, in nearly 6,000 lines, of the imaginary development of an Italian poet named by Dante, from his world of dreams into the realities of life, and it culminates in the sacrifice of the hero's ambition and his death. The poem is very involved and difficult to follow, and injured its writer's reputation. From 1841 to 1846 Browning brought out, in cheap double-columned form and in yellow paper covers, in Moxon's series, his *Bells and Pomegranates*, in eight numbers or parts. These contained three plays, four tragedies, and thirty fresh dramatic lyrics, besides eight published in *Hood's Magazine* in 1844 and 1845, and the four short poems of 1835-6. The plays were *Pippa Passes* (a working-girl at a silk-mill passes four sets of folk, and determines unknowingly the crises of their lives); *King Victor and King Charles* (in which a bad king, who has abdicated, seeks to regain his crown from his son); and *Colombe's Birthday* (in which a duchess gives up power for a poor advocate's love, instead of sharing a future Emperor's throne without love).^{*} The tragedies were the *Return of the Druses*, *A Blot on the Scutcheon* (produced by Macready at Drury Lane on Feb. 11th, 1843, with Phelps in the principal part); *Luria*, and *Saul's Tragedy* (both in 1846). Of the thirty-

four *Dramatic Lyrics* three have proved to be the most popular of all Browning's works. *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* (an old story retold in a hurry for young Will Macready, the actor's son, to illustrate); *How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix*, and *The Lost Leader* (suggested by Wordsworth's abandoning his support of the French Revolution and Liberalism for Ecclesiasticism and Toryism). Of the other lyrics, *Saul* is the finest, while of the *Hood's Magazine* set, *Sibrandus Schafnaburgensis* and *The Tomb at St. Praxed's* stand highest. These showed a great development of the poet's humour and power. They close the first period of his work. On Sept. 12th, 1846, as stated in Mrs. Browning's life, he married the beautiful-souled poetess, Elizabeth Barrett, and at once took her abroad, and settled with her at Florence, which, with occasional visits to England, was their home for their (nearly) fifteen years of happy married life, during which the husband tended her frail health with untiring and loving care. In 1849 Browning's poems—*Paracelsus* and nearly all of the *Bells*—were published in two volumes; and in 1850 he opened the second period of his work with *Christmas Eve and Easter Day*, the first an assertion of the good in Dissent, in Romanism, and Rationalism, the second a vision of what true religion is. In 1852 he published a prose introduction to twenty-five spurious *Letters of Shelley*, and in it treated of the poet objective and subjective, the latter's aim, and Shelley as man and poet. (This essay was reprinted as the first of the Browning Society's *Papers* in 1881.) In 1854, to help his sister-in-law's poor school, Browning and his wife printed two short poems for sale at a bazaar. In 1855 appeared his *Men and Women* (written in London and Florence), fifty-one fresh poems (save *Saul*, part 1, and *The Twins*). On these, as on some of Shakespeare's second-period plays, one may say that many of the poet's admirers always look back with the greatest affection and delight. *Andrea del Sarto*, *Fra Lippo*, *Karshish*, the completed *Saul*, *Childe Roland*, *Evelyn Hope*, *One Word More*, *A Woman's Last Word*, *Up at a Villa*, and *Holy Cross Day*, are dearer to most Browningites than any of the poet's later works. Two short poems were in the *Keepsakes* of 1856 and 1857. On June 29, 1861, he lost the chief treasure of his life, and after burying her in Florence, "the white-rose garland at her feet, the crown of laurel at her head," he brought his boy to London, and settled in the little house he still lives in, 19, Warwick Crescent, W., close to his wife's sister, Miss Arabella Barrett, in order that his child might have the benefit of her care. In 1863 his *Poetical Works* were published in three volumes, but without any fresh poems; and in 1864 he opened the third period of his work with his *Dramatis Personæ*, seventeen new poems. Of these, *Rabbi ben*

* It is a beautiful play, and was produced for the Browning Society at St. George's Hall, London, on Nov. 19th, 1885.

Ezra (the philosophy of life), *Prospice* (how to meet death), *Abt Vogler* (the supremacy of music), *Caliban* (against anthropomorphism), and *A Death* (St. John's) in the *Desert*, are the most widely admired and liked. In 1867 Browning was elected an honorary fellow of Balliol, and on June 25th was made M.A. of Oxford. In 1868 his *Poetical Works* (with one new stanza of eight lines) were issued in 6 vols. In 1868-9 appeared his most important work, *The Ring and the Book*, in 4 vols., 21,116 lines—the story of a count murdering his wife, told ten times over by the different actors in the tragedy; and in March, 1871, to help the fund for the relief of Paris, Browning printed his *Hervé Riel*, a fine poem of 140 lines (written in 1867), on a forgotten French sailor hero. In 1871, too, he opened the fourth period of his work with the first of his Greek poems, *Balaustion's Adventure*, including a translation of Euripides' *Alceste*; and also issued his *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau: Saviour of Society*, an imaginary justification by Louis Napoleon of his own policy. *Fifine at the Fair* followed in 1872, discussing the relations between men and women and the religion of the future. In 1873 came *Red-Cotton Night-Cap Country*, the true story of a Frenchman's concubinage, penitence, and ecstatic suicide; in 1875, first, *Aristophanes' Apology*, with an Englishing of Euripides' *Heracles Mainomenos* (mad Hercules), a very difficult poem; and second, *The Inn Album*, an alteration of the story of Lord de Ros's trying to cancel a gambling debt by handing over to his creditor the lady he had in earlier life seduced. In 1876 appeared *Pacchiarotto*, and *How He Worked in Dis-temper*, and seventeen fresh ones, with other poems, of which the most interesting are the three on Shakespeare, and Browning's relation of himself to his art and the public, *At the Mermaid, House, Shop*. In 1877 came out his Englishing of *The Agamemnon of Eschylus*, and in 1878 *La Saisiaz, The Two Poets of Croisic*, in the former of which (*La Saisiaz*), on the sudden death of his friend, Miss A. E. Smith, he discussed the future life, and proclaimed (as often before) his own strong belief in it. His first set of *Dramatic Idylls* appeared in 1879—the year that Cambridge made him LL.D.—and his second in 1880, half a dozen in each volume, with a poem and epilogue to the second set. Of the first set, *Martin Relph*, *Pheidippides* (the Greek runner), and *Ivan Ivanovitch* (the Russian mother who threw her children to the wolves to save herself); of the second, *Echelos* (great deeds last, but the doers' names die), and *Mulkykeh* (the Arab who so loves his mare that he loses her rather than see her beaten) are the favourites. In 1881 the "Browning Society" was founded to promote the study and influence of Browning's works, the sole instance of such a society being founded for a like purpose during any poet's life. It has fulfilled its

purpose thus far, now numbers over two hundred members, and has given rise to at least twenty other Browning Societies and clubs in Great Britain, the United States, and Australia. A volume containing ten poems, and named *Jocoseria*, appeared in 1883. Of these *Ixion* is the finest, *Donald* (a protest against the brutality of sport) the most pathetic, and the love-poem, *Never the Time and the Place*, the freshest and most interesting. In 1884 was published *Ferishtah's Fancies*, a series of twelve poems (besides Prologue and Epilogue) on prayer, the existence of suffering, the relation of man to God, and with intervening songs of great delicacy and freshness. In October, 1885, he bought the Byzantine Palazzo Manzoni, on the Grand Canal at Venice, where he, his sister (Miss M. Browning), and his son will henceforth live during part of the year. Shortly afterwards appeared a fine sonnet, *Why I am a Liberal*. Browning is the strongest man who has written verse since Milton. His chief topic is the mind and soul of man and woman; the individual is to him above the race. His subjects are mainly taken from far-off times and places; he deals often with sinners and culprits, beings of complex natures, whose motives and self-screenings it delights him to lay bare. His "notes" are analysis, introspection, vivisection. He is also specially the poet of painting, sculpture, and music. He loves animals; his gift of humour is large, his tenderness and manliness great. He is a Theist to the backbone, a firm believer in the future life; God and the soul are his realities; and stoutly does he battle for his faith. His verse is often difficult from its inability to express his quick variety of thought. His rhymes are sometimes forced. It is as man, thinker and leader, that he is valued rather than as a technical artist: if once a man gets hold of such poems as *Prospice*, *Rabbi ben Ezra*, *Andrea del Sarto*, and *Karshish*, he will wear them with him as treasures to his grave.

F. J. Furnivall, *A Browning Bibliography, The Browning Society's Papers*; Mrs. S. Orr, *Browning Handbook*; A. Symonds, *An Introduction to the Study of Browning*. [F. J. F.]

Bruce, SIR FREDERICK W. A. W. (b. 1814, d. 1867), was the fourth son of the seventh Lord Elgin. He entered the diplomatic service, and was attached to Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States in 1842, and to his brother Lord Elgin's mission to China in 1857. For his services he was made a C.B. In December, 1858, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Emperor of China, but he was stopped on his way by river to Peking, and war broke out, which was brought to a conclusion by the convention of 1859, after which Bruce established the mission at Peking in 1861. In 1864 he arbitrated between the United States and the Republic of Columbia. In

1865 he succeeded Lord Lyons as ambassador to the United States. [CHINA.]

***Brugsch, HEINRICH KARL, PASHA** (b. 1827), one of the leading Egyptologists of Germany, was born at Berlin, and showed his talent for Egyptian learning before leaving the Gymnasium by an essay on Demotic writing (published 1850). The King of Prussia took an interest in his studies, and helped him to visit and examine the Egyptian monuments of London, Paris, and Turin. In 1853 he went to Egypt, and assisted at some of Mariette's excavations. On his return, he was made curator of the Egyptian Museum at Berlin, of which he published an account in 1857. His next journey was to Persia, in 1860, with Baron Minutoli, after which he became professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen University. In 1869 he again visited Egypt, where he resided many years, and had the titles of Bey and Pasha successively conferred upon him. In 1883 he returned to Berlin. His chief works are his *History of Egypt under the Pharaohs*, certainly the best work of its scope on the subject, which has been translated by Mr. Philip Smith, and has reached a second edition; his *Dictionnaire Géographique de l'Ancienne Égypte* (1877), which is an invaluable authority for the ancient geography of Egypt; his *Travels in Egypt, Demotic Grammar, and Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary*; besides which he has written many useful works. In 1874 he attended the Congress of Orientalists in London, and propounded his novel theory of the route of the Exodus by Lake Serbonis; but the discovery of Pithom by M. Naville, the agent of the Egypt Exploration Fund, finally overthrew the hypothesis, and Brugsch Pasha was among the first to admit his error.

Brummel, GEORGE BRYAN (b. 1778, d. 1840), inherited a fair fortune. After a useless career at Oxford, "Beau" Brummel launched himself in London society, and managed to acquire a reputation as a man about town of exquisite taste. He was one of the dissolute intimates of the Prince of Wales, and was to be seen reigning supreme in the Pump Room during the Bath season. About 1815 he dissipated his fortune and retired to France, where he died in poverty.

Jesse, Life of Beau Brummel.

Brunel, ISAMBARD KINGDOM, F.R.S., D.C.L. (b. 1806, d. 1859), engineer, son of Sir Marc Brunel, was educated in France, and assisted his father in his two great undertakings, the block machinery and the Thames Tunnel, and superintended the efforts made to frustrate the irruption of the river. Upon his own account he constructed Monkwearmouth Docks, the first of many. In 1836 his plans for the contemplated suspension bridge over the Avon at Clifton were accepted; funds, however, fell

short, and the work was suspended, to be completed after his death. Three years previously he had been appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and after a considerable controversy, succeeded in persuading the directors to use the broad gauge. In connection with this railway he constructed the Box Tunnel, and on its extension, the Cornish Railway, the wonderful bridge at Saltash, completed in 1859. Brunel also conceived the possibility of a line of steamers making regular trips across the Atlantic, and persuaded the Great Western Railway to adopt the idea. The result was the *Great Western*, double the tonnage of any ship then existing, which was launched in 1838. The *Great Britain* followed in 1845, remarkable as the first large iron ship, and the first large ship to use the screw propeller instead of the paddle-wheel. His last great work was the *Great Eastern*, undertaken for the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company (1853-8). The anxieties inseparable from such a great achievement wearied out the great engineer, and he died shortly after his great undertaking had been launched. He became an F.R.S. in 1830, and D.C.L. of Oxford, *honoris causa*, in 1857.

Life of I. K. Brunel, by his son, Isidore Brunel.

Brunel, SIR MARC ISAMBARD (b. 1769, d. 1849), engineer, was the son of a Norman farmer. He entered thenavy, but being compelled during the revolution to leave France on account of his Royalist opinions, he went to the United States, where he found occupation in engineering work. In 1799 he came to England, and there induced the Admiralty authorities to accept his ingeniously simple designs for making ship-blocks by machinery—a work completed in 1806. Minor inventions due to him were a machine for winding cotton and a nail-making machine. When the Czar Alexander visited England, in 1814, Brunel submitted to him a plan for tunnelling the bed of the Neva, but it was not received with favour. He was more successful with the Duke of Wellington, who in 1824 accepted his plan for the construction of a tunnel beneath the bed of the Thames. This work, begun in 1824, was completed in 1843, with the assistance of his son. The anxiety and toil connected with it were the main causes which brought his honourable and virtuous life to a close. He was knighted in 1841, and was a frequent contributor to the discussions of the Royal Society, and the Society for Civil Engineers.

Beamish, Memoirs of Sir Marc Brunel.

Brunswick, DUKES OF:—(1) **FREDERICK WILLIAM OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL** (b. 1771, d. 1815), was the fourth son of Charles William Ferdinand, who died in 1806, and commanded the Allies in their first attack on revolutionary France. His reign

dates from 1813, his elder brother, being blind, having abdicated, and the duchy having been until then incorporated in the kingdom of Westphalia by the Treaty of Tilait. He joined the army in 1789, and was invested with the Order of the Black Eagle in 1790. He accompanied the Prussian army on the outbreak of hostilities in 1792, displaying great gallantry in the field, and being twice wounded at Elseh. He was promoted major-general in 1800, and married, in 1802, Wilhelmina, the granddaughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. In 1805 he served under Blücher in the Jena campaign. On the rupture of peaceful relations between Austria and France in 1809, he took service with the former Power, but with the battle of Wagram all hope of resistance terminated, and after many vicissitudes he reached Leipzig with but 1,900 men, the relics of his command, and after several skirmishes, arrived at his native city of Brunswick. Again pressed by the Dutch, Danish, and Westphalian troops, he retreated by Hanover to Friesland, and embarking at Elsfleth, sailed for Heligoland, and thence to England, after a retreat almost unparalleled for hardship and difficulty. On the general uprising against Napoleon in 1813, he returned to his dominion, and when Napoleon came back from Elba he was the first of the German princes to join the Allies. He commanded the Brunswick troops at Quatre Bras on June 16th, 1815, and fell mortally wounded by a musket ball early in the action.

Gifford, *War of the French Revolution*.

(2) CHARLES (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1873), the eldest son of Duke William Frederick, was educated in England with his brother, but displayed such frivolity of character, that his guardian, the Prince Regent, delayed putting the government of Brunswick into his hands until more than a year after he had attained his majority. In 1830 his subjects, weary of his extravagances, rose against him; he fled, and in the following year was deposed by the German Diet. During the remainder of his life he resided chiefly at Paris and Geneva, immersed in pleasure, and on his death bequeathed his immense property to the latter city.

(3) WILLIAM (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1884), the younger brother of the above, was educated in England by his grandmother, the Princess Augusta, the sister of George III. He was reigning over his inheritance, the principality of Oels, in Silesia, when, in 1830, the misconduct of his brother Charles (*q.v.*) drove the Brunswickers to rebellion, and William was elected in his stead. It is an open secret that he aspired to the hand of Queen Victoria, but eventually he remained single, in order that after his death the duchy might be incorporated in the kingdom of Hanover—a political scheme which broke down hopelessly. He was a strictly honest ruler. When com-

pelled to grant a charter to his subjects during the excitement of 1848, he never revoked that charter when it was in his power to do so.

* **Bryce**, PROFESSOR JAMES, M.P. (*b.* 1838), was educated at the High School, Glasgow, Glasgow University, and Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. with double first-class honours in 1862. He also obtained no less than two law scholarships and four University prizes, the essay for one of which was expanded into a volume, *The Holy Roman Empire*, a work of much suggestiveness and grasp. In 1870 he was appointed Regius professor of civil law at Oxford. After being defeated for the Wick district in 1874, he was returned for Tower Hamlets in 1880, and in 1885 for Aberdeen (South). In 1886 he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Buch, LEOPOLD VON (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1853), a German geographer and geologist, was born at Stolpe, in Pomerania. After studying under Werner at the famous Mining Academy of Freiberg, he published his *Attempts* at the mineralogical and geognostic descriptions of Landeck and Silesia, in which he stoutly championed the views of his master. With Alexander von Humboldt, who had been his fellow-student at Freiberg, he explored Styria and the Styrian Alps, and in 1798 travelled in Italy. After this, he no longer advocated the aqueous origin of basalt, and when he had an opportunity of studying Vesuvius, in company with Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, and the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne, he ceased to advocate the Wernerian faith. In his *Geographical Observations during Travels through Germany and Italy* (1802-9) may be found the principal results of these researches, and in his *Travels through Norway and Lapland* (1810), the conclusions at which he arrived from an expedition of two years' duration in Scandinavia. With Christian Smith, the Norwegian botanist, he visited the Canary Islands, of which he published a description in 1825. The Hebrides and the coasts of Scotland and Ireland next engaged his attention, and, in brief, up to a short period from his death (on March 4th, 1853), this indefatigable geologist continued his surveys, his last paper being one on the Jurassic formation. Nor was palæontology, in which the Wernerians took little interest, neglected, as his memoirs on the Ammonites and other families testify. Amply provided with private means, unmarried, and of a singularly frugal disposition, Von Buch was well fitted for the task. His excursions were always taken on foot, and his personal appearance would have little prepared any one for guessing that this was the man whom Humboldt regarded as the greatest geologist of the age. His geological map of Germany, in forty-two sheets, has been superseded by a later and more detailed survey. But for the time it was like that of England by

William Smith, a marvel of accurate industry. Considering the varied character of his attainments, and the revolution which his works created, it is not too much to say—as has been said—that Von Buch was “the only geologist who has attained an equal fame in the physical, the descriptive, and the natural history departments of his science.”

H. von Decken, *Leopold von Buch; Smithsonian Report for 1862.*

Buchanan, JAMES, fifteenth President of the United States (b. 1791, d. 1868), was of Irish origin, and the son of a Pennsylvanian farmer. He was educated at Dickinson College, and called to the bar in 1812, at which he soon became well known. Elected a member of the State Legislature in 1814, he distinguished himself by his support of the war with England. In 1820 he became a member of Congress, and made a great impression by a speech recommending the annexation of Cuba. On returning from Congress, in 1851, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to St. Petersburg, and succeeded in concluding a most advantageous commercial treaty between the United States and Russia. Elected a senator in 1833, he supported the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and favoured the annexation of Texas by the United States. From 1845 to 1849 he was Secretary of State to President Polk, after which he passed into private life. His next appointment was as Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James's (1853-6); and in the course of his tenure of that office he organised the Ostend Conference, for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, a policy which he warmly but unsuccessfully advocated. In 1856 he, as the Democratic and pro-slavery candidate, was elected President of the United States by 303 to 174 votes over his Republican opponent, John C. Fremont. A “Northerner with Southern principles,” he surrounded himself with a disunionist Cabinet, and upon the question of making Kansas a slave State, he supported the pro-slavery party, but was defeated by Congress. During the last years of his administration events were ripening for the war that broke out under his successor, President Lincoln; but Buchanan looked quietly on at the military preparations in the South, and threw the blame for the disruption upon the Northerners. After his retirement, in 1860, he took no further part in public life. Buchanan was a man of ability, but utterly unable to look beyond party interests.

He published his defence in *Mr. Buchanan's Administration* (1863); see also Greeley, *American Conflict*.

* **Buchanan, ROBERT** (b. 1841), poet, dramatist, and novelist, is a native of Warwickshire. His father was a well-known socialist lecturer and editor. Mr. Buchanan was educated at Glasgow University, and had

for his college companion and intimate friend the ill-fated David Gray. Together the friends and literary aspirants concocted the scheme of leaving Glasgow for London. Gray was to carry with him the inevitable poem (the *Luggie*) which was to take the world by storm. Buchanan's masterpiece was still in embryo. They set out for the metropolis, without giving warning to their friends, on the same evening, but, owing to a *contretemps*, by different lines of railway, and arriving at opposite sides of London about the same hour next morning their companionship was for the time interrupted. They shared a bankrupt garret in the New Cut until the consumption to which Gray at last succumbed made his return to Scotland a necessity. He did not live to witness the recognition of his juvenile work. Mr. Buchanan's first book, *Undertones*, was published in 1860, and achieved a fair success. It was dedicated to the friend of his youth in a touching poem entitled, *To David in Heaven*. In 1865 a volume of *Idylls and Legends of Inverburn* appeared, and a year later Mr. Buchanan scored his first distinct success with *London Poems*. The humble life of the great city has rarely been so vividly, so humorously, and so pathetically delineated as in the lyrics of which this volume was composed. Being now fairly and fully launched in the literary life, Mr. Buchanan was producing books with great rapidity. A translation of Danish ballads and a collection of *Wayside Poems* was followed, in 1871, by a lyrical drama, entitled *Napoleon Fallen*, a volume of prose essays and sketches brought together from magazines under the title of *The Land of Lorne*, and *The Drama of Kings*. Mr. Buchanan contributed largely at this time to periodical literature, and one of his essays in the *Contemporary Review* acquired some notoriety. This was the essay entitled *The Fleshly School of Poetry*. It was of the nature of an attack on the *Poems* of Dante G. Rossetti, published in 1870. Apart from the justice or injustice of the strictures, a bitter controversy arose out of the identity of the critic, who appeared (at his publisher's suggestion) under the pseudonym of “Thomas Maitland.” The quarrel, in which Mr. Swinburne became involved, was very protracted, and Mr. Buchanan subsequently retracted some of his charges. Mr. Buchanan had by this time become celebrated as a novelist. His best novels, *The Shadow of the Sword*, *God and the Man*, *The New Abelard*, and *Forglone Manor* are distinguished by rare picturesqueness and vigorous dramatic narrative. As a dramatist, Mr. Buchanan has had some distinct successes, the best of his plays being *A Nine Days' Queen*, and the most popular *Lady Clare*, *Storm-beaten*, and *Sophia*. He visited America in 1884-5.

* **Büchner, FRIEDRICH KARL CHRISTIAN LUDWIG** (b. 1824), materialistic philosopher,

was born at Darmstadt, and studied philosophy and medicine at Giessen and Strasburg. He was afterwards appointed assistant clinical professor at Tübingen, but after the publication of his work on *Force and Matter* (*Kraft und Stoff*, 1855) was deprived of his professorship, and returned to Darmstadt to practise as a physician. As an exposition of extreme materialistic views, the above-mentioned work created great excitement throughout Europe, and in spite of much opposition, had passed through fifteen editions before 1883. Of Büchner's numerous minor writings we may mention:—*Nature and Spirit* (1859), *Nature and Science* (1862), *Man in the Past, the Present, and the Future* (1872), *Light and Life* (1882), and *The Power of Heredity* (1882). His popular expositions of the ultimate theories of Darwin, Haeckel, and Huxley have profoundly influenced not only the scientific and religious opinions, but the social and political development of the century. It will be remembered that the first "Nihilist," Basedoff, in Tourgenieff's *Fathers and Sons*, acknowledged himself Büchner's disciple.

• **Buckingham and Chandos**, RICHARD PLANTAGENET DUKE OF (b. 1823), was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. From 1846 to 1857 he sat as M.P. for Buckingham in the Conservative interest: and was Lord of the Treasury in 1852, Lord President of the Council (1866-7), and Secretary of State for the Colonies (1867-8), after the resignation of Lord Carnarvon. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of Madras, and held that post until 1880. During his term of office he had grappled with energy with the famine of 1876 and 1877, and requested the Lord Mayor of London to organise a relief fund. He was succeeded by Mr. W. P. Adam (q.v.).

Buckland, FRANK TREVELYAN (b. 1826, d. 1880), eldest son of Dean Buckland (q.v.), was born at Christ Church, Oxford, of which his father was at that time canon. He was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and, after studying chemistry under Liebig at Giessen, entered St. George's Hospital Medical School, and in due time became M.R.C.S. After serving for some time as house-surgeon in the hospital, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards (1854). Soon after his marriage, in 1863, he retired from the army, with the intention of devoting himself to literary and scientific pursuits, and in 1866 was appointed Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales. He had now every opportunity for gratifying his intense love of animals and their habits, by studying them at all times and places. The result may be found in innumerable notes and short papers in various magazines and newspapers, more particularly in the *Field* and *Land and Water* (which, for a time, he

edited), and in his *Curiosities of Natural History* (three series), *Fish Hatching*, *History of British Fishes*, and the new edition of his father's *Bridgewater Treatise*. In his official capacity he visited nearly every part of the coast and all the salmon rivers; held inquiries into the oyster, the herring, and the crab and lobster fisheries, and published, year by year, reports, containing, in addition to the customary contents of Blue Books, a vast amount of curious information, sometimes rather remotely connected with the theme in hand, but always expressed in an interesting, and sometimes an eccentric manner. He strove vigorously to acclimatise foreign animals suitable for food or sport in this country, and during the brief life of the Acclimatisation Society was its principal support. Everything connected with animal life was of interest to Buckland. His house was full of crawling, creeping, barking, flying, swimming, and squeaking things, and on his table appeared dishes which might have repelled the most catholic stomach. In brief, No. 34, Albany Street, Regent's Park, was a museum and menagerie in one. Fish-culture attracted much of his attention, and by his will the bulk of his property is to go, after the death of his wife, to found a Chair of pisciculture in South Kensington, while his museum of fishes, casts, specimens, and fishing apparatus was left to the nation. In 1867 he was appointed to the additional office of Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, and in 1870 special commissioner to inquire into the effects of recent legislation on the salmon fisheries of Scotland. His labours in these various duties and his endless private work were incessant. Never careful of his health, a constitution naturally strong soon broke down, after repeated illnesses. As a writer, Buckland was lively and graphic, and as an observer, acute without being always accurate. His knowledge was more extensive than deep, and though not a great naturalist or a great author, he was a genial, kindly man, who "loved all things, both great and small," and was himself loved in return. His enthusiasm was, moreover, infectious, and hence, by stimulating others to pursue the study of nature more scientifically than he did himself, he exerted a greater influence on the scientific world in which he moved than many more distinguished labourers.

George Bompas, *Life of Frank Buckland* (1885). [R. B.]

Buckland, WILLIAM, F.R.S. (b. 1784, d. 1866), founder of English geology, and a dignitary of the Church of England, was born at Axminster, in Devonshire. His father was a clergyman. After attending Tiverton Grammar School, he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1805 he graduated B.A., and in 1806 was elected a fellow of his college, a post which he held

until, in 1825, he was presented to the college living of Stoke Charity, near Whitchurch, Hants, and in the same year was appointed a canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Very soon, however, after entering Corpus Christi, his attention had been directed to natural science by the lectures of Dr. Kidd on mineralogy and chemistry, and from the year 1806 he may be said to have devoted all his leisure time to the then new science of geology. He roamed over the greater part of the kingdom, and, after the Continent was open to English travellers, over a considerable part of Italy and Germany, examining the lay of the rocks, and the nature of the fossils which they contained. In 1813 he succeeded to the readership in mineralogy in Oxford, and in the same year joined the Geological Society, of which he was twice president. In 1819 the newly founded readership in geology fell to his share, and in the same year he was elected F.R.S. In 1822 he received the Copley medal for his account of the fossil bones in Kirkdale Cave, Yorkshire, and in 1823 he published *Reliquiæ Deluvianæ; or, Observations on Organic Remains attesting the Action of an Universal Deluge*, a theory which, though at that time in keeping with the state of knowledge, he afterwards saw fit to abandon. The structure of the Alps, the palæontology of the Reading beds, the megalosaurus, the cycads of the Isle of Portland, the coprolites of Lyme Regis, the traces of old glaciers in Scotland (in partnership with Mr. Conybeare), the south-western coal district of England, and (in partnership with Sir Henry De la Beche) the geology of the Devon coast, all engaged his attention. Nor was he insensible to the interests of agriculture, sanitary science, and the Church, and he accumulated that fine "Buckland Museum" which is now the property of his University. In 1845 he was appointed Dean of Westminster, and soon afterwards a trustee of the British Museum, and for five years his house was the centre of the best literary society of London. The menu of his dinner parties was about as eccentric as the personnel of the establishment, of which curious glimpses are afforded in Mr. Bompas's *Life of Frank Buckland* (1885). Previous to his settling in London, Dr. Buckland had been selected to write the Bridgewater Treatise on *Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology*, and in 1832 he was elected president of the British association, in the foundation of which he had taken an active part. But in 1849, the long mental strain of an unintermittingly laborious life began to tell on his health, and from that date till the period of death, on Aug. 24th, 1856, he was compelled to live in strict retirement. His labours, with those of Smith, Phillips, Conybeare, Sedgwick, and Murchison, may be regarded as having laid the foundation of English geology, and though the Bridgewater

Treatise is not quite in accord with the teachings of latter-day geologists, it has gone through several editions, and is still read, and has done much to popularise a science which, in the minds of many devout people, was at first regarded as inimical to revealed religion.

[R. B.]

• **Buckle, GEORGE EARLE** (b. 1854), was a scholar of Winchester College, and of New College, Oxford. He obtained the Newdigate prize for English verse, a first-class in classics (1876) and in history (1877). He was then elected a fellow of All Souls. Adopting journalism as a profession, he joined the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, and afterwards wrote for the *Times*. In 1884, on the death of Professor Chenery (q.v.), Mr. Buckle became editor of the *Times*.

Buckle, HENRY THOMAS (b. 1821, d. 1862), historian, was the son of a wealthy London merchant, and born at Lee on Nov. 24th, 1821. A delicate yet precocious child, he was never sent to school, but he early manifested an avidity for reading that ultimately rendered him in some directions a man of wide culture, though it should always be remembered that he was practically self-educated. Before he was twenty he won a great reputation as a chess player. He soon devoted his main energies to history, or rather, history viewed from the point of view of a particular philosophy. Before he was thirty he had concentrated his strength on the task which was to make his name famous. In 1857 the first volume of the *History of Civilization in Europe* appeared, and was very well received. Buckle became a literary lion, and the second volume, issued in 1861, found an appreciative public. But the author's health had always been delicate, and in 1862 death overtook him before he had made further progress. In 1872 Miss Helen Taylor published his *Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works*, including a lecture, some essays, and some of the commonplace books used in preparing for his *History*. The importance of Buckle's *History of Civilization* depends rather on the view of history and human nature which it contains than in the historical facts presented or the style in which they are conveyed, though the former involved much careful research, and the latter has received high praise for its precision and clearness. In Buckle's philosophy of history, which, as he thought, the complexity of the phenomena and their own intellectual shortcomings or prejudices had prevented all previous historians from grasping, man was regarded as governed by fixed laws, both natural and moral. Climate, soil, food, and similar natural agents, were the chief causes of progress. In the civilised world men have triumphed over their surroundings because stronger than nature; in barbarous countries nature triumphs over man

because it is the stronger. With the advance of society physical laws become less potent agents of development than mental laws. Such laws can only be discovered by a method of averages, as all metaphysical methods are necessarily delusive. Great men are but creatures of the age and of circumstances. Human progress is the result of intellectual rather than moral activity. It increases directly in proportion as scepticism, or the habit of inquiry, takes the place of "credulity." A large part of the *History* is devoted to the proof of this last proposition. The rest of it traces the growth of the "protective spirit" in France, Spain, and Scotland, and at much length endeavours to explain what the author regards as the most crucial problem in Scottish history: the causes of the antithesis between the political liberality and religious intolerance that characterises that nation. Thus crudely and shortly stated, Buckle's pre-suppositions seem a very incomplete basis for the construction of a theory of the history of civilisation. The great principle that human action is governed by laws is put on the same plane as the fantastical doctrine of averages, and the paradox that exalts intellect over morality as an element in progress. Buckle constantly used terms without inquiring into their meaning, and built his whole system on fancied contradictions which really involved no necessary antagonism. He constantly forgets some of his principles when absorbed in the working out of others, and is often led by his method of abstraction into very singular results, at once contradicted by experience and by his own axioms. A writer who thinks the French Revolution is explained when he tells us it is a reaction against the "protective spirit" of the *Ancien Régime* must shut his eyes very closely to the infinite complexity of history. But apart from its personal deficiencies, Buckle's book has an importance of its own as a brilliant, if not very successful, attempt at establishing a scientific view of history, at least in harmony with many of the tendencies of his own generation. Yet even those who hold most strongly the philosophy that inspired Buckle can hardly look on his attempt as adequate. Those reared in other schools of thought will carry their criticism still further, and deny that the physical fatalism which Buckle taught is the necessary result of all things being ordered, or that the external and mechanical theory of causation, which he advocated, is the result of a complete analysis of the laws and motives of human action.

Encyclopædia Britannica; *Edinburgh Review*, April, 1858; Professor Masson in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July—September, 1861; Mr. J. Hutchinson Stirling, *Buckle: His Problem and his Metaphysics*, in *North American Review*, 1872.

[T. F. T.]

Buckstone, JOHN BALDWIN (b. 1802, d. 1879), wished in his early days, like so

many boys of his time—that of our last great war against France—to be a sailor. His parents, however, preferred to make him a lawyer. This profession did not suit him at all, and he was now as anxious to appear on the stage as he formerly had been to figure at sea. An opportunity of displaying in public the talent which he had for some time past cultivated in secret was afforded to him when he was in his twentieth year at Wokingham, where, at a moment's notice, an actor was needed to play the part of Gabriel in *The Children in the Wood*. In what was doubtless, on the whole, an indifferent performance, young Buckstone is said to have played exceptionally well. He at least proved himself to be an actor, and capable of supporting himself by acting; and from this moment he forsook the law, never again to return to it. After performing with constantly increasing success at various provincial theatres, he obtained, in 1824, an engagement in London, and appearing at the Surrey, made a very favourable impression on the audience. Five years later he joined the company of the Adelphi, where he produced a number of plays, original and adapted, each of which contained, as a matter of course, a part for the author. To the period of Mr. Buckstone's engagement at the Adelphi belong the dramas of *The Wreck Ashore* and *Victorine*, both from his hand; and for many years afterwards, when he had now become a member of Mr. Webster's company at the Haymarket, he still wrote for the Adelphi theatre plays of the then well-known Adelphi type, such as the picturesque *Green Bushes* and the highly dramatic *Flowers of the Forest*. Mr. Buckstone, too, is the author of a great number of farces and of some excellent "genre pieces," as they might be called. Of this latter class, *Good for Nothing* and *The Rough Diamond* are excellent specimens. Mr. Buckstone succeeded Mr. Webster in the management of the Haymarket theatre, where, in a financial point of view, he obtained but little success. Touchstone, Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, and Sir Andrew Aguecheek may be mentioned among his best impersonations. [H. S. E.]

* **Buffet, LOUIS JOSEPH** (b. 1818), a native of the department of the Vosges, practised as an advocate until 1848, when he was returned by his department. He accepted the Republican constitution, and became Louis Napoleon's Minister of Commerce, but resigned in the following year. After the *Coup d'Etat* of Dec., 1851, had placed Napoleon on the throne, he was absent from public life until 1864, when he was re-elected, and took up a middle position, advocating liberal reforms on the one hand, and the continuance of the Napoleonic régime on the other. In 1870 his views won the day, and Émile Olivier formed a ministry, in which M. Buffet became Minister of Finance; but the proposal

of the *plébiscite* alarmed him, and he resigned. After the establishment of the Republic, M. Buffet was re-elected, but refused a portfolio, on account of his connection with the Second Empire, and displayed marked hostility to M. Thiers. In 1873 he was elected by the monarchical majority President of the Assembly, in place of M. Grévy, and again in 1874 and 1875. In March of that year he was commissioned by the President, Marshal MacMahon, to form a Cabinet, in which he became Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Council. His monarchical leanings were at times emphatically displayed, especially with regard to measures directed against the press. In consequence, he had to withdraw his candidature as a life senator, and at the elections of 1876 he was defeated at four places. He therefore resigned, and shortly afterwards was elected a life-senator.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, THOMAS ROBERT, DUKE OF ISLY AND MARSHAL OF FRANCE (b. 1784, d. 1849), belonged to an Irish family, but joined the army of France under Napoleon, and was promoted corporal at Austerlitz. He became general in 1832; in 1833 he was appointed Commandant of Blaye, where the Duchess of Berry was imprisoned. His conduct in this capacity was called in question by M. Dulong, a member of the Opposition, and resulted in a duel, in which the latter fell. Bugeaud served with gallantry and success in Algeria from 1837, and effected the defeat and capture of Abdel-Kader. For this, and for his victory over the Moors in 1844, he was created duke and field-marshal. He wrote, among other military works, some *Maximes, Conseils, et Instructions sur l'Art de la Guerre*, a treatise on the colonisation of Algeria, and some interesting *Memoirs*. After his return to France, he was appointed commander of the National Guard, and just survived the fall of the Orleans dynasty.

Memoirs of Marshal Bugeaud, edited by C. M. Yonge; *Lives by Besancenes and C. Fitou.*

[C. C. K.]

Bulgaria, ALEXANDER I., PRINCE OF (b. 1857), the son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse), and therefore nephew of the late Empress of Russia, was educated for the military profession at Berlin. He served in the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish War. After the war he returned to Germany, and was transferred from the Hessian Dragoons to the Prussian Life Guards. Early in 1879 the Assembly of Notables, gathered at Tirnova, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, elected him hereditary Prince of Bulgaria. He spent the next three months in a tour to the principal European Courts. In Bulgaria he was received with enthusiasm, but his popularity soon waned. Owing to the race-

enmity of Bulgarians, Greeks, and Mohammedans, disturbances broke out in various parts. Russia felt slighted by supposed ingratitude. The Ministry was openly condemned by the populace. The Liberals, who formed the majority of the Assembly, failed to establish a working government. In December the Prince dissolved the Assembly. But next year a still greater Nationalist majority was returned, and, besides frequent changes of ministry, the country was further disturbed by persecutions of the Greeks, the growth of the so-called "gymnastic" or volunteer societies, and a quarrel with Roumania that almost ended in open rupture. In the spring of 1881, the Prince, probably acting under Russian inspiration, declared that with the present Constitution he could no longer accept the responsibilities of his position. He demanded extraordinary powers for seven years, and the suspension of the Assembly, otherwise he should resign. At the same time, he was willing to associate a council of twelve in the government, and to summon an Assembly once a year. To give some colour of popular support to this *Coup d'État*, he appealed to a *plébiscite*. The elections were held under every circumstance of intimidation, violence, and corruption. A large Conservative majority was in consequence returned, and the Prince's proposals were accepted by acclamation (July, 1881). The Liberal leaders had in vain appealed to Mr. Gladstone. They continued to agitate for the revival of the constitution throughout 1882, and, strangely enough, were now supported by the Russian officers, who were only kept in check by the Prince's application to the Czar in person. In 1883 Prince Alexander visited Berlin and Vienna, and on his return adopted an independent attitude towards Russia, which, being supported by both Liberals and Conservatives, who made common cause against foreign intervention, resulted in the withdrawal of the Russian members from the Cabinet, and a general decline of Russian influence. In the middle of September, 1885, Europe was startled by a sudden and bloodless revolution in Eastern Roumelia. The leaders deposed the Turkish representative, proclaimed a United Bulgaria, and invited Alexander to assume the title of Prince over the whole State north and south of the Balkans. The Prince at once hastened from Varna to Philippopolis, where he was received in triumph. Nevertheless it soon became evident that the Great Powers, especially Russia, regarded the movement with suspicion, and in November a conference began to sit at Constantinople with the proposed object of re-establishing the *status quo*. Alexander's position was further complicated by the undisguised hostility of Servia. War was declared by the latter, probably at the instigation of Austria, on Nov. 13th; but Prince Alexander bravely placed himself at

the head of his troops, and by the 26th had driven the enemy across the frontier. The capture of Pirot, however, was followed by Austrian intervention, and he was compelled to conclude an armistice on the 28th. On Aug. 21st an infamous attempt to kidnap the prince was made by the philo-Russian party. He was released at Reni-Russi, and returned in triumph to Sophia; but soon abdicated owing to the hopelessness of the situation.

Buller, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES (b. 1806, d. 1848), politician, was born at Calcutta, and educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was at one time a pupil of Carlyle. In 1830 he entered Parliament as member for West Looe, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for Liskeard. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as chief secretary. He was secretary to the Board of Control in 1841, became Judge-Advocate General in 1846, and Chief Poor Law Commissioner in the following year. He was one of the most brilliant talkers of his time.

* **Buller, SIR RIVERS H., C.B., K.C.M.G.** (b. 1839), entered the army in 1858 as ensign. He first saw active service in the China War of 1860, and was present at the actions of Sinho, the Taku Forts, and the capture of Pekin, receiving the medal with clasp. In 1870 he accompanied Colonel Garnet Wolseley on the Red River Expedition, and in 1874 served as deputy assistant adjutant-general in the Ashantee War. He was slightly wounded at the skirmish of Ordahan, was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of major, the war medal and clasp, and a C.B. On his return to England he became deputy assistant adjutant-general at head-quarters, and in 1879 was sent on special service to the Cape. In the Kaffir War of 1878-9 he held command of the Frontier Light Horse; and in the Zulu campaign served with Sir Evelyn Wood's column, and took part in the battles at Intombe, Inhlobane, Kambula (where he behaved with reckless valour), and Ulundi. For these services, and for gallantry in the field, he was thanked by the general in general orders, was mentioned in despatches, and received the V.C., the C.M.G., the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the war medal with clasp, and was appointed A.D.C. to the Queen. After again serving on the staff in North Britain and at Aldershot for a short time, he returned to South Africa as brigadier-general, but saw no further active service there. When the Egyptian expedition of 1882 was formed, he was appointed to the Intelligence Department of the force, and was present at the battle of Tell-el-Kebir. Again mentioned in despatches, he was made a K.C.M.G., received the medal with clasp, the Khedive's star, and the decoration of the Osmanieh. In Sir Gerald Graham's ex-

pedition to relieve the Egyptian garrisons in Eastern Soudan, he was chief of staff, and commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade as brigadier. After the battles of El-Tebe and Tamai he was mentioned in despatches, and was specially promoted major-general for distinguished service in the field. He finally accompanied the Nile Expedition of 1884, and commanded the remains of the column which had crossed the desert from Korti to Metamneh. In Nov., 1886, after holding a military appointment in Kerry, he became Under-Secretary for Ireland.

* **Bülw, HANS GUIDO VON** (b. 1830), one of the foremost pianists of our time, also well known as a conductor, composer, and transcriber, in early childhood showed no particular aptitude for music; but at the age of ten he was placed under Friedrich Wieck, father of the future Mme. Schumann. He at the same time studied harmony and counterpoint. Music had now marked him for her own. But this did not accord with the views of his parents, who intended him for a legal career, and with that view sent him to the University of Leipzig, which he entered in 1848. Here he took the degree to which he owes the title of Doctor. Here, too, he continued his study of music. He had not yet, however, decided to adopt music as a profession, and towards the end of 1849 he was at Berlin, following the lectures at the University and contributing articles to a Democratic journal. In this newspaper, apart from politics, he defended the new musical doctrines of Wagner and Liszt; and a performance of *Lohengrin*, given in 1850 at Weimar under Liszt's direction, moved him so deeply that he abandoned the law, and going to Wagner, then at Zurich, placed himself under his guidance. Soon afterwards, at Wagner's recommendation, he went to Weimar to study pianoforte-playing under Liszt; and in 1853 he made his first concert tour, visiting Vienna, Pesth, Dresden, and the principal cities of Germany. In 1864, after he had travelled much, played much, and written much on behalf of Wagner and the Wagnerian view of opera, he was offered at Munich the posts of conductor at the Royal Opera-house and director of the Conservatorium. Under his personal superintendence admirable performances were given of *Tristan und Isolde* and the *Meistersinger*, two of Wagner's operas, until that time unknown to the public. He left Munich in 1869, and since then has given concerts with remarkable success in all parts of Europe and in the United States. In 1878 he was appointed musical conductor at the Royal Opera-house of Hanover, and he has since become director of the music at the Ducal theatre of Saxe-Meiningen. Of his own compositions we may mention in particular the great symphony *Nirwana* (Op. 20). He has besides written

incidental music to Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, a *ballade* for orchestra, several "character pieces" for orchestra, besides a *nocturne*, a funeral march, and other works for pianoforte, including one very brilliant production, called *Il Carnevale di Milano*. But more remarkable than his original compositions are his transcriptions and reductions of Wagner's scores. His pianoforte version of *Tristan und Isolde* is indeed quite a marvel of this form of reproduction. To the general public, however, it is as an executant that Hans von Bülow is chiefly known; and although his style, formed on that of Liszt, has been severely criticised by the partisans of a more reserved school of pianoforte playing, it must be admitted that he interprets his music with high intelligence, and executes it with a power which belongs to great artists alone.

***Bulwer, SIR HENRY ERNEST GASCORNE, G.C.M.G.** (b. 1836), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After serving as private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, he became an official resident of the Ionian Islands (1860-4), treasurer and receiver-general of Trinidad (1866), Administrator of Dominica in 1867, and Governor of Labuan and consul-general at Borneo (1871-5). In the last year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and for a while succeeded in averting hostilities with Cetewayo [ZULULAND], and in keeping the Boers quiet. He protested against the annexation of the Transvaal, and was frequently at variance with the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, as to the necessity of coercing the Zulu king. In spite of his pacific representations, war was declared against Cetewayo in 1879, and during the campaign he gave valuable aid to our general, Lord Chelmsford. His appointment came to an end in 1880, before the outbreak of the Boer War, and he was succeeded by Sir George Colley; but in 1882 he was re-appointed Governor of Natal, and special commissioner of Zulu affairs. He was created G.C.M.G. in 1883, and in 1885 was appointed Lord High Commissioner of Cyprus.

Bulwer-Lytton. [LYTTON.]

Bunsen, CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS, BARON VON (b. 1791, d. 1860), was a native of Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck, where his father subsisted on a meagre pension as a retired soldier. Christian was educated at the local school, and then spent a year of divinity studies at Marburg University, whence he proceeded to Göttingen, then the most distinguished of the German seats of learning. Here he was the centre of an admiring and sympathetic group of students, whom he inspired with something of his own enthusiasm for great ideas. Having been selected as private tutor to Mr. Astor, a Göttingen student

from New York, he had now the opportunity of travelling. In 1813 the pair wandered in South Germany, and rejoiced together over the news of Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig. Mr. Astor now returned to America, with a promise to join in further travels in two years' time, and Bunsen resumed his boldly comprehensive studies. His was a mind of boundless reach and intellectual ambition, and he lived when men still dreamed of subduing all things knowable. He had gone with Schopenhauer to see and talk with Goethe; and now, in 1815, he went to Berlin, and laid his portentous scheme of work before the great Niebuhr, who gave him warm encouragement, and sought to induce the young student to enter official life, as there seemed little chance of pecuniary support from the Prussian Government in any other career. But Bunsen continued his life of study, and examined libraries in France and Italy, where, in the English colony at Rome, he met the English lady, Miss Waddington, whom he married in 1817. Niebuhr was then Prussian envoy at the Eternal City, and here he at last obtained the appointment of secretary of legation for his scholarly young friend. Bunsen devoted himself with zeal to the difficult task of keeping peace and maintaining tolerance between Protestants and Catholics in his own country, while firmly and justly withstanding the insidious encroachments which the revived Papal policy was then attempting. With so much tact did he carry on this delicate branch of diplomacy, as secretary, and afterwards as envoy, that he was received with every mark of esteem and favour, both by the Pope and by the King of Prussia, who took a personal liking for the young diplomatist. He failed in his efforts to restrain religious divisions, however, and the question of mixed marriages was the fuse that set Catholic feeling ablaze in Germany. The Prussian Government did not adequately support its envoy at Rome during this difficult period, and Bunsen resigned his post in bitter disappointment in 1838. Rome had been his home for twenty years, and in the brilliant circle of artists and musicians, scholars and divines, who make Rome still the Eternal City, the Chevalier Bunsen held an honoured and beloved position. Speaking Italian admirably, believing in the Italians and their reintegration when few yet dared to hope, he was very popular with the people; and, with such foreigners as Thorwaldsen, Felix Mendelssohn, Overbeck, Tourgenieff, Ampère, Champollion, to give national variety, Roman society was very enjoyable during Bunsen's residence. He came to England in 1838, and with us he stayed for the rest of his official life, save for a temporary mission to Switzerland in 1839-41. The new King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., had as Crown Prince been Bunsen's intimate friend, and one of his first steps on succeeding to the

throne was to charge the Chevalier with the task of negotiating at London the establishment of an Anglo-Prussian bishopric at Jerusalem; and, after having accomplished this commission, he was selected by Queen Victoria, out of three names submitted to her by the King of Prussia, for the post of ambassador in London. He was very popular in English society, where he moved for thirteen years, and his strong religious feeling suited well the tone of some of the leading minds of the day, among others of Dr. Arnold. Bunsen was frequently consulted by the King of Prussia on matters political, but they did not always agree, especially on Church organisation (on which the former published his views in *The Church of the Future*). Bunsen was next specially employed as commissioner to settle the dispute with Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein. No man more zealously worked for the cause of German unity than Bunsen, and this in spite of the vacillation and helplessness of his friend the king. Bunsen also laboured hard for a closer union between Germany and England, in place of the traditional alliance with Russia and Austria, but the *vis inertia* was too much for him. Prussia adopted a neutral policy at the time of the Crimean War, and Bunsen resigned the embassy at St. James's in 1854, and retired to private life near Heidelberg, and, later on, at Bonn. He was elected for Magdeburg, but on the score of health declined to enter the Prussian Lower House; but his *Signs of the Times* (1856) showed that his keen interest in politics had not decreased, and that he was as broad and liberal in his views as ever. Indeed, he sat in silence in the Upper House for a brief session, at the request of the Regent William (1856). Literature had now become his profession, and during his quiet years of retirement he brought out his most mature work, *God in History*; his excellent, though now obsolete, reconstruction of Egyptian history, *Egypt's Place in Universal History*; and his *Bibelwerk*. He also wrote an admirable life of Luther for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. But health failed him at last. His constant energy was still overflowing, but the end was at hand. Cannes was tried, but it did him little good, and in 1860 he settled at Bonn, and died Nov. 28th of the same year.

His *Memoirs* were published by the Baroness Bunsen in 1868, and Ranke edited his correspondence with King Frederick William IV. His son, the Rev. George von Bunsen, contributed a thoughtful memoir of his father to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. [S. L.-P.]

* **Bunsen, ROBERT WILHELM, Ph.D.** (b. 1811), eminent German chemist, was born at Göttingen. After completing his preliminary education at the Gymnasium, he entered the University, and devoted himself to the study of chemistry and physics. Taking his degree of Ph.D. in 1831, he afterwards studied in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and obtained the *venia docendi*. In 1834 he pub-

lished, in conjunction with Berthold, his researches upon the hydrated oxide of iron as an antidote to arsenic. In 1836 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School in Cassel; in 1838 professor extraordinarius, and in 1841 professor ordinarius at Marburg; in 1851 at Breslau; and in 1852 accepted a call to Heidelberg, where he constructed a grand laboratory, and founded one of the most celebrated schools of chemistry in Europe. In 1846 he went to Iceland, where he devoted special attention to the geysers, analysing the waters, sediments, and mixtures of gases issuing from the springs, and formulating a new theory of geyser action. Among the most important of his numerous scientific papers are those on the cyanogen compounds, gases of blast furnaces, improvements in galvanic batteries, researches upon kakodyle, magnesium, aluminium, chromium, and lithium, photo-chemical researches, and the discovery of the new metals cesium and rubidium. He has also invented many special forms of apparatus; a battery, burner, photometer, and pump being known under his name. Three of his more important publications are:—*On a New Volumetric Method, A Treatise on Gas Analysis, and Chemical Analysis by the Spectroscope*. Professor Bunsen has received all the most distinguished honours which usually fall to the lot of a scientific career. On the fifteenth anniversary of his acquiring the degree of Ph.D., the Grand Duke of Baden conferred on him the rank of Privy Councillor, and in 1882 the French Academy of Sciences elected him one of its eight Foreign Associates. His lectures are clear, polished, thorough, and suggestive, and illustrated by that brilliant power of experimentalism in which he stands almost alone among German physicists. The last of the famous trio—which comprised Wöhler and Liebig—he surpasses even the last-named, by reason of his more general education enabling him to take cognisance of a wider range of research. In his investigations, no important point is neglected, and often, by following up a remark considered by others of little moment, he has been enabled to make important additions to our knowledge. His antidote to arsenical poisoning, which he introduced in 1834 jointly with Berthold, has saved many lives, and was rewarded by a gold medal granted by the Provence Government. It consists in the freshly precipitated ferric-hydroxide. From that day until the present—unmarried and living for science alone—he has been unwearied in investigation and publication, the mere list of his papers forming a large catalogue.

Burckhardt, JOHN LEWIS (b. 1784, d. 1817), the famous Eastern traveller, was Swiss by birth, German by education, and English by adoption and grace, not to say Egyptian by habit and language: for he was

born at Lausanne, educated (after school-days at Neuchâtel) at the Universities of Leipzig and Göttingen, and arrived in England in 1806, with a letter of introduction to Sir Joseph Banks, who was then a guiding spirit of the "Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa," and who soon converted the Teutonised Swiss into an English explorer. Burckhardt's adventurous turn induced him speedily to volunteer to go on with the work which Mungo Park had begun, and it was arranged that he should travel as the envoy of the Association. What time remained before he started was employed in studying medicine and chemistry, and other sciences useful to travellers, and in accustoming himself to privations and exposure. He sailed for Malta in 1809, and there he stayed some weeks to improve his Arabic, which he had begun to pick up in London and Cambridge, and to furnish himself with the clothes and baggage of an Indian merchant, in which character he proposed to carry out his explorations. This disguise was not long necessary, for a couple of years at Aleppo made him so perfect a master of Arabic, that the *ulema*, or learned men, were wont to consult him on difficult points of interpretation in the law. In 1810-11 he felt himself sufficiently prepared to make a journey through Syria, Lebanon, and the Hauran, to Palmyra, during which he underwent no little peril from the disturbed state of the country, which was then excited by the Wahhâby movement; and in 1812 he journeyed through Palestine to Petra, and then crossed the desert to Cairo, arriving there in September. Having now finished his apprenticeship in Arabic, and learned how to associate with the Arabs without danger of discovery, he prepared for the main object of his mission, the exploration of the interior of Africa, and especially of the sources of the Niger, which he proposed to effect by joining a caravan from Egypt to Fezzan. The desert was, however, in so turbulent a condition, owing partly, no doubt, to the sectarian excitement aroused by the Wahhâby insurrection, that no caravan was able to start, and Burckhardt was fated never to reach the Niger. Whilst waiting for his opportunity, he resolved to pass the interval in ascending the Nile, and went as far south as Dongola in 1813; and finding, on his return, that there was still no caravan going west, he made another tour of discovery, traversing the desert of the Sûdan, by way of Berber and Shendy, entering Abyssinia, and emerging at Suakim. Hence he crossed to Jedda, and the Pasha of Egypt, the famous Mohammed 'Ally, who was in the neighbourhood of Mekka, prosecuting his Wahhâby war, hearing of the traveller's arrival, and also of his accidental want of money and clothes, summoned him to his presence, and supplied him with what he required. Burckhardt informed the Pasha

of his ardent desire to visit Mekka, which was death to an unbeliever; and Mohammed 'Ally, although he was aware that Burckhardt was a European, consented, on the condition that the daring traveller should satisfy a committee of Mohammedan judges. The result of their examination was that they decided that Burckhardt was an excellent Muslim, and worthy to be one of the *ulema* himself; and in fine, he not only performed all the rites of the pilgrimage at the Kaaba with all the punctilious accuracy of a Mohammedan, but dined with the Kady, or chief judge, of Mekka, and recited the Koran to him. He was the first European that ever penetrated into the sacred precincts of the Kaaba, and he did it at the risk of his life. He subsequently visited the tomb of the prophet at Medina, where he had a bad attack of fever, and then returned to Cairo in June, 1815. There was still no promise of a caravan towards the Niger, so he set about revising his journals for the Association which had sent him out, and in assisting in the explorations of Belzoni and Salt. In 1816, in consequence of the plague in Egypt, he went for a tour through the peninsula of Sinai. This was his last journey; for on his return to Cairo, where he filled the months of waiting for the realisation of his long-cherished Niger expedition in finishing his journals and letters, he was seized by the scourge of the East, dysentery, and died Oct. 15th, 1817. His tomb may still be seen in the Muslim cemetery on the north of Cairo, with his Eastern name "Hajji (or pilgrim) Ibrahim." His travels were published after his death:—*Travels in Nubia*, 1819 (2nd ed., 1822); *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land* (1822); *Travels in Arabia* (1829); *Notes on the Bedouins and Wahâbys* (1831). His valuable *Arabic Proverbs* appeared in 1830 (reprinted 1875). Burckhardt was a close and accurate observer, as well as an intrepid explorer, and his journals, noted down under great difficulties, as their discovery would at once have betrayed his true character to the Arabs, are replete with valuable information, and are, moreover, written in excellent English. He was a zealous student, and a generous, affectionate man; and on personal as well as scientific grounds he deserves a foremost place among the band of early Eastern travellers. [S. L.-P.]

Burdett, Sir Francis (b. 1770, d. 1844), was educated at Westminster School and at Oxford University. A friend of Horne Tooke, he entered Parliament in 1796, and distinguished himself by his advanced views and vigorous opposition to the Government. Defeated at the hustings, he was absent from parliament between 1804 and 1807, when he was returned for Westminster by a vast majority. In 1810 his letter to his constituents, commenting on the right of Parliament to commit for libel, resulted in the issue

of a warrant by the Speaker for his arrest. He, however, barricaded himself in his house, and a riot ensued, in which a man was killed. He was imprisoned until the prorogation. Again, in 1819, his warm heart led him to condemn the proceedings of the authorities at the Peterloo riot, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000. From 1837 he sat for Wiltshire, and continued to support the cause of parliamentary reform: although towards the end of his life his radicalism, which had never included republicanism, sensibly diminished.

• **Burdett-Coutts**, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ANGELA GEORGINA, BARONESS (b. 1814), the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett (q.v.), succeeded in 1837 to the great wealth of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts, through his widow, who had been Miss Mellon, an actress, and who died Duchess of St. Alban's. Miss Coutts spent a great part of her wealth in charitable works; she built and endowed St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, besides greatly assisting many others. She handsomely endowed the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia. Her scheme for the inspection of primary schools by travelling inspectors has been adopted by Government. She gave the money for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem. She helped Sir James Brooke in his work in Sarawak, and got up the Turkish Compassionate Fund to help the peasantry during the Russo-Turkish War (1877). Miss Coutts always took the warmest interest in the welfare of the poor of London, helping them in numerous ways at home, and especially by her assistance to emigration; in 1859 the Shoeblack Brigade was organised; during the distress in Spitalfields, sewing-schools were arranged, where the women were taught, and work was found for them; a Reformatory Home was founded in Shepherd's Bush, whence women were sent to the colonies. During the severe winter of 1861, the East-end poor were assisted by the formation of the East London Weavers' Aid Association. Nor have the Irish fishermen of Cape Clear less cause to be grateful to her. Miss Coutts built some fine drinking-fountains in London, and has had several of the City churchyards planted and opened as recreation grounds for the people. On the site of one of the slums of London (Nova Scotia Gardens) she has built model lodging-houses, and, close by them, the Columbia Market. Among her latest schemes was that of a Central Fish Market for London, to break down the monopoly of Billingsgate (1881). In 1871 the Queen made Miss Coutts a peeress; in 1872 she was presented with the freedom of the City of London, and that of Edinburgh in 1874. In 1881 the Baroness married Mr. William Lehmann Ashmead-Bartlett, who obtained the royal licence to use

the name of Burdett-Coutts, and became M.P. for Westminster (Abbey division) in 1885.

Buren, VAN. [VAN BUREN.]

Burgers, F. (b. 1834, d. 1881), President of the Transvaal Republic, was ordained minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1864 he was suspended by the Church courts, but appealed against their decision with success. In 1872 he was elected President by the Transvaal Boers, and induced the Raad to declare war against Secocoeni, chief of a Kaffir tribe. The failure of the war aided to bring about the annexation of the Transvaal by England in 1876, and Burgers retired upon a pension from our Government.

Burges, WILLIAM, A.R.A. (b. 1827, d. 1881), architect, was a native of London, and educated at King's College. His knowledge of Gothic architecture was of the fullest kind, and it was his recognised supremacy in this walk which gave rise to the outcry against his designs for the finishing of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral—a Classic edifice—and finally led to the abandonment of the whole scheme. The rebuilding of Cork Cathedral, the speech-room at Harrow, and churches at Studley and Skelton, were after his designs.

• **Burgess**, JOHN BAGNOLD, A.R.A. (b. 1830), was educated at the schools of the Royal Academy. After gaining great popularity as a subject painter—mainly of Spanish themes—he was elected an associate in 1877. The following are the names of a few of his more important works, which have, with few exceptions, been exhibited:—*Bravo Toro*, in the Royal Academy (1874); *The Barber's Prodigy* (1875); *A Spanish Gipsy* (1876); *Licensing the Beggars* (1877); *Childhood in Eastern Life* (1878); *Zulina, The Student in Diagrace*, and *The Content Garden* (1879); *Zehra and The Professor and his Pupil* (1880); *The Genius of the Family, Guarding the Hostages* (1881); *The Letter Writer, Zara* (1882); *The Meal at the Fountain, Spanish Medical Students* (1883); *The Scramble at the Wedding* (1884); and *Una Limosuita por el Amor de Dios* (1885). Mr. Burgess is particularly happy in his treatment of subjects drawn from Southern and Eastern lands. He is a brilliant colourist, manages his groups with boldness and effect, and is at the same time by no means destitute of a certain *vis comica*.

Burgess, THOMAS (b. 1756, d. 1837), divine, was educated at Winchester College and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and soon became known as a man of great learning. His first important publication was a scholarly edition of Dawes's *Miscellanea Critica*, and it was followed by an *Essay on the Study of Antiquities, The First Principles of Christian Knowledge, and Emendationes in Suidam et Hesychium*. On account of his learning he became prebendary of Durham, and

in 1803 Bishop of St. David's, where he founded and liberally endowed the college of Lampeter. In 1805 he was translated to the bishopric of Salisbury; in 1821 he became the first president of the Society of Literature.

• **Burgon**, THE VERY REV. JOHN WILLIAM, B.D. (b. 1819), took his degree from Worcester College, Oxford, in 1848. He gained the Newdigate prize (for English verse) in 1845, and a fellowship at Oriel in 1848. He was vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, from 1863 to 1876; professor of divinity at Gresham College, London, 1868-75; Dean of Chichester, 1876. He wrote from an early age; his first work (in 1833), was a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's *Memorandum on Pan-athenæic Vases*; in 1839 he wrote *Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*; in 1854, *Oxford Reformers*; in 1857, *Historical Notice of the Colleges of Oxford*; in 1861, *Inspiration and Interpretation*, being an answer to *Essays and Reviews*; in 1864, *Treatises on the Pastoral Office*; in 1867, *Ninety-one Short Sermons*; in 1868, *Disestablishment the Nation's Formal Rejection of God and Denial of the Faith*; 1870, *The Protests of the Bishops against Dr. Temple's Consecration*; 1872, *The Athanasian Creed to be Retained in its Entirety; and Why?*; 1875, *A Plea for the Study of Divinity at Oxford*; 1876, *The Prayer-Book a Devotional Guide and Manual*; 1881, *Divergent Ritual*; 1883, *The Revision Revised*. It may be inferred from the above list that Dean Burgon upon ecclesiastical questions is emphatically a conservative of the Low Church type. He warmly supported the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874.

• **Burgoyne**, SIR JOHN FOX (b. 1782, d. 1871), was the son of General Burgoyne, who in the War of American Independence capitulated to the enemy at Saratoga. He entered the army in 1798 as lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and in 1800 took part in Sir R. Abercrombie's expedition to the Mediterranean. In 1805 he became captain, and in the following year took part in the capture of Alexandria. He served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War, and was then sent on the disastrous expedition to New Orleans, under Sir E. Pakenham. In 1830 he became colonel, and was appointed Chairman of Public Works in Ireland, where he displayed considerable activity. In 1837 he was created K.C.B., and became major-general in 1838. In 1845 he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications, and addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington on the state of our national defences, which attracted much attention. He was honourably distinguished as a member of the Irish Famine Commission of 1847. When the war with Russia became inevitable, Sir John Burgoyne was sent to Constantinople to report on the measures necessary for the defence of the Ottoman Empire, and recommended the expedition to the Crimea, the landing of

which he directed. He was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and conducted the siege operations before Sebastopol until March, 1855, when he was recalled to England as a victim to the popular impatience, although highly estimated by Lord Raglan. After the fall of Sebastopol had proved the justice of his prognostications, he was created a baronet, colonel commandant of the Royal Engineers, and afterwards field-marshal. On the death of Lord Combermere, in 1865, Sir John Burgoyne was appointed Constable of the Tower. The death of his only son, Captain Hugh Burgoyne, R.N., who was drowned in the ill-fated *Captain*, Sept., 1870, was a blow from which the fine warrior and irreproachable gentleman never recovered.

G. Wrottesley, *Life and Correspondence of Sir J. Burgoyne*, n.s.

• **Burke**, SIR JOHN BERNARD, C.B. (b. 1815), antiquarian, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. In 1853 he succeeded Sir William Bentham as Ulster King of Arms, was knighted in 1854, was created C.B. in 1868. He is also Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland. Sir Bernard Burke is well known as the author of antiquarian works of great research. Among them are his *Peerage*, edited at first by his father, John Burke (b. 1786, d. 1848) (first edition 1826), *General Armoury* (1841), *Landed Gentry* (1846), *Extinct Peerages* (1846), *The Royal Families of England* (1846), *The Vicissitudes of Great Families* (1859), *The Rise of Great Families* (1873), most of which have passed through numerous editions.

• **Burke**, THOMAS (b. 1829, d. 1882), Irish official, was born in Galway, and educated abroad. He became private secretary to Sir Thomas Redington, and from 1847 continued till his death in Dublin Castle as permanent under-secretary to the Chief Secretaries since 1868. He was a Roman Catholic, and much respected for his courage, firmness, and punctual fulfilment of duty. On May 6th, 1882, he was assassinated in company with the newly appointed Chief Secretary, Lord F. Cavendish, by a band of men calling themselves "the Invincibles," led by Joe Brady, and hounded on by James Carey, who, by turning informer, secured their conviction. At the trial of the assassins it appeared that he was the victim at whom they principally aimed.

• **Burmah**, THE KINGS OF:—(1) MENTARAGYI (d. 1819) succeeded a bloodthirsty nephew, whom he put to death in 1781. His reign is remarkable for a war with Siam, terminated by a peace in 1793, and for the first dispute between Burmah and the British, which was concerning some fugitive criminals. It was amicably settled by General Erskine.

(2) PHAGYI-DAU (dethroned 1837) was involved in war with England in 1824 through

the violation by his troops of British territory. Hostilities began in February, and Rangoon fell on May 11th, and was shortly followed by Syriam. In the following year the province of Aracan was conquered, and after a short armistice the war was brought to a conclusion by Sir A. Campbell in the Irawadi. Peace was purchased by the Burmese at the price of the cession of Aracan.

(3) **KOUNBOUG-MEN** (d. 1846), the brother of the last king, usurped the throne in 1837. He was violently anti-English, and in consequence relations between the two governments were exceedingly strained.

(4) **PAGAN-MEN**, his son (dethroned 1853), walked in his father's steps, and in consequence the second Burmese War began (1852). It resulted in the annexation of Pegu by England, and shortly afterwards a revolution brought the king's abominable rule to a close.

MENDON-MEN (d. 1878), the Prince of Mendon, took up arms against his predecessor, in self-defence, and effected his overthrow (1853). At first disposed to adopt an attitude of sullen hostility towards the Indian Government, he gradually relaxed his animosity, and in 1862 consented to a treaty, which was renewed in 1867. In virtue of these conventions English travellers were allowed to penetrate into the interior, one of these expeditions being that of 1874 to West China, which resulted in the murder of Margary (q.v.) by the Chinese. Owing to the refusal of the king to allow British troops to pass through his territory in the not improbable event of a war of revenge with China, and disputes about the Karen boundary, our relations with Burmah became again uneasy; but Sir D. Forsyth succeeded in smoothing over the difficulties, and in 1878 it was announced that Mendon-men had accepted the English demands.

* **THEEBAW** (b. 1859, deposed 1885) signalled his accession to the throne (1878), by the massacre of eighty-six of his relations. He was also a confirmed drunkard, and the condition of affairs at Mandalay soon became so insufferable that the British Resident and most of the European population left in Oct., 1879. As a rebuke the Viceroy of India refused to allow a Burmese mission to cross our frontier, and throughout 1880 war seemed imminent. A pretender, Prince Nyoungyan, after an unsuccessful rebellion, sought refuge in British territory. In 1882 Theebaw made an attempt to negotiate a treaty to supply the place of that of 1867, which had expired; but the negotiations, which were protracted through the following year, were bootless, and he began coquetting with France. Menaced by the rebellion of the Shán States on the one side, and by the intrigues of the pretender on the other, and weakened by the extensive exodus of his subjects, Theebaw's position was most insecure; nevertheless, he brought 1884 to a close by a massacre of some two hundred

persons. Towards the end of Sept., 1885, he brought British vengeance upon him by imposing arbitrary fines on the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, and threatening to seize their property. He further sent a defiant reply to Lord Dufferin's ultimatum, despatched Oct. 22nd, ordering him to receive a British Resident at his court as an equal (with his boots on). An expedition was accordingly sent against him under General Prendergast. Mandalay surrendered Nov. 28th; Theebaw was deposed and deported to India.

* **Burmeister, KARL HERMANN KONRAD** (b. 1807), a German naturalist, was born at Stralsund. He studied medicine at Greifswald and Halle, and obtained his degree of M.D. at Halle in 1829. The bent of his mind, however, was evidently towards zoological subjects, and his first appearance as an author was in a *Treatise on Natural History*, published in 1830. He was soon after appointed an instructor in the Gymnasium at Joachimsthal, and at a later date at Cologne, and in 1837 became professor of zoology in the University of Halle. In 1848 he took an active share in the revolution, and was a delegate from Halle to the National Assembly of Frankfurt, and afterwards a representative from Liegnitz in the first Prussian Chamber. In 1850, worn out with his political labours, he resigned his Chair, and made a scientific journey in Brazil, and afterwards published a work on the animals of that country. Upon his return to Europe, after visiting Italy, he resumed his professorship at Halle, again travelling in the Argentine provinces from 1856 to 1860. After another brief sojourn at Halle, he finally resigned his Chair in 1861, and became director of the Museum of Natural History established by him at Buenos Ayres. In 1870 he was appointed curator of the newly instituted University of Cordova. In addition to several works relating to his travels and studies in South America, are his *Grundriss der Naturgeschichte*, which has passed through a number of editions; *Handbuch der Entomologie*; *Zoologischer Handatlas*; *Genera Insectorum*; *Systematische Übersicht der Thiere Brasiliens* (1856); *Description Physique de la République Argentine* (1876), and endless papers in the *Anales del Museo Publico de Buenos Aires* (1864-74), and other scientific journals.

* **Burnaby, FREDERICK GUSTAVUS** (b. 1842, d. 1885), British officer, entered the Royal Horse Guards Blue in 1859, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1881. He was an enterprising and daring traveller, visiting some of the more difficult parts of South America and Central Africa; and in 1875 he attempted to reach Khiva on horseback, in which he succeeded, though his further intention of reaching Bokhara was frustrated by the Russian authorities. *A Ride to Khiva* is a capital account of his

adventures. In 1876 he travelled through Asia Minor and Persia, and joined the army of Don Carlos in Spain, as correspondent of the *Times*. When the expedition to the Eastern Soudan, under General Graham, was despatched, Colonel Burnaby was attached to the Intelligence Department, and was severely wounded in the battle of El Teb. For this he received the war medal with clasp and the Khedive's bronze star. He was not permitted to join the Nile expeditionary force when it started in 1884, but succeeded in getting to the front at the end of that year, and joined the column under Sir Herbert Stewart which crossed the Bayuda Desert from Korti to Metannah. In the first battle, that of Abu Klea, this gallant and fearless officer was killed by an Arab spear. He was an intrepid aeronaut, having made many ascents, some of them alone; and in 1882 he crossed the English Channel in the balloon "Eclipse," and landed in Normandy. Besides *A Ride to Khiva*, he wrote *On Horseback through Asia Minor* (1877), and *A Ride Across the Channel* (1882). In politics, Burnaby was an ardent Conservative, and in 1880 he contested Birmingham without success, although he received nearly 16,000 votes.

Besides his works, see R. K. Mann, *Life of Burnaby*. [C. C. K.]

***Burnand**, FRANCIS COWLEY (b. 1837), was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1862, but instead of occupying himself with briefs, turned his attention to farce writing. His earliest attempt in this line was made in collaboration with another barrister, Mr. Montague Williams. Mr. Burnand began his connection with comic journalism in the pages of *Fun*, then edited by Mr. H. J. Byron. After a time he passed to *Punch*, and has contributed regularly to its columns ever since. When, in 1880, Mr. Tom Taylor died, Mr. Burnand succeeded to the editorship of our leading satirical paper, previously directed in succession by Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Mr. Taylor. It was for *Punch* that Mr. Burnand wrote his *Happy Thoughts*—an original idea, admirably worked out in connection with constantly varied personages and scenes; and some admirable skits on our leading novelists, of which *Strapmore* is perhaps the best known. As a dramatist, Mr. Burnand has been chiefly successful as a writer of burlesques, his happiest efforts in this line being *Ixion* and *Black-eyed Susan*. Among his latest ventures, besides one or two burlesques produced at the Gaiety Theatre, are *Stage-Dora*, *Paw Claudian*, and *The O'Dora*, all produced under Mr. Toole. He is also the author of the highly successful plays *Artful Cards* and *Betsy*, the plots of which are borrowed from the French.

***Burne-Jones**, EDWARD, A.R.A. (b. 1833), received part of his education at Exeter Col-

lege, Oxford. Having turned to the practice of art comparatively late in life, he escaped the regular and systematic training that sometimes procures perfect correctness of form at the cost of poverty of idea. As he fell under the strong influence of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, especially of Rossetti, his earlier works are marked by something of the realism, the gorgeousness of colour, the occasional mediævalism, and occasional ascetic saintliness that were at first among the characteristics of the school. Examples of this, especially of the mediævalism, are to be seen in *The Story of St. Frideswide*, on a window in Christ Church Cathedral, in several of his early pictures from the legends of the saints, as *The Death of St. Dorothy*, and in his perfect mastery of early Christian symbolism, as displayed chiefly in the great designs for church decoration and stained windows exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in the winter of 1881. Truth, which was the watchword of the school, has also been the watchword of his art, as is seen in the perfection of his outline drawings, the faultless folds of his drapery, and the faithful accuracy of every flower round the well of Perseus, and every pebble at the foot of Venus's throne. But in his choice of subject he has followed rather the eternal truths of idea and emotion than the phenomenal truths of represented realism. Having studied the profound myths of Greece and the Northern lands with unwearied scholarship and the intuition of a poet, he has made them a medium for the expression of thoughts and passions and inexorable sequences that are as much modern as antique, being in the strictest sense romantic, classic, or eternal. It is by this sovereignty of the idea in his works that he differs from the schools of modern or classical realism; and it was his choice of mythology and symbolism, with their necessary strangeness and apparent unreality as a medium for the truths of life, its joys, and mystery, and sorrows, that made him for a time a stumbling-block to imitators, and a vexation to a public that prided itself on the uniform common sense and unreflecting "healthiness" of shop and law-court. As for the mere execution and technicalities of his art, he will be remembered amongst artists chiefly for the consummate purity of his outlines and the magnificent harmonies of his colouring. Though many of his greatest pictures are in oil, he is much given to the use of tempera, and up to about 1870 was known almost entirely by his water-colours. The following is a list of his more recent productions:—*The Days of Creation*, *Merlin and Vivien*, and *The Mirror of Venus* (1877); *Day and Night* and *The Four Seasons*, *Laus Veneris*, *Le Chant d'Amour*, and *Pan and Psyche* (1878); *The Annunciation*, and *The Story of Pygmalion* (1879); *The Golden Stairs* (1880), *Phyllis and Demophoön*, or *The First Blossoming of the Almond Tree*

(1831); *The Wheel of Fortune* (1832); *Cephetus and the Beggar Maid* (1834). The great series of inventions to the myth of Perseus is to be seen in Mr. Burne-Jones's studio; and the series of finished designs for the legend of the *Sleeping Beauty* was also formerly open to view in his house. Mr. Burne-Jones was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1885, where he exhibited *The Depths of the Sea* in 1886.

Ruskin's second Oxford lecture for 1863, *Mythic Schools of Painting*; Colvin's review in the *Portfolio* of 1870.

Burnes, SIR ALEXANDER (b. 1805, d. 1841), explorer of Central Asia, was a native of Montrose, and entered the East India Company's service at the age of sixteen. After studying Persian and Hindustani, he was appointed interpreter at Surat in 1822, and transferred to Cutch in 1826, where he began to investigate the history and geography of the north-west frontier. In 1831 and the two following years he travelled in the unexplored regions of Northern India, Afghanistan, Bactria and Parthia, Bokhara and Persia; and his *Narrative of Travels* (1834) was at once a delightful book and a real gain to geographical science. The geographical societies of London and Paris were not slow to pay honour to the young hero, and it was regarded as a remarkable phenomenon that 900 copies of his work were sold in a single day. On his return to India he was appointed to negotiate a navigation treaty in Scinde, and in 1836 undertook a mission to Kabul (of which his *Personal Narrative* (1838) gives a graphic account), where, when Shah Shujā was set up in the stead of Doet Mohammed in 1839, Burnes became political agent at Kabul, and remained at his post till assassinated in the insurrection of 1841. At the age of thirty-six he died with the coolness and courage of a hero.

Burnet, JOHN, F.R.S. (b. 1784, d. 1868), engraver and painter, was the son of the Surveyor-General of Excise for Scotland. He was apprenticed to Robert Scott, a landscape engraver in Edinburgh, and attended the Trustees' Academy, where he had Wilkie for a fellow-student. Stimulated by his example, he applied himself diligently to the study of his art, and followed him to London in 1806, where he arrived with only a few shillings in his pocket. His first employment was on Britton and Brayley's *England and Wales*, Mrs. Theobald's *British Theatre*, and Cooke's *Novelists*. But the foundation of his fame was his plate of Wilkie's *Jew's Harp*, which was followed by the same painter's *Blind Fiddler*. At the peace of 1815 he visited Paris, and spent five months studying in the Louvre. On his return, he joined the Association of Engravers, and executed many plates for the Association. But his old friend Wilkie was the artist after whom he loved

best to work, and most of the engravings of his well-known pictures are by Burnet. For all his painstaking and industry, his work is black and heavy, and he never attained to the beauty and purity of line of his countryman, Sir Robert Strange. Burnet was a painter as well as an engraver, and wrote most intelligently on the art he practised. Among his paintings are *The Draught Players*, *The Humorous Ballad*, *A Windy Day*: all exhibited at the Royal Academy during the first quarter of the present century. His *Greenwich Hospital and Naval Heroes*, exhibited at the British Institution in 1837, was a commission from the Duke of Wellington, as a companion for Wilkie's *Chester Pensioners*. This daring attempt proved perfectly successful, and is regarded by judges as Burnet's best work. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society; and although his writings on art are now looked upon by some as rather antiquated, he had a keenly critical eye for whatever is excellent. His *Practical Treatise on Painting, in Three Parts: Composition, Chiaroscuro, and Colouring*, was published in 1827.

[J. F. R.]

* **Burnett**, MRS. FRANCES HODGSON (b. 1849), is perhaps better known under her maiden name of Hodgson. She was born in Lancashire, and her parents emigrating after the civil war, she settled in Tennessee. She married Dr. Burnett in 1873. As a contributor to the leading American magazines, she obtained a high reputation, and her novels have been nearly all republished. Among them are *Surly Tim* (1872), *That Lass o' Loure's* (1877), which has been successfully dramatised under the title of *Liz*. Then followed *Theo* (1877), *Lindsay's Luck* and *Kathleen* (1878), *Jael's Daughter* and *Haworth's* (1879), *The Tide of Moany Bar* (1879), *Louisiana* (1880), *A Fair Barbarian* (1881), *Through One Administration* (1883), *L'agabondia* (1884).

Burney, FRANCES. [D'ARBLAY.]

Burnouf, EUGÈNE (b. 1801, d. 1852), an eminent Orientalist, was the son of Jean Louis Burnouf, the translator of Tacitus and Cicero, and the author of a celebrated Greek grammar. The younger Burnouf devoted himself at an early age to the exclusive study of the Oriental languages, and his name will ever be remembered for the zeal and energy with which he applied himself to the deciphering of the original manuscripts in the Zend language, the key to which had been lost, by which he threw a flood of light upon comparative mythology, and made possible the deciphering of many Persian inscriptions, which will in time lead to the unravelling of the history of the Mesopotamian kingdoms. He published in the *Journal Asiatique* an account of his work and the results obtained, and was shortly afterwards appointed professor of Sanscrit in the Collège de France. He is the author of

Notes upon the Yacna (one of the religious books of the Parsees), *The Bhāgarata-Purana*, or *Poetical History of Krishna*, and *An Introduction to the History of Buddhism*, a brilliant and learned work, which occupied him for about six years, and *Le Lotus de la bonne Loi*, a translation, with notes, of one of the canonical books of the Buddhists. Burnouf's death was hastened by over-study.

Mohl, *Vingt-sept Ans d'Histoire des Études Orientales*.

Burnside, AMBROSE EVERETT (b. 1824, d. 1881), general, U.S., went to West Point in 1847, and on first entering the army, marched in Patterson's column to Mexico; in 1849 he went to New Mexico in charge of a squadron of cavalry, and distinguished himself in a fight with the Apaches. In 1850 he was appointed quartermaster to the Mexican Boundary Commission, and in 1851 became first lieutenant. In 1853 he left the army, and built a manufactory for a breech-loading rifle that he had invented. As this did not succeed, he went to Chicago, and became cashier in the office of the Illinois Central Railroad; he rose to be treasurer, and transferred the office to New York, where he became colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers. During the civil war he commanded a brigade for the North in the Battle of Bull Run (1861), and was highly commended by General McDowell. He next assisted General McClellan to organise the army; in 1862 he headed a successful expedition to capture the island of Roanoke. The legislature voted him a sword, and gave him the rank of major-general. He took Newburn, Beaufort, and Fort Macon, and when the Confederates invaded Maryland he helped McClellan to defeat them at South Mountain. At Antietam, where he commanded the left wing, he highly distinguished himself. He was assigned to the 9th Army Corps, and commanded one of the three great divisions of the army of the Potomac, and finally the whole army, from which he was transferred to the army of the Ohio. Being defeated by the Confederates in front of St. Petersburg, he was relieved of the command in 1863, but he took command of the 9th Corps under Grant, remaining in active service until Lee's surrender. He was Governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1871.

Burr, AARON (b. 1756, d. 1836), Vice-President of the United States, entered the army, and having distinguished himself in the War of Independence, retired in 1779 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He then took to the law, and in 1800 was candidate for the presidency in the Democratic interest against Jefferson, but had to put up with the vice-presidency. His official career was brought to a close by the mortal wound he inflicted on General Hamilton in a duel (1804). In 1807 he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy; his supposed aims being to separate the West-

ern States from the Union, and to annex to them Mexico. After his acquittal he retired to England, and interested several prominent men, among them Jeremy Bentham, in new filibustering designs on Mexico. At length the English Government ordered him to leave the country, and Napoleon gave him no encouragement. He returned to America in 1812, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

M. L. Dare's *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*.

* **Burr**, JOHN (b. 1834), painter, was born in Edinburgh. At nineteen he entered, along with his brother Alexander Burr (b. 1832), who has many of the former's excellencies, the Trustees' School in Edinburgh, then under the direction of the late R. S. Lauder, R.S.A., and John Ballantyne, R.S.A. In the second year of his studentship he exhibited *Preparing Dinner* and *The Amazon*, and their success decided him to turn his attention permanently, though by no means exclusively, to *genre* subjects. In 1857 *The Housewife*, and in 1859 *The Strolling Musician*, were purchased by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. Towards the close of 1861, John Burr and his brother, Alexander, came to London, where they have since resided. *Domestic Troubles*, when on the walls of the Royal Academy, was favourably noticed by John Ruskin. *Home Shadows*, *The Pedlar*, *Bed Time*, *Caught Napping*, *The Boat Builder*, and *The Target*, are among a few of his many domestic subjects. In 1866, John Burr, again accompanied by his brother, went to Paris, and worked some time in the studio of M. Herbert, whose style looks somewhat affected and sentimental alongside the direct, vigorous brushwork, powerful colouring, and humorous characterisation of the brothers Burr. Of the Society of British Artists, who for some years had claimed him as a member, he was in 1881 elected president, and his election into the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours took place in 1883.

* **Burrows**, SIR GEORGE (b. 1800), a distinguished physician, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1825, being immediately afterwards elected fellow and mathematical tutor of his college. He took the degree of M.D. in 1831, and the following year became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which institution he has been subsequently elected president on five occasions. He was long its representative in the General Medical Council of Great Britain. In 1834 he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1870 he was appointed one of the physicians extraordinary, and in 1873 one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen. He was created a baronet in 1874. Sir George's principal contribution to medical literature is a

work entitled, *The Cerebral Circulation, and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain*; he was also the author of several papers in the medical journals, and in the *Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*, of which institution he was formerly president.

***Burt, THOMAS, M.P.** (b. 1837), is the son of a Northumberland miner, and himself worked at that occupation for many years. He is chiefly self-educated. In 1865 he was appointed secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confidence Association, a post he still holds. He was first elected for Morpeth in 1876, and presided over the Miners' Conference held at Manchester in 1882. In 1885 he was returned for Morpeth unopposed.

BURTON, JOHN HILL (b. 1809, d. 1882), historian, was the son of an officer in the army, who died when he was still young. He was born at Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College. Apprenticed to a writer in his native town, he subsequently devoted himself to the higher branch of his profession, and was in 1831 admitted an advocate. As a lawyer he never had much practice, and though he wrote several law books, he soon directed his best energies to historical and antiquarian study. From 1833 onwards he wrote for the *Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews*, and soon became a large contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, from which were subsequently republished his most popular works, *The Bookhunter* and *Scots Abroad*. The former work, the result of much enthusiasm and industry, possesses a special attraction to lovers of old books. In 1846 appeared his first independent work, the *Life and Correspondence of David Hume*, which contains the most authoritative account of the great historian and philosopher. In 1847 appeared the *Lives of Simon, Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden*, in 1849 a treatise on *Political and Social Economy*, and a little later an *Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham*. In 1853 he published a *History of Scotland from 1688 to 1746*, which was the prelude to the main work of his life, *The History of Scotland, from the Invasion of Agricola to the Revolution of 1688*, of which the earlier part appeared in 1867 and the latter in 1870. Shortly before his death appeared his last important work, the *History of the Reign of Queen Anne*. Mr. Burton had also some share in official life. Between 1854 and 1860 he was secretary of the Prisons Board of Scotland, and when the management of Scottish prisons was transferred to the Home Secretary, retained, under a different title, similar functions of management. In 1877 he was made a commissioner under the Prisons Act. In 1878 he was appointed "Historiographer Royal for Scotland." Burton's numerous and learned historical works are all of considerable value. In the best known of them, the *History of Scotland*,

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he covers too wide a field to make it possible for any single man to write on all periods with equal authority. But though the writings of Skene and Robertson have in no way been replaced by the early part of Burton's book, it remains the most useful general authority for Scottish history, and the latter portions, especially those treating of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are still the most important and accurate works on the subject. Of his *History of Queen Anne*, it can only be said that though quite equal in merit to the other special books on that reign, the final and authoritative history of that period is still to be written.

Memoir by Katharine Burton, in the edition of the *Bookhunter* published in 1882.

[T. F. T.]

***BURTON, SIR RICHARD FRANCIS** (b. 1821), traveller, linguist, and author, of Irish descent, was born at Barham House, Hertfordshire. At first intended for the Church, he matriculated at Oxford, but in 1842 entered the East India Company's service, and speedily commenced to earn the character he has acquired as one of the most remarkable and intrepid of modern travellers. While in India he explored the Neilgherry Hills, and afterwards served five years in Scinde under Sir C. J. Napier. During this period he published several works on Indian subjects, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the Arabic, Afghan, Persian, Hindostanee, and Moul-tanese languages. In 1851 he returned to England, and having been granted a furlough, started for Mecca and Medina, cities which no Christian had reached since Burckhardt in 1814-15. At Alexandria he assumed the character of a wandering dervish, and, though sometimes suspected, succeeded in penetrating to the holy shrines. His work, *A Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Mecca*, records the journey. A little later he visited Eastern Africa, and during the Crimean War served as chief of staff to General Beatson. In 1856 he, with Captain Speke, starting from Zanzibar, penetrated to the lake regions of Central Africa, and in 1858 discovered Lake Tanganyika. He published, in 1861, in his *City of the Saints*, one of the earliest and best accounts of the Mormon settlements in Utah, and of the route since taken by the first trans-continental railroad. The same year he was made consul at Fernando Po, among the results of his stay there being two works on African subjects. In 1864 he was appointed consul at Santos, Brazil, and wrote *Explorations of the Highlands of Brazil*. In 1868 he was appointed Consul at Damascus; travelled afterwards in the Holy Land, and wrote *Unexplored Palestine*. In 1872 he became consul at Trieste. In parts of 1876, 1877, and 1878 Burton paid two visits to Medina, the second of which, in particular, bore important results. Tons of ore and geological specimens, valuable ethnological collections, collections of ancient coins,

pottery, and glass, were brought home. In 1882 Captain Burton and Commander Cameron visited, and to some extent explored, the country at the back of the Gold Coast Colony. In addition to the numerous volumes which describe his travels, Burton has published *Camoens: his Life and his Lusiads*, *The Book of the Sword*, etc., in all, nearly fifty works. He is gold medallist of both the English and French Geographical Societies, and has, it is said, acquired thirty-five languages and dialects, and in his later literary labours has been assisted by his wife, who is also the author of several works on the East. His latest publication is an entirely fresh translation of *The Thousand Nights and a Night* (better known as the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*), with ample notes, in 10 vols., for subscribers only, the "naturalism" of that celebrated work not admitting of its being issued through the usual channels. Burton's knowledge of vernacular Arabic is so perfect, that when he used to read the tales to the Arabs who gathered round his tent-door, they would roll on the ground in fits of laughter.

* **Burton, Sir Frederick William** (b. 1816), is the son of Samuel Burton, of Mongret, county Limerick. He was educated in Dublin, and having acquired a reputation as a water-colour painter of much delicacy and finish, was elected in 1839 an associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts. In 1856 he became a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours of London, and in 1874 was appointed director of the National Gallery, a post which he still holds. He was knighted in 1884.

* **Butler, Benjamin Franklin** (b. 1818), is an American soldier and politician, of Irish descent. He was called to the bar in 1840. In 1853 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives as a member of the Democratic party, and he was a delegate to the National Convention at Charleston in 1860, which split up after adjourning to Baltimore. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he took command of a brigade, and was placed in command of the important Fortress Monroe. There, when requested to give up some fugitive slaves, he refused to surrender them, using the famous expression that they were "contraband of war." In 1862 he, as commander of the land forces, assisted Farragut in his attack on New Orleans (May 1st), and governed the town with much sternness until November, when he was recalled. In 1863 he was appointed to command the Virginia and North Carolina department, and in co-operation with General Grant made an unsuccessful attempt on Richmond, on the south side of the James river. A failure to take Fort Fisher in December, 1864, was followed by his removal from his command, on the ground that he had exceeded his instructions. He was elected a member of Congress by the

Republicans of Massachusetts in 1868, but failed to obtain the Governorship of Massachusetts, both in 1871 and 1873. About 1877 he returned to his old party, the Democratic, and defended his change of views on the ground that "he had belonged to the Democratic party until it had attempted to destroy the union, and to the Republican until it had deserted its founders, the labouring men." He also advocated the greenback currency. Nevertheless, although a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1878 and 1879, it was not until 1882 that he was successful. In 1884 he made a futile attempt to split the Democratic party by offering himself as "labour candidate" for the presidency.

* **Butler, Colonel Sir William Francis**, C.B. (b. 1838), was educated at Dublin. He entered the army in 1858, and became captain in 1872. He served in the Red River Expedition, and was sent on a special mission to the Saskatchewan in 1871; and in the Ashantee campaign of 1873 commanded the attempted diversion of the Akim tribe, an account of which he has published, *In Akimfoo* (1875). He became a major in 1874, and in the same year was created a C.B. and placed on half-pay. In 1879 he was sent to Natal as staff officer at the port of the disembarkation of the forces for the Zulu War. He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1880. Colonel Butler is also the author of *The Great Lone Land* (1872), *The Wild North Land* (1873), besides a narrative of the 69th Regiment (1870), *Far Out* (1881), and *Red Cloud, the Solitary Sioux* (1882).

* **Butler, Elizabeth, Lady** (b. circa 1843), artist, received her artistic education at Florence, and in the Government School of Art, Kensington. As Miss Thompson she became known as the painter of military subjects, executed with much force and fidelity of detail. Her first picture at the Royal Academy was *Missing* (1873), and it was followed by the admirable *Roll Call* (1874), which was purchased by the Queen. Her next important productions were:—*The 28th at Quatre Bras* (1875), *Balaclava and Inkermann* (1876-77), *The Defence of Rorke's Drift* and *Dr. Brydon at Jellalabad* (1881), *Floreat Etona*, an incident in the battle of Laing's Nek, and *The Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo* (1882). She married Colonel Sir W. F. Butler (q.v.) in 1877.

* **Butt, Isaac, Q.C., M.P.** (b. 1812, d. 1879), was the son of a Protestant clergyman, of Donegal. He entered Dublin University, and in 1836, after having graduated with distinction, he was appointed professor of political economy. Three years before he had founded the *University Magazine*, which he afterwards edited, and in 1838 he started the *Protestant Guardian*. As a politician of emphatically Conservative opinions, he was elected

in 1843 a member of the Dublin Corporation, and crossed swords with O'Connell, not without credit. Meanwhile he became one of the most prominent members of the Irish bar, and took silk in 1844. He was one of the counsel who defended Smith O'Brien and the other leaders of the Young Ireland party. From 1852 to 1865 he was member for Youghal, but he made no mark in Parliament, and in the last year he retired from public life, owing to private reasons of a compromising character. In 1871, however, he reappeared as member for Limerick, and during the interval the conversion which O'Connell had prophesied had taken place. He was chosen to lead the knot of Protestants, angry at the disestablishment of the Irish Church, who started the Home Rule movement; and when, in 1872, the Home Rule League was founded, he propounded its programme, a federal union with Great Britain, which he used to support in Parliament in language that was a model of polished oratory. Otherwise, however, he proved a supine leader, and soon became out of harmony with his party, from which the Protestant element was rapidly eliminated. A more determined section, headed by Mr. Parnell, began to repudiate his leadership, and to treat him with personal contempt. So closed in complete humiliation a career which had been a splendid failure. It was full of inconsistencies, but it would be unjust to question the purity of Butt's political motives.

* **Butterfield, WILLIAM** (b. 1814), architect, was educated chiefly for his profession. He is the creator of some buildings of considerable importance: for instance, All Saints' Church, Margaret Street; Keble College, Oxford (1868-76), and the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford (1876). He also restored the Church of St. Cross at Winchester, and the college buildings and chapel. Concerning Mr. Butterfield's merits as an architect there is much diversity of opinion. He is very fond of colour, and hence his creations can hardly be properly judged until softened by time.

Buxton, SIR THOMAS FOWELL (b. 1786, d. 1845), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won the University gold medal. In 1811 he joined Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton's brewing establishment, and for some years devoted himself to business. His work, being in the district of Spitalfields, gave him an opportunity to see and pity the condition of the poor, in whose favour he made his first public speech. In 1816 he got up a system of relief for them, and next became associated with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare, in an inquiry into the state of prisons, of which he published the result in a pamphlet, which led to the "Prison Discipline Society," and ultimately to all the great modern im-

provements in gaol management. In 1818 Mr. Buxton became member for Weymouth, which he continued to represent till 1837. In 1833 he became the successor of Wilberforce as champion of the slaves of the West Indies, whom he lived to see emancipated. His book, *The Slave Trade and its Remedy*, caused a great sensation. He was created a baronet in 1840. Besides the abolition of slavery, Sir Fowell Buxton took interest in many philanthropic subjects, especially the abolition of "suttee" in India, the reform of our criminal code, the civilisation of Africa by commercial, agricultural, and missionary enterprises, and in all general schemes for the improvement and education of the poor.

Byron, GEORGE NOEL GORDON, LORD (b. 1788, d. 1824), poet, formerly regarded as "the greatest literary power of this century," was born in Holles Street, London, on Jan. 22nd, the only son of Captain John Byron, a profligate officer of the Guards, and Catherine Gordon, heiress of Gight, in Aberdeenshire, a woman of capricious and violent temper, ever in extremes. His father soon "squandered the lands o' Gight awa'," and died at Valenciennes in 1791; and Mrs. Byron, with a remnant of her fortune (about £150 a year), settled in Aberdeen, where her "lame brat" was educated, first privately, and afterwards at the Grammar School. In May, 1798, they went to Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham, on Byron's succeeding his grand-uncle, the "wicked Lord Byron." After spending two years in Dr. Glennie's school at Dulwich, Byron went to Harrow in 1801, "a wild northern colt," not overlaid with Latin and Greek, but not inconsiderably furnished with miscellaneous information, which he now sedulously extended. In 1803 he met Miss Chaworth, the daughter of a neighbouring proprietor, who had been killed in a duel by Byron's grand-uncle; and he fell in love with her more deeply even than he had already done with Mary Duff (1796), or with Margaret Parker (1800), who inspired him to make his "first dash into poetry;" but the attachment ended in disappointment. In 1805 Byron entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he did little work on the academical lines, but engaged in all varieties of active exercise, and proved somewhat trying to the dons through irregularities of conduct. He left Cambridge in 1808, but in 1806-7 he had passed an important year at Southwell, where friends encouraged his poetic attempts. In 1807 he published *Hours of Idleness*, which was savagely attacked by Brougham in the *Edinburgh Review* (1808). Byron replied in 1809, in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, administering a vigorous, but indiscriminate, castigation to all his possible enemies. In June of the same year he left England, carrying with him some wounds from the encounter, and some of the bitterness arising in a keenly

sensitive spirit from pecuniary embarrassment and social and political isolation. He spent two years in wandering through Spain, Albania, Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor. Returning in a gloomy and distempered frame of mind, he was plunged into darker depths. "In the short space of a month," he wrote, "I have lost her who gave me being, and most of those who made that being tolerable." More keenly still, perhaps, was he touched (Oct. 11th, 1811) by the death of the devoted "Thyrza," that "more than friend, ever loving, lovely, and beloved," commemorated in the closing stanzas of the second canto of *Childe Harold*. In 1812 he published the first two cantos of *Childe Harold*, which had been begun in Albania towards the end of 1809. "I awoke one morning, and found myself famous," he wrote: famous from the fascination of his personality, from his intellectual grasp and the commanding movement of his powerful line, and, above all, from the fact that "the poet's artistic creations were throbbing with the life of his own age." In the next four years he sacrificed a good deal to the inanities of society. He spoke in the Upper House several times, but soon became sick of "parliamentary mummeries." He published in 1813 *The Giaour* and *The Bride of Abydos*; in 1814 *The Corsair* and *Lara*; in 1816 *The Siege of Corinth* and *Parisina*. Meantime, on Jan. 2nd, 1815, Byron married Miss Milbanke, only daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Milbanke, a wealthy baronet, of Seaham, in the county of Durham—a most unfortunate union. On Dec. 10th, 1815, their only child was born—Augusta Ada, "sole daughter of my house and heart" (afterwards Countess of Lovelace). On Jan. 15th, 1816, Lady Byron visited her father at Kirkby Mallory, and refused to return to her husband, and next month a formal deed of separation was signed. The true causes will never be known; there was extreme incompatibility of temper, certainly, with distressing waywardness and violence on his side, and on her side a hopeless inability, or rather a haughty and perverse declinature, to understand or sympathise with him. In April Byron finally left England, rejoicing in his freedom, but with an "angry sense of injustice, and a spirit of proud and revengeful defiance, alternating hysterically with humble self-reproach and generous forgiveness." Settling at Diodati, near Geneva, he wrote, in 1816, the third canto of *Childe Harold*, *The Prisoner of Chillon*, *The Dream*, and part of *Manfred*. From Nov., 1816, to Dec., 1819, he resided in Venice. In 1817 he finished *Manfred*, and wrote the fourth canto of *Childe Harold* and *The Lament of Tasso*; in 1818 the *Ode to Venice*, the first two cantos of *Don Juan*, and *Mazeppa*; and in 1819 two more cantos of *Don Juan*. In April, 1819, he became acquainted with the Countess Guiccioli, in whose congenial companionship he lived for

more than three years (Jan., 1820, to July, 1823), residing at Ravenna (Dec., 1819, to Oct., 1821), Pisa (to Sept., 1822), and Genoa (to July, 1823). Meantime his muse was active; in 1820 appeared *The Prophecy of Dante*, *Marino Faliero*, the fifth canto of *Don Juan*, *The Blues*; in 1821, *Sardanapalus*, *The Two Foscari*, *Cain*, *The Vision of Judgment* (which appeared first in the *Liberal*, a Radical periodical, which was started by Byron, Shelley, and Leigh Hunt, but which reached the fourth number only), *Heaven and Earth*; in 1822 *Werner*, *The Deformed Transformed*, and cantos vi.—xi. of *Don Juan*; and in 1823 *The Island* and the continuation of *Don Juan*. In July, 1823, Byron sailed from Genoa in an English brig of 120 tons, with arms and ammunition, to aid the Greeks in achieving their independence. He had also raised some £12,000 for the relief of Missolonghi. After long delay in Cephalonia, owing to the unreadiness and the dissensions of the Greeks, Byron at length reached Missolonghi on Jan. 4th, 1824. In the difficulties of the situation he displayed remarkable policy and generalship, and stirred a widespread enthusiasm. But his physical powers were seriously strained, and he was laid down with fever, and died April 19th, 1824. Byron's extraordinary sensitiveness, with his frank and fearless expression of feeling, was the chief source of his personal troubles and of his poetical influence. He attempted no originality of versification; he even had (according to Mr. Swinburne) "a feeble and faulty sense of metre." It is little by the form, and almost wholly by the matter, of his writings that he compels attention; and there is ever present his passionate and impressive personality. Professor Minto has justly described him as "the greatest modern preacher of 'liberty, equality, and fraternity.'"

Byron's Works; *Letters and Journals of Lord Byron*, with *Notices of his Life*, by T. Moore (1830); *Macaulay's Essay on Byron*; *Art. "Byron,"* by Professor Minto, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Life of Lady Byron*, by W. Mackay; *The Real Lord Byron*, by J. C. Jeaffreson (1883), a book which created much controversy at the time of its publication; *Wordsworth and Byron*, by Mr. Swinburne, in the *Nineteenth Century* for April and May, 1884. [A. F. M.]

Byron, HENRY JAMES (b. 1837, d. 1884), was the son of the late Mr. Henry Byron, for many years consul-general in the Island of Hayti. He was the first editor of *Pan*, which, under his management, had the advantage of numbering among its contributors Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Byron himself. His earliest dramatic effort was a burlesque on *Fra Diavolo*, produced under Miss Swanborough's management at the Strand theatre in 1858. This was the first of a long series of very amusing pieces of the same kind written by Mr. Byron for the same theatre. After a time he

turned his attention with advantage from burlesque to comedy; and in 1869 it occurred to him to represent the hero in one of his own pieces. This he did with considerable success in *Not such a Fool as he Looks*, represented for the first time in 1869. His most successful piece was *Our Boys*, which, brought out at the Vaudeville by Messrs. James and Thorne, with the two managers in the two leading parts, was played uninterruptedly for upwards of three years. This is without doubt the longest theatrical "run" on record. *Our Boys* has been translated into German and Italian, and in 1885 was given at Moscow in Russian. Mr. Byron's comedies are not strong either in point of structure or of portraiture; but they are all thoroughly amusing, and they generally contain one good part, which in several cases was that of a quiet, observant, seemingly careless, but really thoughtful man, whose function it was to set matters right when everything seemed to have gone hopelessly wrong. For Mr. Toole he wrote several comedies, with a delightful *bourgeois gentilhomme* as the central figure; for instance, *A Fool and his Money*, and *The Upper Crust*. His last appearance on the stage was at the Court theatre, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's comedy *Engaged*; and his last comedy, *Open House*, produced by Mr. Thorne at the Vaudeville in 1885, was by no means one of his least successful pieces. [H. S. E.]

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* **Cabanel, ALEXANDRE** (b. 1825), French painter, was born at Montpellier, and began to exhibit in the Salon in 1844. His earlier subjects were almost entirely drawn from Biblical scenes, but in later years he derived his themes generally from mythology or the great poets. He was elected member of the Academy in 1863, and a few months afterwards was appointed professor of painting in the School of Art, in which capacity he proved an excellent instructor, and was consequently much sought after by the young artists who gathered round him in Paris. Of his works, the following may be here mentioned:—*Christ in the Prætorium* (1845), *The Death of Moses* (1852), *Othello Narrating his Battles* (1857), *A Nymph carried off by a Faun* (1861), *Paradise Lost* (1867), *Thamar* (1875), and *Lucrece and Sextus* (1877).

Cabet, ÉTIENNE (b. 1788, d. 1856), founder of the Icarian community, was born at Dijon, and at the revolution of 1830 was appointed *procureur-général* of Corsica, but recalled next year for his violent attacks on the Government. Having entered the chamber as an extreme Radical, he was brought to trial in 1834 for abuse of the king, and took refuge in England, where he produced his Utopian

Voyage en Icarie, describing an imaginary perfect State (published 1842). Though badly written, it had an immense circulation among the French working classes. Having gained a considerable following, he determined to realise his ideal State on the unoccupied plains of Texas. A first detachment was sent off in 1848, but fell into sore difficulties before their leader's arrival in the next year. Happily they discovered the city of Nauvoo, built by the Mormons, but abandoned. Here they settled in 1850, under a regular constitution, but with Cabet as supreme director or dictator. In 1851 he went to Paris, to stand his trial for embezzlement, but was acquitted, and returned to his followers till his death.

Constitution der ikarischen Güter-Gemeinschaft (1854).

Cabrera, RAMON (b. 1810, d. 1877), general in the first Carlist War, Count of Morella and Duke de la Vittoria, was born at Tortosa, and entered the priesthood, till after the death of Ferdinand VII. and the outbreak of the Carlist War in 1833, when he joined a guerilla band, favouring the claims of Don Carlos of Bourbon. He soon rose to high position in the Carlist army, and gained an evil notoriety for his bloodthirsty cruelty to all Christians (or supporters of Christina, the Queen-Regent) who fell into his hands. Though, in 1838 he captured the fortress of Morella, and threatened Madrid itself, he found himself completely overwhelmed by General Espartero in 1840, and was forced to flee to France, where he was imprisoned for a time in the fortress of Ham. He strongly opposed Don Carlos' abdication of his claims in favour of his son, but, nevertheless, made two more efforts for the Carlist cause, in 1846 and in 1848-9. In the last-named year he was severely wounded at Pastoral, and having retired to England took no farther part in the Carlist movements of 1854 and 1873.

Vida de R. Cabrera (1844).

* **Cadell, FRANCIS** (b. 1822), the navigator of the river Murray, was born near Preston Pans, and having entered the merchant service, took part as a midshipman in the first Chinese War. Visiting Adelaide in 1850, he heard that Sir H. Young, Governor of South Australia, had offered a reward for the first steam navigation of the Murray. Accordingly, in 1851 he descended the river for 1,300 miles in a canvas boat, and soon afterwards made his way up stream for 1,500 miles in a steamer, having crossed the dangerous bar, and thus opened out a waterway that has proved of the utmost value to the settlers on the banks, and the colony in general.

Once a Week, June 6th, 1863.

Cadiz, DUKE OF. [ISABELLA.]

Cagnola, LUIGI, MARQUIS (b. 1672, a. 1833), architect, was born at Milan, and studied architecture at Rome under Tarquini,

and afterwards at Vicenza and Venice, where the examples of Palladio's work filled him with enthusiasm for the pseudo-classic style. In 1802 he was commissioned by Napoleon to design the triumphal arch of Marengo, and in 1804 he designed the arch of the Simplon at Milan, generally known as the Arch of the Peace, and reputed to be the finest of modern triumphal arches. It is chiefly in connection with this work that his name is remembered, but he is also responsible for a large share in the so-called restorations of northern Italy; and constructed some important buildings, such as the campanile at Urgano, from original designs.

Caillé, René (b. 1799, d. 1838), French explorer of Western Africa, began his explorations in the train of the English expeditions of 1817 and 1818, but was obliged to return to France for a time. Being again in Senegal in 1824, he made every effort to induce the authorities of the French and English colonies to supply him with means for a projected attempt to visit Timbuctoo, but being refused in every case, he set out by himself in Arab costume, pretending he had been taken by the French from Egypt in childhood, and now wished to return. Starting from Sierra Leone in April, 1827, he made his way through unexplored regions to Timbuctoo, and then to Fez, where he arrived in August, 1828. He was received with great enthusiasm by the Geographical Society of Paris, who bestowed on him the prize of 10,000 francs offered to the first traveller who should visit Timbuctoo.

Journal d'un Voyage à Tombouctou et à Jenné (3 vols., 1830).

Cailliaud, Frédéric (b. 1787, d. circa 1850), French explorer of Upper Egypt, was entrusted in 1815 by Mohammed Ali with an expedition to explore the upper basin of the Nile, and succeeded in penetrating into Nubia, discovering on his way the ancient emerald mines of Mount Zabarah. During his travels of the next four years, Cailliaud made many important observations on the life and government of ancient Egypt, and a large collection of antiquities, afterwards bought by the French Government. The account of his travels in the Thebes Oasis was published in 1821. From 1820 to 1823 he was again in Egypt, and explored the site of the temple of Ammon and of ancient Meroë, under the protection of Ismail Pasha. In 1831 he published a work on the arts, trades, and civil and domestic life of ancient Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, followed by observations on the modern inhabitants.

* **Caird, Sir James, F.R.S.** (b. 1816), a high authority on agricultural and economic questions, born at Stranraer, first attracted attention by his treatise on *High Farming as the Best Substitute for Protection* (1849). Almost immediately afterwards he was sent to Ireland by Sir Robert Peel to report on the prospects of agriculture in the districts

that had been laid waste by the famine. His report was published in 1850, and led to large investments in Irish land, the early promise of which has been somewhat disappointed by recent events. The next two years he spent in studying the agricultural districts of England, the results of his investigations being recorded in letters to the *Times*, since republished. In 1857 he was returned as Liberal member for Dartmouth, and in 1859 for Stirling. In the same year he carried a motion that the Scotch census should include inquiry into the housing of the people, thus bringing to light the significant characteristic of our civilisation that two-thirds of the families live in dwellings of one, or at most two rooms. His other most important service was to secure, in 1864, a return of the agricultural statistics for Great Britain, a most valuable work, that has since continued annually. In 1878 he visited India as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the famine. In 1883 he published an account of his journey, *India: the Land and the People*. He is Senior Land Commissioner for England.

* **Caird, The Rev. John** (b. 1823), principal of Glasgow University, born at Greenock, early became conspicuous as one of the most eloquent and profound preachers in the Scotch Established Church. After being minister in various churches in Edinburgh, Errol, and Glasgow, he was appointed principal of the University in 1873. Besides sermons, etc., Principal Caird has published an important philosophical work, *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion* (1880), deeply coloured by the neo-Hegelian cast of thought. He has also written two lectures on the religions of India, Brahminism and Buddhism, for the St. Giles' series. His brother, Edward Caird, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, has written several pamphlets on philosophic subjects, and a *Critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant* (1877), the simplest and most complete explanation of Kant's system from the neo-Kantian point of view yet published in the English language.

Cairnes, John Elliott (b. 1824, d. 1875), political economist and political writer, was born at Drogheda, Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1856 he was appointed Whately professor in that University; was subsequently appointed to the Chair of political economy at Queen's College, Galway; and finally to the Chair of political Economy at University College, London, which post he resigned on account of ill-health in 1872. Mr. Cairnes was not a popular writer. He saw that popular writing on political economy tended to generate a habit of leaving out difficulties; of saying that which is easy rather than that which is true. He did not therefore make his own writings artificially easy, or attempt to please

his readers by lessening the intricacies of political economy. To all his problems he applied severe and abstract reasoning. Mr. Cairnes always contended that the figures of an instance do not themselves prove anything beyond that instance. They are most valuable in illustrating a distinct argument, but that argument must accompany them. But as the argument is often more difficult than the illustration, it is apt not to be used, and "political economy" is thus in danger of dissolving into "statistics." This constant vigour has given a certain Euclidian precision to all his writings. This is amply set forth in the *Logical Method of Political Economy*, where he defined the exact sort of science which political economy is, the kind of reasoning which it uses, and the nature of the relation which it as an abstract science bears to the concrete world. Similarly, in *Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly Expounded*, where he discussed trades unions, international trade, international values, and free trade and protection, with special reference to the present economic condition of France and America, he fell foul of some writers on the question of value. In his essays on *Unsettled Questions in Political Economy*, Mr. Cairnes took up the hardest parts of the subject, and discussed them with his usual consistent power. Mr. Cairnes also wrote *Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied* (1876); *Political Essays* (1873); *The Slave Power* (1862); *University Education in Ireland* (1866); *On Woman Suffrage* (1869).

Economist, July, 1875; Mr. Fawcett in *Fortnightly Review*, Sept., 1875. [W. M.]

CAIRNS, HUGH MACCALMONT, EARL, LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1819, d. 1885), Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was the second son of Mr. Cairns, of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland. Having distinguished himself at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a good equity business. In July, 1852, he was elected M.P. for Belfast, and speedily took front rank as a ready debater and eloquent speaker. In 1856 he became Q.C., and was made a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In February, 1858, he accepted the Solicitor-Generalship in Lord Derby's administration, and distinguished himself both as a law adviser and as a parliamentary orator. In June, 1859, he went out of office, but in 1866, when Lord Derby again became Prime Minister, Sir Hugh Cairns was made Attorney-General. Seldom has a busy lawyer wielded such influence with his party in the House of Commons. His speeches were characterised by clear statement, vigorous argument, and earnest eloquence. Presently, however, in October, 1866, he was transferred to the Court of Appeal as a Lord Justice, and in February, 1867, he was raised to the

peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle in the county of Antrim. In the debates of 1867 on Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, Lord Cairns played a conspicuous part; it may be noted that he succeeded in introducing the provision for cumulative voting. In February, 1868, on Mr. Disraeli's accession to the premiership, Lord Cairns became Lord Chancellor, and he held office till December of the same year, when the ministry resigned. In the debates on the Irish Church he displayed the greatest ability and energy in opposing disestablishment, and in recognition of his pre-eminent services, he was in the following session appointed leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Lords. The same year he resigned the leadership, but resumed it in 1870, only, however, to lay it down again under pressure of ill-health. In the character of leader of the Upper House he fell short of his usual success, but he will be remembered as the originator of the great scheme for the fusion of law and equity, which Lord Selborne (q.v.) had the good fortune to carry into effect. During Mr. Disraeli's second administration—Feb., 1874, to April, 1880—Lord Cairns was a second time Lord Chancellor. In September, 1878, he was created Viscount Garmoyle of Garmoyle in County Antrim, and Earl Cairns in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Meantime academical honours had been showered upon him: LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, 1862; LL.D., Cambridge, 1862; D.C.L., Oxford, 1863; and the Chancellorship of Dublin University, 1867. His last great speech was a scathing indictment of the ministerial weaknesses which led to the crowning disaster of Majuba Hill, and that he was not a mere fossil Conservative he showed by his Conveyancing Bill of 1881, and his Settled Estates Bill of 1882; admirable measures, which have made the transfer of land far easier and cheaper in England than in other countries. Lord Cairns may confidently be ranked as a lawyer with almost the greatest of the Chancellors, and he was probably excelled by none in dexterity of disentangling complications, and in the capacity of lucid reasoning and clear expression. He interested himself deeply in many schemes of benevolent and philanthropic effort. [A. F. M.]

* **CAIROLI, BENEDETTO** (b. 1826), Italian statesman, was born near Pavia, where he was a student at the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, in which he served as a volunteer. After nine years of exile, he returned to take arms against the Austrians in the wars of 1859, 1860, and 1866. Though formerly reputed an uncompromising Republican, and renowned for his hatred of Pope and Church, he was appointed premier in the new ministry of March, 1878, after the accession of King Humbert. In November of the same year

he saved the king from the dagger of Passanante, but was himself severely wounded. Though this act of heroism increased his personal popularity, his Cabinet did not retain the confidence of the people, who attributed this and other outrages to their policy. Signor Cairoli therefore resigned in December, but returned to power eleven months later with Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior. This administration remained in office till 1881, when it resigned, owing to the French expedition to Tunis. Since that time he has remained one of the leaders of the so-called "Historic" Left.

Caldecott, RANDOLPH (b. 1846, d. Feb., 1886), artist and humorist, was born at Chester, and during his education in the old city, imbibed the spirit of the neighbourhood with its sporting squires and old county families. Having devoted himself to the pursuit of art, he removed to London, and finally settled in Surrey. He early became known as a skilful worker in water-colour, and one of the cleverest illustrators of humorous books. His *Old Christmas* appeared in 1875, *Bracebridge Hall* in 1877, and in the following year the series of picture-books by which his name is chiefly known began with his illustrations to *John Gilpin*, and *The House that Jack Built*. These were followed by the *Song of Sixpence*, *Three Jovial Huntsmen*, *The Mad Dog*, *Some of Æsop's Fables with Modern Instances* (1883); and *The Great Panjandrum* (1885). Mr. Caldecott also illustrated Mrs. Comyns Carr's *North Italian Folk* (1878); Mr. Blackburn's *Breton Folk* (1880); Mrs. Ewing's *Daddy Darwin's Dovecote*, and *Jackanapes* (1884). In 1883 he published a series of the numerous illustrations which he had contributed to the *Graphic* newspaper. He was unrivalled in his special sphere of the representation of the humour in animals and scenes of old-fashioned country life. In 1882 he became a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and exhibited occasional works in the Royal Academy; for instance, *There were Three Ravens sat on a Tree* (1876).

* **Calderon, PHILIP HERMOGENES, R.A.** (b. 1833), historical and subject painter, was born at Poitiers, and received his artistic education chiefly in Paris. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1853, his first picture being *By Babylon's Waters*. From that time till his election as R.A. in 1867 he generally contributed at least one work to the exhibition annually, his subjects during these years being, for the most part, directly historical. Since then he has sent nearly the regulation number of works almost every year, and in almost every department of painting, whether portrait, realistic, historical, or imaginative. Of the more notable of his works in recent years we may mention the following:—*Whither?* (1868); *Sighing his Soul into his Lady's Face*

(1869); *The Virgin's Bower* (1870); *On her way to the Throne* (1871); *In a Palace-Tower* (1872); *The Queen of the Tournaments* (1874); *Les Coquelles, Arles* (1875); *His Reverence*, and *The Bird's Nest* (1876); *Joan of Arc*, and *Home they brought her Warrior Dead* (1877); *Summer Breezes* (1878); *Captives of his Bow and Spear* (1880); *Flowers of the Earth* (1881); *Joyous Summer* (1883); *Night* (1884); and *Morning* (1885).

* **Calderwood, THE REV. HENRY** (b. circa 1830), professor of moral philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, has published several useful works in connection with his special subject from the point of view of theistic ethics and *a priori* psychology, such as *The Philosophy of the Infinite* (1854), *Handbook of Moral Philosophy* (1872), a clear and serviceable analysis of the leading ethical systems, and *The Relations of Mind and Brain*, in which a large amount of valuable material for the examination of mental phenomena is collected, though the conclusions may often be disputed by the physiologist. In 1874 the professor published a work on *Teaching: its Ends and Means*.

Calhoun, JOHN CALDWELL, LL.D. (b. 1782, d. 1850), was the son of Patrick Calhoun, an Irishman, who was for thirty years a member of the American Legislature. He entered Yale in 1802, and having graduated with distinction in 1804, studied law at Litchfield, and began practice in his own district in 1807. He soon gained a high rank in his profession, and entered the field of politics early in life. He served in the State Legislature from 1808–10, became a member of Congress in 1811, and was influential in procuring the declaration of war with England in 1812. He was Secretary of War in Monroe's Cabinet from 1817–25, Vice-President of U.S. 1825–31, U.S. Senator in 1831 and from 1845–50, Secretary of State, 1844–5. In 1828 he competed with Van Buren for the presidency. Calhoun had very great influence in his own State, and was largely followed in his peculiar "Doctrine of State Rights," by which he held that the constitution was a mere treaty, and that any State had a right to separate herself from its conditions. His works are chiefly political pamphlets and speeches, of which one of the most important is a posthumous *Treatise on the Nature of Government*. These works are collected and edited by R. K. Crallé, in 6 vols.

* **Call, WATHEN MARK WILKS** (b. June 7th, 1817), poet, was educated at Cambridge, and, having taken orders, though with great hesitation, remained a curate in the Church of England till 1856, when he felt himself compelled to withdraw from his position. Having long felt a high admiration for Comte, he was gradually led by his speculations to a more or less dogmatic Positivism, which finds continual echo in his poems. The

first collection of these, entitled *Reverberations*, was published in 1849, and, apart from the Positive tendencies already apparent, the poems are of importance for their daring and vigorous treatment of the political and social problems of the age. They were followed in 1871 by a similar collection of maturer work, called *Golden Histories*.

Callcott, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, R.A. (b. 1779, d. 1844), landscape painter, was born of a musical and artistic family at Kensington Gravel Pits, which continued his home throughout life. After being trained as a choir-boy in Westminster Abbey, he entered the Royal Academy as a student, and for some years made portrait-painting his special study. In 1801, however, he exhibited a *View of Oxford* at the Royal Academy, and after this time his devotion to landscape was constant, but for a few figure-subjects from Shakespeare and poetical history. The development of his art is definitely marked by his visit to Holland in 1819, and his wedding tour in Italy in 1829-30; but throughout he is most successful in the scenery of his native land, his invariable subjects during his best years. In manner he might be described as standing between Cuyt and the earlier period of Turner. As examples of his most characteristic work, we may mention *The Old Pier at Littlehampton* (exhibited in 1812; now in South Kensington Museum), and *The Meadow, a work of uncertain date*, also formerly in the Vernon collection, and now in South Kensington. Of notable works in his later manners we may refer to *Quay at Antwerp during Fair-time* (exhibited 1826); *Entrance to Pisa from Leghorn* (1833); *Dutch Peasants returning from Market*, more generally known as *Crossing the Stream* (1836); and the two large figure subjects of *Raffaello and the Fornarina* (1837), and *Milton dictating to his Daughters* (1840). Callcott became A.R.A. in 1806, R.A. in 1810, and was knighted by the Queen soon after her accession. His brother, JOHN WALL CALLCOTT (b. 1766, d. 1821), has some celebrity as the composer of glees and pieces of vocal harmony, of which *Dull, repining sons of care* (1785), and *Go, idle boy* (1788), are the best known.

Pictures by Sir A. W. Callcott: with descriptions and a biographical sketch of the painter by James Gafforne (1875).

Calomarde, FRANCISCO TADEO (b. 1773, d. 1842), Spanish statesman, attached himself early in life to the Absolutist party in Madrid, and rose gradually with their fortunes, till in 1824 he entered the Cabinet, and for the next eight or nine years remained the most powerful minister in Spain. Having completely gained the confidence of the king, Ferdinand VII., he successfully defied and oppressed all parties alike, whether Moderates, Carlists, or Clericals. Though compelled to resign in 1827, he was recalled by the king after a few hours. He was largely responsible for the repeal of

the Salic Law in Spain, a step which proved so disastrous. During the regency of the queen at the time of Ferdinand's illness and death (1833), Calomarde was suspected of intriguing for the Carlist succession, and was forced to take refuge in France.

Comte de Toreno, *Histoire du Soulèvement, de la Guerre, et de la Révolution d'Espagne*.

Calverley, CHARLES STUART (b. 1833, d. 1884), scholar and versifier, was the son of the Rev. Henry Blydes, who afterwards took the name of Calverley. Though a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, he migrated to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as second classic in 1856. With the exception of some well-known stories of his practical humour, his fame rests entirely on two little volumes, *Verses and Translations* (1862), and *Fly Leaves* (1872). In the lighter forms of English verse he had perfect mastery, and a faultless ease of style. His Latin scholarship was displayed in the fluent delicacy of his translations, and the vivacity of his humorous original lines. He also published a *Verse Translation of Theocritus* (1869). His want of seriousness, and perhaps the very facility of his verse, prevented him from ever attaining the heights of true poetry, but his parodies have only been equalled by the *Rejected Addresses*; and the freshness of his humour, and the completeness of his form, make him for scholars and refined humourists one of the most delightful verse-writers in our language. He might have done better work if necessity or love of art had driven him to exertion. At the same time, it is fair to say that his health was impaired by an ice accident in early manhood.

The Literary Remains of C. S. C., with a memoir by W. J. Sendall (1885).

* **Cambray-Digny**, GUGLIELMO CONTE DI (b. 1823), Italian statesman, is the son of Conte Louis di Cambray-Digny, a shoemaker who afterwards became the minister of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was early a favourite of Leopold II., and tried to induce him to make concessions to the Liberals. After the Grand Duke's flight in 1859, the Count was elected deputy for Tuscany, and in 1867 was appointed Minister of Finance in the Italian Government, a position of the greatest difficulty, owing to a deficit of between thirty and forty million pounds sterling. By tact and perseverance he succeeded in placing the exchequer on a surer footing, but his tax on grist and the assumption by the Government of the tobacco monopoly were so unpopular, that the Government fell in December, 1869, the Count being promoted to the Senate.

Cambridge, H.R.H. ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK, DUKE OF (b. 1774, d. 1850), was the seventh and youngest son of George III. Having served under the Duke of York in Flanders, he was in 1803 made a general, and

field-marshal in 1813. His military honours were cheaply gained, but his administration as Viceroy of Hanover from the peace of 1813 to 1837 deserves considerable praise, particularly during the year 1831, when party animosity nearly plunged the kingdom into civil war. On the death of William IV., Hanover went to the Duke of Cumberland [HANOVER], and the Duke of Cambridge returned home. During the remainder of his life he lived in England. As a man his genuine good-nature made him very popular, and he was not without artistic tastes. By his wife, the Princess Wilhelmina of Hesse-Cassel, he was the father of the present Duke.

* **Cambridge, H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, DUKE OF** (b. 1819), Commander-in-Chief, is the son of Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, the son of George III. He is therefore first-cousin to Queen Victoria. He succeeded his father in 1850. Having entered the army as a colonel in 1837, he became a major-general in 1845, lieutenant-general in 1854, a general in 1856, and field-marshal in 1862. In 1861 he also received the rank of colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. In 1854 the Duke commanded two brigades of Highlanders and Guards in the army sent to the Crimea. At the battles of Alma and Inkermann he led his troops with conspicuous bravery. After the war he was called on to give the results of his experience in the Crimea before a Committee of the House of Commons. In 1856 he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the British army. In 1878 the Duke went to Malta to inspect the Indian troops that had been despatched there.

* **Cambridge, THE REV. OCTAVIUS PICKARD** (b. 1835), naturalist, was educated at Dublin University, and in 1868 became rector of Bloxworth and Winterbourne-Tomson, near Wareham. He is the author of several important papers and articles contributed to the *Zoologist* and *Entomologist*, and the records of the Zoological and Linnæan Societies. His work on the *Spiders of Dorset* (1879-81), and his descriptive supplement to Moggridge's *Harvesting Ants and Trap-door Spiders*, have made him known to the scientific world as the highest living authority on the Arachnida.

Camden, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, MARQUIS OF (b. 1759, d. 1840), statesman, was the son of the first Earl of Camden, Lord High Chancellor. He entered Parliament for Bath in 1780, and became a follower of his father and Pitt. In the same year he was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer, an office which he held for sixty years, though during the last half of the period he surrendered the large emoluments of the office to the nation, a sufficiently rare sacrifice to entitle him to fame. From 1795 to 1798, the years of the Catholic discontent, the threatened invasion from France, and the conspiracy of Lord

Edward Fitzgerald, he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was Secretary for the Colonies during 1804 and 1805. In 1834 he was elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Cameron, GEORGE POULETT (b. 1806, d. 1882), colonel, early entered the British army, and in 1824 visited Southern India, in the service of the East India Company. In 1831 he played a conspicuous part in the Portuguese War, having embraced the cause of the Duke of Braganza. From 1836 to 1838 he held command in the Persian army, and afterwards visited the Russian fortresses in the Caucasus. His next appointment came from Lord Elphinstone, who made him guardian of the young Nawab of Chepauk; but this lasted only a short time, and in 1848 Colonel Cameron was present in Italy. In 1855 he was made Governor of the Neilgherries, but four years later he was again in Italy with the Austrian army. He published an account of his travels in Circassia, and an account of his adventurous and romantic life.

The Romance of Military Life, by G. P. C. (1883).

Cameron, JOHN ALEXANDER (b. 1851, d. 1885), war correspondent, was originally trained for mercantile pursuits, but being engaged in commerce in India at the outbreak of the Afghan War of 1875, he became special correspondent to the *Bombay Gazette*. After the British defeat at Maiwand, and the advance of Ayoub Khan, the *Standard* accepted his services, despatching him to Candahar, whence he was the first to bring the news of the victory of General Roberts. At the earliest tidings of the Boer insurrection of 1880 he crossed from Bombay to Natal, and was present at the battles of Laing's Nek and Ingogo, and at the fatal disaster of Majuba Hill, where, refusing to run away, he was knocked down and taken prisoner, but succeeded in sending his famous account of the battle through the enemy's lines. He was next a spectator of the bombardment of Alexandria from on board the *Invincible*; when the British troops reached Cairo, he visited Madagascar, and thence made his way to Tonquin, but being requested to leave by the French authorities, joined Baker Pasha's force at Suakim, and witnessed his first defeat, and the subsequent victories of El Teb and Tamanieb. Having returned to England for a short time, he joined Lord Wolseley's expedition in 1884, and accompanied General Stewart's column on the desert route from Korti to Metemneh. After taking part in the victory at the wells of Abu Klea, he was shot dead as the column was fighting its way down to the Nile, Jan. 19th.

* **Cameron, VERNY LOVETT, COMMANDER, R.N., C.B., D.C.L.** (b. 1844), African explorer, born at Radipole, near Weymouth, was educated at Bruton, Somersetshire, and entered the navy in August, 1857. He

subsequently served in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and on the eastern coast of Africa, where he took part in the Abyssinian campaign, and was engaged in efforts to suppress the slave trade. During this service he studied the language of the natives of Zanzibar, and was chosen by the Royal Geographical Society in 1872 to conduct an expedition for the relief of Livingstone, during which two of his companions died. After learning of the death of Livingstone, he determined, by the aid of the Society and private subscriptions, to cross the African continent from the east coast to Benguela on the Atlantic, during which journey he travelled 3,000 miles on foot. He found that a chain of lakes and rivers, discovered by Livingstone, fed the great Congo river, and his journey having been the first across Equatorial Africa, he was received with distinction on his return to England, was made C.B., and awarded the founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He has since been awarded gold medals from the French and Portuguese Geographical Societies, and the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford. In Feb., 1877, he re-entered the Royal Navy, and in 1878 set out upon a journey through Asia Minor and Persia, his object being to determine whether a railroad might not be built from the Mediterranean to India, without following the Euphrates valley. Later he visited the Gold Coast of Africa with Captain Burton. His principal works are a translation of Butakoff's *Nouvelles Bases de Tactique Navale*; *Steam Tactics*; *Across Africa* (2 vols., 1877); *Our Future Highway to India* (2 vols., 1880); and *To the Gold Coast for Gold* (1883); the latter in collaboration with Captain Burton.

Campan, JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE (b. 1752, d. 1822), née GENEST, educationalist, and maid of honour to Marie Antoinette, was born in Paris, and entered the Court at Versailles, as reader to the princesses, in 1767. Here she married M. Campan, a relation of the chemist Berthollet. Having attended Marie Antoinette to the time of her imprisonment in the Temple, she succeeded in making her escape to a remote part of France, where she lived for a time in extreme destitution. At length she started a school at St. Germain, which soon attained high celebrity. Napoleon sent his daughter Hortense there, and favoured her in other ways. At the Bourbon restoration she retired to Mantes, and spent the rest of her life in sorrow. Her title to fame is the well-known picture of the old French Court drawn in her *Mémoires sur la Vie Privée de Marie Antoinette* (1823).

Campbell, JOHN, BARON (b. 1781, d. 1861), an eminent English judge, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, (b. 1746, d. 1824), one of the ministers in the collegiate charge of Cupar in Fife. Born in the parish manse, John Campbell received

his early education at the Grammar School of Cupar, and entered the University of St. Andrews at the early age of eleven. In 1796 he entered the Divinity Hall with a view to the ministry of the Church of Scotland. In 1798 Mr. Webster, a wealthy London merchant, applied to one of the professors for a tutor to his son, and John Campbell was appointed. In London he was much impressed by Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble; by Wilberforce, Fox, and Pitt. Robert Spankie, a clever St. Andrews student, afterwards a serjeant-at-law and M.P., was at the time editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and offered him an engagement as theatrical critic, and afterwards as parliamentary reporter. Campbell began to attend the Law Courts, and was entered of Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term, 1800. He was called to the bar in 1806, after completing his studies under Mr. Tidd, the author of the celebrated *Tidd's Practice*, and joined the Home Circuit as being the circuit entailing the least expense. Uncouth in manner, devoid of eloquence, and awkward in person, he laboured under almost every disability. He had, however, patience and dogged resolution, and he devoted himself assiduously to his profession: though, as he avowed in his later years, he at no period of his life was free from a restless craving for an author's fame. But he had resolved to be a barrister. When a client did come, he was always found painstaking and sufficiently informed; and, to gain favour with solicitors and attorneys, he introduced their names into his *Reports of Cases determined at Nisi Prius in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas and on the Home Circuit*, published between 1807 and 1816. In the early part of his professional career he was by no means unknown at the Old Bailey, but gradually withdrew to the Court of King's Bench. By-and-by he changed to the Oxford Circuit, on which there was a better opening; and slowly but surely advanced to position and practice. In 1821 he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Attorney-General, and Chief Baron by the title of Lord Abinger. The course was plain now. The silk, which had been previously refused, came in 1827. In 1830 he entered the House of Commons as the Whig member for Stafford, and in 1832 became Solicitor-General, and took his seat as the representative of Dudley. The Attorney-Generalship fell to him in 1834, when he was returned by Edinburgh, which constituency he represented till he entered the House of Lords. This was in 1841, when, after having seen the Mastership of the Rolls conferred successively on Pepys and Bickersteth, "plain John Campbell," as he had called himself, was created Lord Chancellor of Ireland with a peerage. But seventeen days later the Melbourne ministry fell, and Lord Campbell accordingly resigned. For the next five years without profession or

office, his early attraction towards literature sprang up anew, and, yielding to his impulses, he set himself to work on legal biography. He produced the *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* in 1845, and the *Lives of the Chief Justices* in 1849. In 1846, on the formation of Lord John Russell's Cabinet, he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; in 1850, when close on seventy years of age, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; and in 1859, length of days bringing him the prize he had so long desired and struggled for, he took his seat upon the Woolsack. Lord Campbell's career was that of a strenuous, self-reliant man. He fought his way through poverty and obscurity to the highest honours of the State. Yet there was nothing remarkable about him. As an orator, he was far below the average of his profession, and as an advocate he in no case displayed either subtlety or tact of a high order. He achieved a transient success in the House of Commons by his defence of Lord Melbourne, but the applause was on that occasion the expression of political sympathy rather than of critical approval. He did not make a good Chancellor; his knowledge of equity was not profound; but his judgments, it must be admitted, were on the whole satisfactory. As Lord Chief Justice he appeared to best advantage, and compelled even his enemies to admit that he was strong in the common law. His Libel Act, which allowed a person to plead justification, and his Act for the suppression of obscene publications, contributed in no small degree to the freedom of discussion and the purity of the press. They are his best contributions to the statute-book. His chief literary productions were inevitably superficial. His *Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements* was an unsuccessful attempt to prove that Shakespeare spent his youth in an attorney's office. It would appear that in writing his *Lives of the Chancellors* and the *Chief Justices* he consulted few original papers. The views he took were such as he found adopted in the pages of previous writers; and some of the later lives are very unfair. Nevertheless, they are readable, and remain standard authorities in default of better books on their subject. But any faults he had, are in truth more than compensated by the simple fact that he, the son of a poor Presbyterian minister, rose by sheer force of will to be Lord Chancellor.

Hon. Mrs. Hardcastle, *Life of Lord Campbell*; Harriet Martineau, *Autobiography and Biographical Sketches*; *Law Magazine*, xl. 347; *Solicitor's Journal*, June 29, 1851; Foss, *Judges of England*; *Western Review*, April, 1854.

[W. M.]

* **Campbell, Sir George** (b. 1824), formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1842. Returning to England, he published works on *Modern India* (1852), and *India as it may be* (1853); he was called to the bar in

1854, after which he again proceeded to India, and in 1858 was appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oude. Nine years later he became Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and in 1871, after two years spent in England, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In the autumn of 1873 it was clear that a famine in Bengal was inevitable, and Sir George Campbell, guided by his experience of the Orissa famine of 1866, took energetic steps to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. Amongst other measures he proposed that the export of grain should be prohibited for the coming year, but on this point he differed from Lord Northbrook, at that time Viceroy of India. Early in 1874 he accordingly returned to England, and in the following year was elected M.P. for Kirkcaldy in the Liberal interest. In 1876 he gave very active support to Mr. Gladstone in his agitation on the Eastern question. In 1880 he was again returned for Kirkcaldy, and in 1885 for Kirkcaldy district.

Campbell, Thomas (b. 1777, d. 1844), one of the minor poets of this century, was born at Glasgow, and at twelve years old entered the University there, where he remained for six years. At eighteen he wrote the verses *Love and Madness*, and, having acquired some local celebrity as a scholar and versifier, became a student at Edinburgh University. In 1799 he published *The Pleasures of Hope*, a diffuse and almost forgotten poem, composed in couplets of some rhetorical elegance. It was received with extraordinary favour by the mass of old-fashioned poetical readers, who, in the midst of signs of the coming change, could now for a time comfort themselves with a sense of conservative security. The title, in obvious competition with Rogers's *Pleasures of Memory*, also helped to ensure a hearing for the work. In 1800 Campbell visited Germany, saw the aged Klopstock at Hamburg, heard Heyne lecture at Göttingen, and witnessed the effects of the war then raging in Bavaria. The result was the composition of one of his best known poems, *The Battle of Hohenlinden*, though the story that he was a distant spectator of the actual contest appears to be without foundation. On his return through Hamburg to Edinburgh he composed *Ye Mariners of England* and *The Exile of Erin*. In 1803 he removed to London, married, and settled at Sydenham, where he remained for about twenty years, after which he lived in Middle Scotland Yard. In 1806 he received a Government pension of £200 a year, and otherwise he supported himself by new editions of his poems and various pieces of literary work that have not increased his reputation. *Gertrude of Wyoming*, his second extensive poem, a tedious narrative laid in the scenery of a Pennsylvania idealised into tropical luxuriance,

appeared in 1809, and was received with only less favour than its predecessor. In the same volume were included *The Battle of the Baltic* and *Lord Ullin's Daughter*. After giving a series of lectures on poetry in London, Campbell was appointed editor of the *New Monthly Magazine* in 1820, and held the position till 1831, during which years, owing to his reputation and the exertions of his sub-editor, Mr. Redding, the undertaking flourished in spite of the poet's indifference to business. *The Metropolitan Magazine*, which he started as his own organ in 1831, met with inevitable failure. Meantime he had published another poem of some length, *Theodric* (1824), had taken an active interest in the insurrection of Greece and Poland, and had set on foot the scheme of a London University, that, with the assistance of Brougham and the Mills, developed in time into its present form. In 1827 he defeated Scott in the election for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. Between 1830 and 1840 he brought out a series of biographical sketches. His last poem, *The Pilgrim of Glencoe*, appeared in 1842, and in the following year he removed to Boulogne, where he died. Of his other works, which for the most part have the advantage of brevity over poems of higher intrinsic worth, we need only mention *O'Connor's Child*, *Lochiel's Warning*, and *The Ritter Bann*, perhaps the weakest ballad ever written. But, when all is said, the fact remains that Campbell's name will survive in some half-dozen of his pieces, that are better known throughout England than the works of poets considerably his superior. These are the patriotic songs, *The Battle of the Baltic*, and *Ye Mariners of England*; the ballads of *Earl March* and *Lord Ullin's Daughter*; and the military scenes of *Hohenlinden* and *The Soldier's Dream*.

Cyrus Redding, *Literary Reminiscences of T. Campbell* (1860); W. Beattie, *Life and Letters of T. Campbell* (1849); W. M. Rossetti's *Introduction to the Moxon Edition of Campbell's works*; and for his share in London University, James Mull, by Alex. Bain, p. 263 ff.

[H. W. N.]

Campe, JOACHIM HEINRICH (b. 1746, d. 1818), educationalist and man of letters, was born at Deensen, in Brunswick, and after leaving the university became private tutor to the two Humboldts in Berlin. Though ordained to the Church, he was inspired by Rousseau's *Emile* and Basedow's experiments to devote his main attention to education. His most celebrated book, *Robinson the Younger*, a pedagogic imitation of *Robinson Crusoe*, appeared in 1779, and has passed through nearly a hundred editions in German, and been translated into all European languages. Of his other works the following may be mentioned: *Theophrastus*; or, *the Experienced Counsellor to Inexperienced Youth* (1783); *A German Dictionary* (1807-11), an attempt to free the German language from

imported idioms; and his series of enthusiastic letters from Paris (1789 and 1790), well illustrating the high hopes of the time. His nephew, AUGUST CAMPE (b. 1773, d. 1836), was the celebrated publisher of the firm Hoffmann and Campe, in Hamburg, whose half-brother, JULIUS CAMPE (b. 1792, d. 1867), also a member of the firm, was the publisher for Heine, Gutzkow, and others of the "Young Germany" party, and in 1835 was honoured by a prohibition from the reactionary Government.

* **Camphausen**, LUDOLF (b. 1803), Prussian politician, began life as a banker at Cologne, where he did much to introduce the service of steamers on the Rhine. In 1842 he was elected member of the Diet, and became leader of the Opposition in favour of the Constitution and freedom of the press. Thus after the revolution of March, 1848, he naturally became President of the Council for a time, and later in the year was appointed plenipotentiary to the central conference at Frankfurt, where he recommended a Federation under the leadership of Prussia rather than an Empire. Till 1850 he continued to be the mainstay of Moderate Liberalism, but after the tide of reaction had definitely set in he retired into private life, from which he did not emerge again.

* **Camphausen**, OTTO (b. 1812), Prussian politician, and brother of the above, laid the foundation of his wide knowledge of finance whilst clerk in the local Government office at Cologne. As member of the Second Chamber, he supported his brother during the difficulties of 1849, and at the National Assembly of Erfurt (1850). But retaining his seat under the reactionary Government, he became president of the Institute of the Merchant Service (1854), was raised to the Upper House in 1860, and was appointed Minister of Finance in 1869. In consequence the stress of providing ways and means for the war of the following year fell upon his hands, and in recognition of the success of his endeavours he was appointed Vice-President of the Ministry in 1873, on the retirement of Roon, Bismarck himself retaining the presidency. Herr Camphausen continued to direct the Imperial Finances till 1878, when he tendered his resignation in the belief that his proposals for the tobacco duty were not adequately supported by Prince Bismarck. In spite of the latter's remonstrances, the resignation was accepted.

* **Campos**, MARTINEZ (b. circa 1830), Spanish general, did not become prominent in the political world till 1874, though his military capacity displayed in the wars with the Carlists had raised him to the rank of general. On the last day of 1874, acting in concert with the leaders of the Alfonsist party, and supported by a few battalions of troops, he suddenly proclaimed Isabella's son King of Spain, with the title of Alfonso XII. The manoeuvre was well timed, and success secured with almost

ridiculous ease. As soon as the monarchy was firmly established, Campos assumed the command-in-chief against the Carlists, and before the spring of 1876 had quenched the last spark of the rebellion. In October of the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba, which at one time threatened to involve Spain in war with the United States. In a year's time he had reduced the island to peace, but remained there as military governor till the end of 1878. On landing at Cadiz in February, 1879, he was received with great demonstrations of popular applause, and proceeding to Madrid he dislodged the ministry of Canovas, formerly his political chief, and himself became President of the Council and Minister of War. In December, however, he was compelled to resign, as his Cabinet refused to vote the reform of the tariff, and the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba. In February, 1881, he became Minister of War under Señor Sagasta, and retained office through the early crisis in 1883, but resigned in October of that year.

Cancrin, GEORG, COUNT OF (b. 1774, d. 1845), Russian statesman, was of German origin, having been born in Hanau. In 1796 he followed his father to St. Petersburg, and by conscientiousness and extraordinary administrative powers, succeeded in attracting the attention of the Government. After occupying some minor official appointments, and publishing some early works on commissariat, he attended the Army of the West as General Superintendent on its march into Germany, 1812. Henceforward, in spite of the jealousy of the Old-Russians, his promotion was rapid and assured, till, in 1823, he became Minister of Finance, and for twenty-one years continued to direct the expenditure of the Imperial Exchequer. By abolishing the deficit, and establishing the national credit, he made himself necessary both to Alexander I. and to Nicholas. The ruthlessness of his oppression, and the rigid accuracy of his exactions, have made him the execration of the Russian poor and the idealised exemplar for the imitation of the Russian aristocracy. By speculation and peculation, he amassed an enormous fortune. He may be regarded as the champion of tyranny, the right hand of Czar Nicholas, and the embodiment of the Russian system. Nevertheless, he solemnly protested that his one thought in life had been the good of mankind and the furtherance of civilisation. Of his numerous works on government and economy, *The Wealth of Nations* (*Weltreichthum*, 1821) and *Economy and Finance* (1845) are the most characteristic.

Roscher, *Geschichte der Deutschen National-Oekonomik* (Munich, 1874).

Candolle, ALPHONSE LOUIS PIERRE PYRAMUS DE (b. 1806, d. 1883), a famous botanist, was born in Paris, being the son of the cele-

brated Augustin de Candolle mentioned below. He was educated at Geneva, and, after studying law for a time, turned his whole attention to botany, and became the assistant and afterwards the successor of his father, continuing his great work, *Introduction to the Natural System of the Vegetable Kingdom*. He is the author of *Monographie des Campanulées* (1830); *Introduction à L'Étude de la Botanique* (1834-5); *Géographie Botanique Raisonnée* (1855); *Constitution dans le Règne Végétal de Groupes Physiologiques applicables à la Géographie Botanique, Ancienne et Moderne* (1874); *La Phytographie* (1880); and *Origine des Plantes Cultivées* (1883). Though a Swiss subject, he was elected a member of the French Institute in 1874.

Candolle, AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE (b. 1778, d. 1841), the celebrated botanist, was born at Geneva, and traced his descent from the old nobility of Provence, the family of Candolle having already boasted some illustrious members before his birth. He was educated at the College of Geneva, where he distinguished himself by his love of literature and his extraordinary memory. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris to study science, and became a favourite pupil of the botanist Desfontaines; he also made the acquaintance of such men as Humboldt, Cuvier, Lamarck, etc. At an early age he had distinguished himself by his writings, but his new and revised edition of Lamarck's *Flora of France* soon gained a European reputation for the young botanist. In 1808 he was appointed professor of botany in the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, with the care of the botanical gardens. About this time he published his *Elementary Theory of Botany*, in which he developed his new classification of plants according to the natural system, a work which is regarded as his masterpiece. In 1816 De Candolle resigned his Chair at Montpellier, wearied with the quarrels and intrigues of the politicians and religious fanatics in that city, and retired to Geneva, where his fellow-citizens, the following year, founded for him a Chair of natural history. De Candolle had conceived a plan for a great work, which should comprise a description of all known plants, *Natural System of the Vegetable Kingdom*, but after the publication of the second volume he gave up the work, finding it too vast to accomplish. He did not, however, entirely abandon his plan, and his *Introduction to the Natural System of the Vegetable Kingdom* is a modification of his original intention, and contains a classification of all known plants by orders, genera, and species. He did not live to finish the work, which was continued by his son. De Candolle occupies a very high place among the botanists of this century, and has done much to promote the philosophical tendency of botany. It is impossible here to name all his numerous

works; a pamphlet entitled *History of Geneva Botany* contains a complete list.

Canning, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JOHN, Viscount (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1862), Governor-General of India, was the third son of George Canning (q.v.). He was sent to Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he had a brilliant career. He married, in 1834, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and in 1836 entered upon public life. He was elected for Warwick in the Conservative interest, but in the course of a few months was removed to the Upper House by the death of his mother, who had been raised to the peerage under the title of Viscountess Canning. In 1841 Lord Canning accepted the appointment of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, a post which he held for nearly five years. On the reconstruction of Peel's Government, he became Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Canning was Postmaster-General in the Coalition Government of Lord Aberdeen, and in this capacity he distinguished himself by his administrative talent. Besides other changes effected in this public department, it was due to Lord Canning's initiative that annual reports were henceforth submitted from the Post Office to Parliament. Lord Canning retained the same post in Lord Palmerston's ministry until July, 1855, when, in consequence of the resignation of Lord Dalhousie, he was appointed Governor-General of India. The appointment caused some surprise, for he was a man of shy and reserved habits, a scholar rather than an administrator, a judge with delicate appreciation of both sides of a question rather than a prompt and energetic leader of men. In a successor of Lord Dalhousie the Anglo-Indians were keenly alive to the defects of such a temperament. From the first he inspired no confidence. The ominous signs of coming trouble during his first year of office were disregarded. His refusal to issue a proclamation against the greased cartridges, his delay in punishing the first mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, his mistaken confidence in the Sepoys, his "Gagging Act" to restrain both native and English press, and his "Clemency Act" of ill-advised mildness, all tended to increase the distrust of the Europeans and the frenzied panic and, afterwards, the contempt of the native troops. But his blindness as to the magnitude of the movement was shared by men of keener insight and longer experience, and, when the storm burst, his dignified courage and calm devotion to the highest interests of the Empire, regardless of individual loss and private resentment, were worthy of all admiration. The management of affairs, however, during the mutiny passed from him to his generals, till in March, 1858, when the end was in sight, he issued his famous Oude

proclamation, announcing the confiscation of the land of the whole province. Outram deprecated the action as too severe, and Lord Ellenborough, then Indian Minister, forwarded a secret despatch to Lord Canning, strongly censuring his conduct. The despatch gave rise to heated debates in Parliament, and led to the resignation of Lord Ellenborough. At the end of the year the East India Company was abolished, and Lord Canning was appointed first Viceroy of India. During the remaining years of his office he devoted himself to the re-organisation of Indian Government and economy, trusting mainly to a resettlement of the Talookdars as responsible landholders in Oude, the general relief of Ryots from taxation, and the establishment of native princes under British influence. In 1859 Lord Canning received the thanks of Parliament for his services in India, was made an extra civil G.C.B., and was advanced to the dignity of an earl. But the anxieties of a terrible period had told upon his constitution, and his health was seriously impaired. He left India for England early in 1862, in the hope that rest and his native air would restore him, but he died in London on June 10th, about two months after landing. Shortly before his death he had been created K.G. He was buried near his father in Westminster Abbey, and his title became extinct.

Sir J. Kaye, *Sepoy War* (1864); T. R. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny* (1883); the Duke of Argyll, *India under Dalhousie and Canning* (1885).
[H. W. N.]

Canning, RIGHT HON. GEORGE (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1827), statesman and *littérateur*, was born in London. His father, the disinherited son of an Irish country gentleman, came to London in 1757, and except a sum of £150 a year, settled on him by his father, had nothing but his literature to depend upon. In 1768 he married Miss Costello, a penniless beauty, but well connected, and of high character and accomplishments. Her husband died three years after their union, and but one year after the birth of their only son, who was adopted by his uncle, Mr. Stratford Canning, a banker in the city, and father of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Canning had another uncle, Paul, who succeeded to the property at Garvagh, and whose eldest son was raised to the peerage as Lord Garvagh in 1818. Mrs. Canning, who was only twenty-five when she was first left a widow, adopted the stage as a profession, and was twice married after her first husband's death, first to Mr. Redditch, an actor, and secondly to Mr. Hunn, a retired linen-draper. She did not quit the stage till 1801, when her son's retiring pension as Under-Secretary of State, to the amount of £500, was settled upon her and her daughter, and she died on March 10th, 1827, exactly one month before her son became Prime Minister of England. Young Canning was educated first

at a private school, kept by Mr. Richards, at Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where his scholarship and his wit soon rendered him conspicuous. It was here that, in conjunction with some of his school-fellows, he started the *Microcosm*, a school magazine, and one specimen of Canning's composition, written when he was only seventeen, is certainly equal to all but the best humorous papers in the *Spectator*. From Eton Canning went to Christchurch, where he was equally distinguished; and from Christchurch to the Temple, where he had residence chambers, though he had entered himself at Lincoln's Inn. He never cared for the law, and the society which he met at his uncle's house readily gave him a turn for politics, if he did not possess it already. Here he met all the Whig leaders, Fox, Burke, Fitz-Patrick, and Sheridan, and it might have been expected that he should enter Parliament under their auspices. But the French Revolution had changed the state of English parties, and most of the rising young men of the day recognised the man for the crisis in Mr. Pitt. Among them was Canning, and in 1793 he was brought into Parliament for the ministerial borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. In 1796 he became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and at the general election of that year exchanged Newport for Wendover. In November, 1797, appeared the first number of *The Anti-Jacobin*, which continued till the following July, immortalised by *The Needy Knife Grinder*, *The Progress of Man*, *The Rovers*, *Mrs. Brownrigg*, *The New Morality*, and other papers which have long ranked as English classics. In 1800 Mr. Canning married Miss Joanna Scott, sister to the Duchess of Portland. In 1801 he retired from office with Mr. Pitt, and during the administration of Mr. Addington, which followed, distinguished himself by constant attacks on that minister, which cannot be said to have been undeserved, but which laid the foundation of the numerous jealousies with which Mr. Canning had to contend in after life. When Pitt returned to power in 1804 Mr. Canning became Treasurer of the Navy, and after his great patron's death he still continued to act with his successors down to the unfortunate quarrel with Lord Castlereagh in 1809. In 1807, after the break-down of the Grenville administration, which Canning, greatly to his credit, had refused to join, he accepted the seals of the Foreign Office under the Duke of Portland, and the seizure of the Danish fleet by Lord Cathcart, a step variously judged both then and afterwards, proved conclusively that the vigour of the Government had not departed with Mr. Pitt. It was, however, the want of vigour displayed by some of his colleagues, the mismanagement of Sir John Moore's expedition, and the diversion to an expedition against Antwerp

of a body of troops originally destined for the Peninsula, which led eventually to Canning's rupture with the Government, and the unfortunate misunderstanding with the then Secretary of War, Lord Castlereagh. A duel was the result, and Canning was wounded. The hurt was trifling; but the quarrel was most mischievous, as it deprived us of the services of Mr. Canning at the Foreign Office for a period of thirteen most momentous years. After his retirement from the ministry, Mr. Canning continued to give an independent support to the ministry of Mr. Perceval, and devoted himself to stimulating the energies of the Government to a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the world best knows how much it is indebted to him for the triumphant termination of the conflict. In the ministerial negotiations which followed the murder of Mr. Perceval, efforts were made to restore Mr. Canning to the Government, but he refused even the Foreign Office unless it were accompanied by the lead of the House of Commons, which Lord Castlereagh was unwilling to surrender; and Mr. Canning accordingly remained out of office—with the exception of a mission extraordinary to Lisbon in 1814—till, in 1816, he became President of the Board of Control. This place again he resigned rather than remain in the Government during the trial of Queen Caroline, and was on the point of sailing for India as Viceroy of our Eastern Empire, when the suicide of Lord Castlereagh in Aug., 1822, placed the Foreign Office and the lead of the House of Commons at his feet. During the remaining five years of his life Canning was the greatest Foreign Minister this country has ever had since Chatham, but his greatness consisted rather in his strength of will, his foresight, his independence, and the oratorical powers, in which, since Pitt's death, he had shone without a rival, than in any original conceptions or new departures in foreign policy, such as have often been attributed to him. From the French Revolution downwards the foreign policy of the Tory party had continued on one unbroken system, and, whether in the hands of Mr. Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, or Mr. Perceval, had been a policy of peace. Mr. Canning was blamed by the Whigs for not going to war in 1824 to prevent the French invasion of Spain, just as Lord Liverpool has been blamed for acquiescing in the partition of Saxony, or the non-restoration of Poland at the Congress. They both preferred peace. Mr. Canning, indeed, "called the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old," which meant that he recognised the independence of the Spanish-American colonies sooner, perhaps, than he otherwise would have done, in order to prevent France from becoming entirely mistress of them. But Lord Castlereagh had warned Spain that the recognition of them

was only a question of time. In the various congresses and conferences which took place during the ten years that followed the peace, it is difficult to discover that Mr. Canning differed from the Duke of Wellington on any great question of principle. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, a rule to be observed by all the Great Powers of Europe as well as England, was the cardinal principle of English foreign policy during the whole period, and the only difference between Canning and other ministers lay in the greater boldness and peremptoriness with which he condemned the violation of it. But he was unable to do anything more than anybody else. England would not fight in a quarrel to support the despotic Ferdinand of Spain, and France and Austria succeeded in having their own way. Canning was not more an enemy to the "Holy Alliance" than Castlereagh, but having no personal friendships with the courts and ministers of the Continent, such as had been formed by Castlereagh during the great struggle with France, was able to speak his mind more freely. On the Eastern Question his views were identical with Lord Palmerston's:—Turkey must be saved from Russia, *coûte que coûte*—if necessary, in spite of herself; and England must befriend the Greeks to prevent them from falling into the arms of Russia. Mr. Canning had all along been a friend to Roman Catholic emancipation, and on this point, as well as others, represented that section of the Tory party which traced its lineage to Mr. Pitt rather than that which dated from the ministry of Mr. Addington. On the question of the Corn Law both he and Lord Liverpool were Free Traders as Free Trade was then understood, and the defeat of his Corn Bill in the House of Lords in 1827 was one of the severest trials of his life. On Parliamentary Reform alone he sided with the new Tories, whom it is the fashion now to call the old, and refused to recur to the more popular and primitive principles of the Wyndhams and the Pitts. Though, however, Mr. Canning was a Tory of the purest type, he was unable to acquire the confidence of those members of the party whose political education had commenced under Perceval and Liverpool. Lord Castlereagh, who had been greatly in favour of the Roman Catholics, was dead. And Mr. Canning had against him the only other two men in the country to whom the public looked up, namely, Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. In the winter of 1826-7, Lord Liverpool had an attack of apoplexy; and in the following spring it became clear that his recovery was hopeless. Then it became necessary that a new administration should be formed, and the king sent for Mr. Canning in the first instance to consult him on the subject. Mr. Canning said that he himself would not consent to serve under an anti-Catholic

premier, but that if a neutral chief could be found able to keep the ministry together on the principles of Lord Liverpool, in whose Cabinet the Catholic question was an open one, he would willingly take part in it. The only other courses open were that either he himself should be appointed, or that a strictly Protestant administration should be constructed, of which the duke or Mr. Peel should be the head, to which he pledged himself to give an independent support. Of these three schemes the first was abandoned because the right man could not be discovered, the third because neither of the two above-mentioned statesmen would undertake the task, and the second was ultimately adopted rather by a process of exhaustion than for any other cause. The ministry was formed in April. It is difficult to see why Canning was more to blame for refusing to serve under Mr. Peel than Mr. Peel himself was for refusing to serve under Mr. Canning. But a powerful party among both the Whig and the Tory aristocracy was opposed to Mr. Canning. It has not, of course, been the business of the Liberal party to defend him. And the consequence is that the history of the period has been written with a bias against his memory. Right or wrong, however, he died a martyr to what he believed to be the fundamental principle of his creed, the freedom of the Crown from the dictation of either branch of the aristocracy—a truth brought out very clearly in the Croker correspondence—and his health, already completely broken down by the constant mortifications and harassing opposition which he encountered, finally succumbed to an illness which overtook him in the month of July, and he died on Aug. 8th, 1827, at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, in the very same room in which, twenty-one years before, Charles Fox had breathed his last.

The best account of his death-bed is to be found in the *Croker Papers*, vol. i., p. 380. His life has been written by Mr. Bell, and his private secretary, Mr. Stapylton, but no complete biography of the greatest pupil of the greatest English statesman of modern times has yet been given to the world. [T. E. K.]

* **Canning**, SIR SAMUEL (b. 1823), telegraphic engineer, began to study the manufacture and submersion of submarine telegraphic cables in 1852. Having become superintendent for the firm of Glass, Elliot, and Co., and afterwards engineer-in-chief of the Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, he has played a responsible part in the laying of several of the most important submarine cables in the world, but his name will always be specially connected with the successful completion of the first Atlantic cable of 1866, and the recovery of the lost cable of the previous year. For these services he was knighted in 1866, and presented with a gold medal by the American Chamber of Commerce in 1867.

Canning, STRATFORD. [STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.]

Canova, ANTONIO (b. 1757, d. 1822), the sculptor, was born at Possagno, in the Asolani hills. His father and grandfather were sculptors or stonemasons, and to the latter he owed his bringing up in childhood. At fourteen he was apprenticed to the sculptor Bernardi, known as the younger Torretto, in Venice, and in his seventeenth year he founded his reputation by his design for a group of *Orpheus and Eurydice*. The statue known as *Apollo Crowning Himself* was his first work in marble. In 1779 he went to Rome with a pension from the Venetian Government, and four years later he began the monument to Ganganelli, that at once raised him to the highest position among contemporary sculptors. Henceforward his work was unremitting, and yet he could with difficulty fulfil his numerous commissions. Members of the English aristocracy, especially Sir William Hamilton, were foremost among his earlier patrons; but he also executed the mausoleums for the Popes Clement XIII., Clement XIV., and Pius VI., and during a tour through the principal cities in Germany in 1799 he undertook the designs for the tomb of the Archduchess Christina of Austria in Vienna, that remains his largest work. He paid two visits to Napoleon in Paris (1802 and 1810), and executed statues of Napoleon's mother after the model of the Agrippina; of Pauline, the emperor's sister, as Venus Victrix; and a full-length statue of the emperor himself, afterwards brought to London by the Duke of Wellington. Having been appointed guardian of Roman antiquities by Leo X., he was commissioned after Waterloo to recover the art-treasures removed from Italy by the emperor to Paris, and on executing this task he visited London, where the Elgin marbles almost forced from him the admission that his own method had hitherto been a failure. After this his manner showed some signs of change, but the artist was too old to begin afresh. On his return he was received in triumph, and created Marquis of Ischia by the Pope. He died at Venice, and was buried at his native village in a kind of temple designed by himself. Besides portraits and mausoleums, Canova produced a large number of ideal statues and groups, in which he attempted to rival the sculptors of Greece. These works are now scattered throughout all the public galleries and several private collections of Europe. The subjects are occasionally heroic, as in the *Hercules and Lycas* in Rome, or the *Theseus and Centaur* at Vienna; more seldom religious, as in the *Magdalene* in Paris, and generally of a graceful tenderness approaching effeminacy and triviality, as in the frequent statues of Venus, Cupid, and Psyche, the most celebrated of which is in the Louvre—

the Three Graces, and other classical subjects. These works have no trace of nobleness or grandeur of idea. They are as cold and vapid as they are precise and polished. Nevertheless, though Canova's refinement was exaggerated into unreality, it was a welcome reaction against the coarseness and exuberance of the former century. As a man he was honourable and singularly generous. Unfortunately he introduced the general habit of entrusting the rough execution of his work to other hands.

Count Cicognara, *Biografia di A. Canova*; *The Works of A. Canova*, engraved by H. Moses (1876).

* **Canovas del Castillo, ANTONIO** (b. 1830), Spanish statesman, began life as a Conservative journalist, and in 1854 was elected deputy to the Cortes. In 1864 he entered the ministry, and in the following year became Minister of Finance and the Colonies under O'Donnell, when he earned distinction by drafting the law for the abolition of the negro slave trade. In spite of the revolution of 1868, he still continued to urge the claims of the legitimate and constitutional monarchy, and having been the recognised leader of the Alfonsist party during the short reign of Amadeus and the subsequent republic, he naturally became president of the new ministry on the return of Alfonso XII. in Dec., 1874. He continued in office, directing the course of the State with singular tact and discretion till 1879, when, for some ten months, he yielded to General Campos on his return from Cuba. The end of the same year, however, saw him again in office, but early in 1881 he was once more overthrown by Señor Sagasta's ministry on a question of finance. In Jan., 1884, the "Fusionists" under Sagasta, were defeated in the Cortes, and Señor Canovas del Castillo again undertook the formation of a Conservative ministry, with himself as president. The general elections of April secured for him an enormous Conservative majority, 255 out of 350. The president subsequently declared he was willing to act with any party that was distinctly monarchical. But at the crisis of Nov., 1885, on the question of the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany, he was compelled to resign, and was succeeded by Señor Sagasta (q.v.).

* **Canrobert, FRANÇOIS CERTAIN** (b. 1809), Marshal of France, received his military training at Saint Cyr, and first distinguished himself in the Algerian War of 1835. After a short return to France, he was again despatched to Algeria in 1841, and remained there for nearly ten years in active service against the Arab tribes. Recalled in 1850, he attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon, and aided him in crushing all signs of discontent after the *Coup d'État*. On the outbreak of the Crimean War, he

was appointed to take command of the first division of the Army of the East, and having played a very conspicuous part in the victory of Alma, became commander-in-chief in succession to Saint Arnaud a few days after the battle. After vainly attempting to force the siege of Sebastopol, he completed the lines of investment, and was severely wounded at Inkermann, but, owing to disagreement with Lord Raglan, resigned his command to General Pélissier in May, 1855, and soon afterwards returned to Paris. He again took part in the Italian War of 1859, being present at Magenta and Solferino. At the beginning of the Franco-German War he commanded the Sixth Army Corps, acting under Marshal Bazaine, and shared the overwhelming defeats of Worth and Gravelotte. After the capitulation of Metz, he was for a time a prisoner in Germany, but on his return was well received by M. Thiers, and till 1873 occupied an important position in the army of the republic. Having resigned in that year, he was returned to the Chamber by the department of Lot, nominally as a Bonapartist, but took little part in politics, though reported to have great influence with MacMahon, and failed to retain his seat at the election of 1879.

Canterbury, ARCHBISHOPS OF. [*Proper Names.*]

Canterbury, CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, VISCOUNT (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1845), Speaker of the House of Commons, was the great-grandson of the third Duke of Bedford, and son of the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1828. The future Speaker was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and having been called to the bar was returned for Scarborough in 1807, in the Tory interest. In 1832 he sat in the Reformed House of Commons for the University of Cambridge, and from 1817 till 1835 continued to occupy the position of Speaker, which he held with great distinction and success. In 1835 he was rejected from the office, after a close election, in favour of Mr. Abercromby, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Botolph. Throughout a consistent Conservative in politics, and a steady supporter of the Duke of Wellington, he was nevertheless peculiarly fitted for the position of Speaker by his tact, self-possession, and unwearied patience.

Cantù, CESARE (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1881), Italian historian, was born near Milan, and at the early age of eighteen was appointed professor of literature in the College of Sondrio. In 1842 he published *Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century*, and having offended the Austrian Government by his liberal views, he was imprisoned for one year. During his captivity, he wrote his

historical romance, *Margherita Pusterla*, which, like so many Italian romances of the time, has patriotism and national history for its motives. His greatest work is the *Universal History*, (20 vols. 1837-42), which has been translated into English, French, and German, though it is remarkable rather for elevated patriotism than historical justice or erudition. The same spirit pervades his *History of Italian Literature*, and his *History of the Last Hundred Years*. He has written besides many popular hymns and poems, an educational work called *Letture Giocanelli*, which has passed through thirty editions, and he has contributed largely to the *Biblioteca Italiana* and the *Indicatore*. His style is regarded as a model of purity and correctness.

Capefigue, JEAN BAPTISTE HONORÉ RAYMOND (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1872), a French historian and journalist, was born at Marseilles, and educated at Aix and in Paris. He had originally intended to study law, but, soon after his arrival in Paris, he abandoned that profession for politics, and became one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*. His writings in this journal attracted the attention of the Government, and a post in the foreign department was given to him, which office he held until the revolution of 1830. After that period he turned his attention wholly to literature and historical research, having, through the influence of M. Guizot, free access to the State archives until the revolution of 1848. M. Capefigue's works are far too numerous to be all mentioned here. Among the best known are:—*Histoire de Philippe Auguste* (1827-9), *L'Europe pendant le Consulat et L'Empire de Napoléon* (1839-41), *L'Europe depuis l'Avènement de Louis-Philippe* (1845-6). He has also published biographical sketches of the celebrated Frenchwomen of the last two centuries. His political theories are strongly tinged with absolutism.

***Capel, THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS JOHN** (*b.* 1836), was educated by the Rev. T. M. Glennie, and ordained priest in 1860 by Cardinal Wiseman, after which he for a time organised an English Catholic mission at Pau. Having returned to London, he soon attracted attention by the eloquence of his sermons, especially at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. In 1868 he was appointed private chamberlain to Pius IX., and in 1873 domestic prelate. In the same year he established his Catholic Public School at Kensington, and from 1874 to 1878 held the position of rector of the rising Catholic University, also in Kensington. His first published work was written in answer to Mr. Gladstone's attack on the Vatican Decrees (1874), and owing to Monsignor Capel's strictures on the anomalous position of the English Ritualist, it gave rise to an acrimonious passage of arms between him and Canon Liddon in a series of letters to the *Times* of that year.

Capodistrias, or **Capo d'Istria**, JOHN (b. 1776, d. 1831), President of Greece, was born at Corfu, and in 1803 began to acquire his experience of government and finance as a private secretary to a Russian official. Having entered the diplomatic service at St. Petersburg in 1809, he was employed on an important mission to Switzerland after the battle of Leipzig, and took part in the Treaty of Paris, where he was instrumental in securing the protection of England for the Ionian Islands. In 1815 he became one of the Secretaries of State to the Czar, and continued his valued servant till 1821, when he tendered his resignation, owing to the Czar's unwillingness openly to espouse the cause of Greece on the field. After this he lived in retirement at Geneva, till summoned in 1827 by the committee of the Philhellenes to receive the Presidency of Greece for a term of seven years. In the following year he began his government with a council of twenty-seven of the most distinguished men of the State, called the Panhellenium. The country was sunk in apparently hopeless confusion, socially, politically, and in finance. Capodistrias at once directed his vast practical knowledge and powers of organisation to the suppression of piracy, the encouragement of industry, and the restoration of credit. Reduced almost to despair by the devastations of the plague, and hampered by the jealous suspicions of England, he nevertheless retained the confidence of the country, till, after a renewal of power in 1829, he ventured to replace the Panhellenium by a senate. In spite of the justice and beneficence of his rule, he was accused of aiming at a perpetual dictatorship, and favouring the cause of Russia and despotism. A rebellion broke out in July, 1831, but was checked, and Capodistrias had announced his purpose of continuing on his way undaunted, when, in September, he was struck down at the church door by two assassins, George and Constantine Mavromikhalis, whose motives are uncertain. Whatever view may be taken of the means by which Capodistrias exercised his power, it is certain that he was a great and disinterested patriot, and a born ruler of men.

Papadopoulos Vretos, *Mémoires biographiques historiques sur le Président de la Grèce* (Paris, 1838).

Carafa, MICHELE (b. 1785, d. 1872), a celebrated musician and composer, was born at Naples, and studied music in Paris under Cherubini. He composed a great number of operas, among which we may mention *Le Solitaire* (1822), *La Violette*, *La Fiancée de Lammermoor*, and *Masaniello*, all produced on the stage in 1827, the last being considered his masterpiece. Carafa enjoyed great popularity during his lifetime; the charm of his music consists in graceful melody, but it lacks depth and originality; and of his thirty-five operas, only a few, as those above-men-

tioned, succeeded in holding the stage even for a few years. He spent his life almost entirely in Paris, and through the influence of Cherubini he was appointed professor of composition in the Conservatoire, a post which he held until his death. At one time his compositions for the pianoforte were very popular.

Cardigan, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, SEVENTH EARL OF (b. 1797, d. 1868), British general, was educated at Christchurch, and represented Marlborough from 1818 to 1839. He entered the 8th Hussars in 1824, became lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Hussars in 1832, but resigned the command when Captain Wathen, whom he had charged with insubordination, was acquitted by court-martial. He successively represented Fowey and Northampton in Parliament, succeeding to the title in 1836, in which year he commanded the 11th Hussars. In 1840 he fought a duel with Captain Tuckett, and, arraigned before the House of Lords for the offence, was acquitted through a legal quibble. He commanded the Light Cavalry Brigade in the Crimean campaign, and led the famous charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava. He was present also at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol, for which services he was made a K.C.B., a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and received the Crimean medal. He became inspector-general of cavalry in 1859. He was not a popular officer; but as a strict disciplinarian raised the regiments he commanded to a high state of proficiency.

Cardwell, EDWARD, VISCOUNT (b. 1813, d. Feb., 1886), the nephew of Dr. Cardwell, an ecclesiastical historian and antiquarian, formerly Camden professor of ancient history in Oxford, and principal of St. Alban's Hall, was educated at Winchester College, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first-class, and was elected fellow. Embarking upon a political career, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. A consistent Peelite, he was in consequence rejected for Liverpool in 1852, a constituency which had returned him in 1847. In 1853, however, he was returned for Oxford City, and, with a short break only, continued its member until his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Cardwell became a gradual convert to Liberalism. His official career began in 1845, when he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury. From 1852-5 he was President of the Board of Trade in Lord Aberdeen's ministry, and introduced some valuable departmental reforms. His political views enabled him to serve under Lord Palmerston from 1859 to 1861 as Chief Secretary for Ireland, after which he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster until 1864, with a seat in the Cabinet. Transferred to the post of Secretary of State to the Colonies, he continued to

hold that office under Earl Russell until the defeat of the Government in 1866. After the general election of 1868, Mr. Cardwell's services to his party were rewarded by Mr. Gladstone with the office of Secretary of State for War, and he also became a member of the Committee of Council on Education. At the War Office he had to deal with a system sorely in need of reform; and his measure for the abolition of purchase, although bitterly attacked at the time, and carried by questionable means—by royal warrant—has since been recognised as a sterling benefit to the country. Other efforts in the same direction were the introduction of the "short-service" system, and the formation of local regiments to which the militia were brigaded. These principles have been carried further by subsequent legislation. On the defeat of the Liberal party at the general election of 1874, he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cardwell, and ceased to play a very prominent part in political life. He was one of the late Sir Robert Peel's literary executors, and edited his memoirs in conjunction with Earl Stanhope.

Carey, HENRY CHARLES (b. 1793, d. 1879), American political economist, was the son of Mathew Carey (b. 1760, d. 1839), a distinguished bookseller, and also a writer on political economy. Having retired from business in 1836, he published his *Essay on the Rate of Wages*, followed next year by his *Principles of Political Economy*, and in 1838 by *The Credit System of France, Great Britain, and the United States. The Past, the Present and the Future*, perhaps his best known work, appeared in 1848; *The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial*, in 1851; and *The Principle of Social Science*, in 1858. Of his numerous other works we may mention, *The Way to Outdo England without Fighting Her* (1855), *Shall we have Peace?* (1869), and *The Unity of Law* (1873). Carey was a decided opponent to the English School of Political Economists, and devoted much pains to overthrow Ricardo's theory of rent, the doctrines of Free Trade, especially as regards America, and Malthus's law of population. In many respects he may be regarded as the precursor of Mr. Henry George, though the details of their recommendations do not in all cases coincide.

Carey, WILLIAM, D.D. (b. 1761, d. 1834), missionary, was a native of Paulerspury in Northamptonshire, and after an indifferent education was apprenticed to a cobbler. He joined the Baptist connection, and in 1786 was appointed minister and schoolmaster at Moulton. In 1789 he accepted an invitation from a congregation at Leicester. Carey had for some years been desirous to engage in missionary enterprise; he now established a Society for the Conversion of the Heathen, and in 1795, having reached India in spite of the

efforts of the Company to prevent him, began to teach the Gospel at Mudnabutt, and to translate the New Testament into Bengalee. In 1799 he and four friends founded the Baptist mission at Serampore, and he proceeded to print his translations and to make converts. Soon afterwards he received in addition a teachership at Fort William College, Calcutta, and in 1806 was promoted to a professorship. Throughout his life, however, Serampore was the centre of his missionary activity, and when Lord Hastings (q.v.) became Governor-General the opposition of the authorities was converted into benevolent sympathy. To Carey belongs the honour of the awakening of the missionary spirit in India, and he was a distinguished philologist.

Miss Yonge, *Pioneers and Founders*.

* **Carlingford, THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, LORD** (b. 1823), is the son of Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale, co. Louth. He was educated at Eton and Christchurch, and took his degree as a first-classman and University prizeman in 1844. Three years afterwards he took his seat as Liberal member for Louth, for which place he continued to sit until 1874, when he was defeated by a member of the Parnellite party. His long career of office began in 1854, when he was Junior Lord of the Treasury; he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1857-8, and again in 1859-65, after which he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post he held until 1866. Again, after the Liberal victory of 1868, he resumed the latter office, to be transferred, in 1870, to the Board of Trade. Shortly before the general election of 1874, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Carlingford. On the resignation of the Duke of Argyll, in 1881, Lord Carlingford succeeded him in the Cabinet, as Lord Privy Seal, and with much skill steered the Irish Land Bill through the House against the assaults of an angry majority. In 1883 he succeeded Lord Spencer as Lord President of the Council; but resigned office with his party in the spring of 1885. He married, in 1863, Frances Lady Waldegrave, daughter of John Braham (q.v.), celebrated for her social charms, and was left a widower in 1879.

Carlisle, GEORGE WILLIAM HOWARD, EARL OF, AND VISCOUNT MORPETH (b. 1802, d. 1864), was the grandson of the fifth Earl. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Lord Morpeth acquired a reputation as the writer of graceful but not particularly original verse. In 1826 he first entered parliament as member for Marlborough, and was, upon the whole, a consistent follower of Earl Grey in the struggle for Reform. In 1835, then member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, he was appointed by Lord Melbourne Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Government being kept in power by the votes of the Irish members, Lord Morpeth was compelled to be on good

terms with O'Connell, and his tact was conspicuously shown in his dealings with his dangerous ally, and in the way he confronted the Repeal movement. On the fall of the Whigs he visited America, and shortly afterwards was called to the Upper House. After holding the office of Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Lord Palmerston, 1855 to 1858, and held that office from 1859 until a few months before his death, when he was compelled to resign from ill-health. During neither period was he called upon to do much more than administer. His Viceregal speeches, edited by J. Gasken, are those of a distinctly able man.

Carlos, DON LUIS MARIA FERNANDO DE BOURBON, COUNT OF MONTEMOLIN (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1861), eldest son of Carlos, Count of Molina, and first-cousin to Isabella II., claimed the title of Carlos VI. of Spain, on his father's abdication in 1845. In 1848, Cabrera and other Carlists carried on a desultory war in his favour, in the northern provinces; but the movement soon died out, though for a time it revived in 1855. In 1860 he and his brother Don Juan made another still more abortive attempt at Tortosa, ending in a ridiculous failure.

* **Carlos, DON MARIA DE LOS DOLORES JUAN ISIDORO JOSEF FRANCESCO, etc.** (*b.* 1848), Duke of Madrid, claiming to be Carlos VII. of Spain, is the son of Don Juan, the brother of Carlos, Count of Montemolin, mentioned above, and is therefore grandson of Don Carlos, called Carlos V. His mother was the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. In 1867 he married Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Charles III., Duke of Parma, and niece of the late Comte de Chambord. His active attempts on the Spanish crown began in 1869, but though supported by the Church, and renewed in the following year, they did not attract much attention. In the summer of 1872, however, the northern provinces were roused to arms by a body of his partisans, led by his brother, Don Alfonso; military operations began, and were continued with greater vigour, on the arrival of Don Carlos himself, in July, 1873. From this time till the beginning of 1876, this desultory but harassing warfare continued to devastate the northern provinces, and tax the resources of the Government to the utmost. Both sides fought with determined courage, though the engagements were rather murderous shooting-parties than battles. The Carlist cause was much discredited by continual breaches of civilised warfare, especially by the Curé Santa Cruz, one of Don Carlos' most barbarous supporters. In June, 1874, the execution of Captain Schmidt, a German correspondent, brought upon the Carlists the wrath of Bismarck, who not only sent gun-boats to watch their movements, but induced

the other European Powers to acknowledge the established Government of Spain. The proclamation of Don Carlos' cousin as Alfonso XII. (Dec., 1874) was in reality the death-blow to the war, though it lingered on for rather more than a year. In Feb., 1876, the last hopes of the Carlists were destroyed by the reduction of their fortresses, Bilbao, Estella, and Tolosa. Don Carlos fled across the country into France, and thence to England, where he was received with merited coldness. In a proclamation to the Spanish nation and his army, he announced that he did not withdraw from any of his claims, but was merely awaiting a more propitious opportunity. After visiting America, he took up his residence on the Continent. His son, Jaime Juan Carlos Alfonso, born 1870, is heir to his pretensions.

Carlos, DON MARIA ISIDOR OF BOURBON, COUNT OF MOLINA (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1855), entitled by his adherents Carlos V. of Spain, was the second son of the King Carlos IV., and brother of Ferdinand VII. During the French supremacy, from 1808 to 1814, he lived in exile at Valençay; but after the restoration of the Bourbons he married the daughter of John IV. of Portugal (1816), and remained at court as the heir-apparent to his brother Ferdinand, then childless. When, in 1830, a daughter, afterwards Isabella II., was born to Ferdinand by his fourth wife, Don Carlos continued to insist on his rights as heir, though the Salic law had been expressly repealed. On the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, the civil war between the Carlists and Christians—or supporters of the Queen Regent, Christina—burst into flame, and for six years ravaged the northern provinces of Spain with pitiless atrocity. In 1839 Don Carlos was at length driven into France, and established the mockery of a court at Bourges. In 1845 he abdicated in favour of his son, in spite of the protests of his ablest adherents, and after 1847 he spent the rest of his life in Austria.

Carlyle, THOMAS (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1881), perhaps the greatest figure in English literature of the present century, and one of the most inspiring and potent of moral teachers, was born at Ecclefechan, a small market-town, situated on the east side of Annandale, six miles inland from the Solway. James Carlyle, his father, was a mason by trade, a man of resolute, strongly marked character, and of the strait theological views of the sect called "Burghers." The family consisted of four sons and five daughters, and Thomas was the eldest. From the village school and the tutoring of the minister, he went to Annan Grammar School in 1805, with a view to the University and the ministry. He always retained a painful memory of the school, and he did not carry away much educational profit. French and Latin, algebra, and a mere smattering of Greek, constituted his scholarly equipment when he set out to

walk, as all Scotch students did, to Edinburgh University in Nov., 1809, before he was quite fourteen years old. The university failed to correct the unscholarly beginning of the school; Carlyle read voraciously, but never became a classical scholar. Nor did he show any liking for philosophy. Mathematics chiefly attracted him, partly because Leslie was the only professor there who seemed to have any "genius in his business." He won no laurels at Edinburgh; the noise of the class-rooms drowned his thoughts, and throughout his life he could never work save in solitude and silence; but his fellow-students and the professors saw that there was "grit" in the lad, and his sarcastic turn and wild wilful humour gained him a reputation among the scholars. He was now to prepare for the ministry, but already was feeling the pressure of dogmatic formulas, and was glad to put off his decision while he took the post of mathematical tutor at Annan School. Teaching was, however, distasteful to him, though he did his work thoroughly; and his life became very solitary and retired. And when in 1816 he became master of the school at Kirkcaldy, the same shy, solitary life continued, with the notable exception of his friendship with the afterwards famous preacher, Edward Irving, in whom he found "a brother to me, and a friend such as I never had again or before in this world." "Prohibitive doubts" still held him back from the ministry, and schoolmastering becoming more and more hateful, he threw up his post and went to Edinburgh (1818). On his slender store of savings, helped by weekly supplies of oatmeal and potatoes from Mainhill, he set himself to study for the law; and the privations of his life began to bear fruit in that dyspepsia which became the bane of his existence. He managed to eke out a bare subsistence by writing for Brewster's *Encyclopædia*, and taking an occasional mathematical pupil, and so earning a couple of pounds a week during session. He soon found law and Hume's lectures "mere denizens of the kingdom of dulness," and threw the study up. He was now at odds with life, uncertain of the future, tormented with doubts, irritable, dyspeptic; and this morbid state lasted till 1821, when he "authentically took the devil by the nose," and "became a man." For a friend had advised him to attack German, and here he began to find satisfaction. Schiller for a while delighted him, but he soon found that the great poet was too placid and superficial for his temper of mind; and it was only when he at length came into contact with the works of Goethe that his eyes were opened to a new world. Goethe had gone through the same inward struggle as Carlyle, and seen all his beliefs uprooted; and had come out of the conflict triumphant. Carlyle was penetrated with Goethe's theory of life, and now began to

sketch out his own doctrine of man's duty in the world, a doctrine in which he thenceforth never wavered. "God was to him the fact of facts. He looked on the whole system of visible or spiritual phenomena as a manifestation of the will of God in constant forces—forces not mechanical but dynamic, interpenetrating and controlling all existing things. God's law was everywhere; man's welfare depended on the faithful reading of it. Human life was like a garden, to which the will was gardener, and the moral fruits and flowers, or the immoral poisonous weeds, grew inevitably, according as the rules already appointed were discovered and obeyed, or slighted, overlooked, or defied. Nothing was indifferent. Every step which man could take was in the right direction or the wrong." (Froude.) In a world that was every day tending more to doctrines of expediency, rights of man, government by majorities, Carlyle held that the laws were already there, and no majorities could alter them: they could only seek to discover and obey them. The rights of man were the right of the wise to rule, and the ignorant to be ruled; for knowledge of the laws of God, of the universe, was the only qualification to govern. The wise, strong man, the Hero, was he who had truly interpreted the eternal laws which governed the facts about him. Such a man became a power, a force in nature, a divine king. Reverence and awe for the gigantic movements of the universe were among Carlyle's strongest emotions; the earth turns, he commented, not the sun and heavenly spheres; and so too we must conform to the laws of the world, not seek to bind the laws to us. "All history is a Bible." This submission to the eternal laws of facts was no cold philosophy, however. Carlyle teemed with religious emotion, though it did not run in dogmatic grooves. Intense and overwhelming reverence for God was warmed by a mystical emotion towards the personal Deity, and Carlyle cherished the impulse to prayer as one of the most precious of human feelings. "Prayer is the turning of one's soul, in heroic reverence, in infinite desire and *endeavour*, towards the Highest, the All-Excellent, Omnipotent, Supreme. No prayer, no religion." But above all, Carlyle denounced insincerity in religion, and protested against the unthinking, meaningless orthodoxy of dull souls. Honesty in faith and word and deed was perhaps the keynote of Carlyle's philosophy; cant was the attitude of mind for which he felt the most utter abhorrence. Carlyle was twenty-seven, and still had won for himself no sort of position in the world; hackwork for Brewster, a translation for the same of Legendre's *Geometry*, for £50, and an engagement to write a series of biographical essays for *Fraser's Magazine*, comprised his achievements so far. He had become in 1822 tutor to the sons of Mr. Buller,

in Edinburgh, at a salary of £200 a year, and this at least removed him from want. He felt now that he had a message for the world; and he determined at all cost to deliver it: *Terrar dum prosum* was his life's motto. But fluent and forcible as were his speech and private letters, he experienced extreme difficulty in expressing himself to the public. At first he hammered at verse, for poetry was considered the only fit vehicle for emotion and spiritual thought: but rhyme and metre were invincible stumbling-blocks to him, and he never wrote verse of the true ring. Prose, therefore, had to be his medium of prophecy. In 1823 he was writing the life of Schiller for Fraser, and had begun the admirable translation of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, a work which had deeply impressed him—"bushels of dust and feathers, with here and there a diamond of the first water." It was published in 1824, and at first it sold rapidly. A visit in that year with the Bulls to London, where the Schiller papers had been well received, and a week in Paris, gave the untravelling Annandale youth new ideas. The *Life of Schiller* now came out in book form, and attracted the admiration of Goethe, who wrote a preface for the German translation. In spite of the favourable reception of this work, and the kindness of the Bulls, who bore patiently with his increasing irritability, moroseness, and dyspepsia, Carlyle did not take to London life; he disliked and despised London men of letters, who seemed to him to be selling their souls for gold to the editors, and to be wanting in the prime virtue of sincerity; and having abruptly severed his connection with the Bulls, he took a farm at Hoddam Hill, near his father's, in 1825. Here he remained a year, within "his own four walls," writing his selections from *German Literature* (published in 1826), and then joined his family at Scotsbrig, a farm they had lately taken in the neighbourhood. On Oct. 17th, 1826, he married Jane Baillie Welsh, the daughter of the laird of Craigenputtock, to whom he had been introduced at Haddington, in 1821, by Edward Irving. She and Irving had already given their hearts to each other, but the gifted orator was engaged to a Miss Martin, and was held to his vow. Jane Welsh married Carlyle with esteem and affection, but not with passionate love; and three lives were irreparably injured by the error of Irving. At first they lived in a small house at Edinburgh; but money was as scarce as ever; the German literature volumes were a failure, financially, and the publishers grew shy of the subject. He tried writing a didactic romance, but it was useless for him to attempt to be a novelist; he stood for the professorship of moral philosophy at St. Andrews, and was rejected. Affairs looked hopeless, and an introduction to Jeffrey, and the commission to write essays for the *Edin-*

burgh Review, were but slight signs of improvement. It was impossible to continue to live in Edinburgh, and in 1828 the Carlyles now removed to Craigenputtock, a small farm belonging to the wife, fourteen miles from Dumfries. Here, "in the dreariest spot in all the British dominions," for six years Carlyle lived the life of a recluse, working out his ideas, laying in stores of wide reading, developing *Sartor*, and writing the essays which are now included in the *Miscellanies*. It was a stern and desolate life. Carlyle was engrossed in his studies and meditations, and could only work in absolute solitude; read, wrote, walked, rode, and even slept alone. To him the apprenticeship of these solitary years was invaluable; he had time to mature; to his wife it was the bitterness of death, and the misery and physical hardships of these six years embittered her spirit, and permanently injured her health. Carlyle himself was ready to write, but people were shy of accepting what he wrote. To Jeffrey he owed the support and constant kindness which really kept him from destitution, and to the *Edinburgh*, under Jeffrey, he contributed from time to time his famous articles on *Jean Paul*, on *Goethe*, and others. But the work he was engaged upon at Craigenputtock, a history of German literature, was too severe for the publishers, and Carlyle had eventually to split it up into magazine articles, and publish portions in the *Westminster* and *Foreign Quarterly*. German mysticism was still *carriere* to the general, and Carlyle did not mend this difficulty by treating the unfamiliar subject with all his "dreadful earnestness," as Jeffrey styled it, which laid bare the hypocrisies and falsehoods of society and religion, with a plain directness that revolted the suave critics of the day. The result was that editors grew frightened of him; they wanted light literature, not prophecy. It was in the autumn of 1830, when he was thirty-five, that Carlyle "set himself down passionately to work" at *Sartor*. He had already written a first draft of the clothes-philosophy, and submitted it to the London editors, only to meet with a firm rejection. He now expanded the Teufelsdröckh idea, using his own experience, treated somewhat mythically, as a framework, and thus pouring out the thoughts, the ideals, the hopes, the scorn and contempt, that had been surging in him all these years. He wrote tumultuously, and the book *Sartor Resartus*, the most inspiring of all his writings, still blazes with the fiery impulse that prompted it. Jeffrey lent him £50 to go up to London with the manuscript, and arrange for its publication, and this was the only occasion on which Carlyle condescended to accept help in money from anyone. Arrived in London, he offered *Sartor* to Murray, Longmans, Fraser, all in vain. The MS. went back to Scotland unsold. But Carlyle had not made the journey altogether in vain. Hitherto his only influential

friend had been Jeffrey; now he had formed a warm attachment for J. S. Mill, had become pleasantly friendly with Macvey Napier, who succeeded Jeffrey on the *Edinburgh*, Leigh Hunt, Hayward, Lytton Bulwer, and others; and had received many invitations to write articles or books, so long as they were not *Sartor*, nor too German. While in London he wrote the well-known essay *Characteristics* for the *Edinburgh* of Dec., 1831, and a review of Croker's *Johnson*, for Fraser, both of which made their impression. But he returned to his exile without a permanent post and still condemned, sorely against his will, to a life of literature. It was a red-letter day at Craigenputtock when the luminous countenance of Emerson, young and unknown, suddenly emerged from a Dumfries vehicle at their gate. The friendship thus strangely begun endured so long as they both lived. Carlyle was not doing much now, save reading voraciously; and idleness made him miserable. Editors were again cooling towards him and his extraordinary style. *Sartor*, indeed, was appearing in Fraser, and was near ruining the magazine: people took the author for a lunatic, and the editor for little better. No more articles were required; the "decease of book-selling" perplexed Carlyle, and he tried once more to escape from literary life by applying, unsuccessfully, for a professorship of astronomy at Edinburgh. It lay in Jeffrey's gift, and his rejection of Carlyle, whose oddity and revolutionary opinions alarmed him, cooled the friendship of the two men. It was now clear to Carlyle that literature was his fate. In the summer of 1834, therefore, he established himself in the house at Chelsea—5, Cheyne Row—which was henceforth to be his home. "His existence hitherto had been a prolonged battle; a man does not carry himself in such conflicts so wisely and warily that he can come out of them unscathed; and Carlyle carried scars from his wounds both on his mind and on his temper. He had stood aloof from parties, he had fought his way alone. He was fierce and uncompromising. To those who saw but the outside of him he appeared scornful, imperious, and arrogant. He was stern in his judgment of others. The sins of passion he could pardon, but the sins of insincerity or half-sincerity he could never pardon. He would not condescend to the conventional politeness which remove friction between man and man. He called things by their right names, "in a dialect edged with sarcasm." He was stubborn, proud, ungovernable in temper; he was unintentionally cruel to his wife, and sacrificed her to his work. Yet he had preserved the great qualities of his nature through all his struggles. "Born in the clouds and struck by the lightning," was Ruskin's comment on the contrasts in Carlyle's character, and the truth of it at once reveals itself. It is enough that Carlyle had a message to deliver, and delivered it

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truthfully, honestly, passionately; and that he never simulated enthusiasm. He had brought the *French Revolution*, in his mind, from his desert to London, and after a delay occasioned by Mill's accidental burning of the MS. of the first volume, this remarkable work was published in 1837. It had cost him even more misery than most of his writings. But at last it was done, and now at the age of forty Carlyle's genius was recognised, if it was not yet understood. The artistic but entirely original construction of this prose-poem gives it the first place among his works in finish, and the *Æschylean* spirit of the drama took the finer minds of the day by storm. The record of his life henceforward is not a tale of struggles and poverty, banishment and neglect, but the story of the writing of great books for a respectful, appreciative, and, at last, an enthusiastic audience. Carlyle became a thing he hated—a "lion;" he lectured for three successive years—*Heroes and Hero-worship* is the fruit of one course—and his rugged eloquence and fiery zeal kept his audiences spell-bound, and melted them to tears. But lecturing was distasteful to him, and he abandoned it. It is impossible to do more than record here the names of the works upon which he laboured, always with intense mental throes, and much corresponding irritability and morbid misery, during the next thirty years—years spent chiefly at Chelsea, with summer wanderings about Annandale, a couple of tours to Ireland, with a view to a book on Irish problems, which was never carried out, and two visits to Germany in quest of materials for *Frederick*. In 1839 he was thinking of a life of Cromwell. Five years he meditated over the subject—publishing meanwhile *Chartism* and *Past and Present* (1843)—collected materials, read through the dusty tracts of the period, visited the battle-fields, and wrote painfully, but at last clearly and triumphantly. The *Letters of Cromwell* came out in 1845, and were received, in spite of the want of order and other faults in the commentary, with enthusiasm. Carlyle had made the great Protector live in his pages; the true man, for good or ill, to be loved or to be hated, was there, and no greater contribution to the authentic history of England had ever been made. After the appearance of the book there followed a long period of idleness, during which Carlyle could not determine what subject to settle upon for his next work. Visits to Ireland, tours in Scotland and Wales, a good deal of society—especially at the house of Lord Ashburton, whose wife, as Lady Harriet Baring, had come to exercise a powerful influence over Carlyle—filled up the interval unprofitably, and with the usual effect of desultoriness on him: irritability and biliousness, the "sulphurous temper," and much domestic misery. The friendship—innocent enough, of course—with Lady Ashburton, cast a shade over his relations with his wife from

which they never wholly recovered, even after Lady Harriet's death. The *Latter-Day Pamphlets* (1850), with their fiery vehemence, and the curiously contrasted stillness and calm of the *Life of Sterling* (1851), belong to this period, and Carlyle also wrote now and then for the *Spectator* and *Examiner*, when his papers were not of such combustible matter as to "blow the bottoms out" of the periodicals. In 1851 he was thinking again of a great subject. Frederick of Prussia, though not personally attractive to him, seemed a fit matter for writing on; the king's honesty and clear-headedness, his uncompromising acceptance of facts, and the greatness of his achievements, commended him to Carlyle; and in 1852 he went to Germany to study the country of Frederick, and consult the libraries. In 1857, after six years of severe seclusion, the two first volumes came out, and at once took their place in Germany, as well as in England, as the one biography of Frederick the Great—the one authority to which even military students must turn for the true and vivid history of his campaigns. The rest of the work was not completed till 1865. It was his last book. He was now an old man of three-score years and ten, and a calamity was at hand which broke down his spirit as no mere age could do. In 1866 he went to Edinburgh to be installed in the office of Lord Rector of the University. He had delivered an inspired address to the students, and had retired to his own Annandale to recover from the effort, when news came of the appallingly sudden death of his wife in London. Carlyle never rallied from the blow. There is no sadder picture in literature than this of the old man, who had spent his life in the pursuit of the highest ideals, looking back over the forty years of his married life, and bewailing his blindness and unknowing selfishness towards the being whom he loved above any mortal thing. The years that remained were but labour and sorrow to him, and he wrote scarcely at all. A letter now and then to the *Times* on some question that stirred his soul—Governor Eyre, or the Franco-German War, a pamphlet on the tendencies of modern politics (*Shooting Niagara*)—were all he published. During his last years he suffered from a nervous affection of the right hand, which precluded any writing save by dictation, which he found unsuited to his turn of composition. So, peacefully, but mournfully, he drew to his end, surrounded by the ministrations of affectionate friends, revered by the whole nation, honoured by statesmen and crowned heads, till, on Feb. 4th, 1881, he fell asleep, and they took him to where he wished to lie, and buried him in the kirkyard of Ecclefechan, in the land of his fathers. "When the Devil's Advocate has said his worst against Carlyle, he leaves a figure still of unblemished integrity, purity, loftiness of purpose, and inflexible resolution to do right, as of a man living con-

sciously under his Maker's eye, and with his thoughts fixed on the account which he would have to render of his talents."

Froude, *Life of Carlyle*, 4 vols., 1882-4; *Reminiscences of Carlyle*; *Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle*. [S. L.-P.]

* **Carnarvon**, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY H. M. HERBERT, FOURTH EARL OF (b. 1831), was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classics (1852). His maiden speech in the House of Lords was highly eulogised by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of Oxford University. From 1858-9 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration; and in 1866 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies. Shortly after moving the second reading of a most important Bill, that for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, he was compelled to resign (1867), together with Lord Cranborne, afterwards Marquis of Salisbury, on account of his dislike of the democratic tendencies of Lord Derby's Reform Bill. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet in 1874, he again became Secretary of the Colonies. With much zeal he set himself to work to carry out a scheme for the Confederation of the South African Colonies, and in 1877 carried a permissive Bill to that effect; but it was doomed to fail, partly owing to his agents' want of tact, partly owing to the centrifugal tendencies of the colonists themselves. Lord Carnarvon acquiesced in the annexation of the Transvaal by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Towards the end of 1877 it became evident that he and Lord Derby (q.v.) were at variance with their colleagues as to the attitude that England should assume towards the Russo-Turkish War. A speech made at Dulverton by the Colonial Secretary, strongly advocating a policy of neutrality, called down upon him at a Cabinet council a strong rebuke from Lord Beaconsfield, but his proffered resignation was refused. On Jan. 24th, 1878, however, when the British fleet was ordered to enter the Dardanelles, he resigned his seat in the Cabinet. During his tenure of office he had carried a valuable measure for regulating the practice of vivisection. After the downfall of the Conservatives at the general election of 1880, he announced at a meeting of the Carlton Club that he intended to give his services to his party; and during the career of the Liberal administration, he was one of the most prominent members of the Opposition, distinguishing himself in particular during the Franchise agitation of the summer of 1884 by a number of speeches full of point and fire. In 1885 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Lord Salisbury, and at once inaugurated a liberal policy by endeavouring to rule without the help of the Crimes Act, which was allowed to lapse. During a tour made in the west of

Ireland, he had a most enthusiastic reception ; but the prevalence of boycotting and outrages in the south cast some doubt upon the wisdom of his reliance on ordinary law. He retired, owing to ill-health, in Jan., 1886. Lord Carnarvon is an energetic Freemason, and in 1878 was president of the Society of Antiquaries. He is the author of some papers on political subjects, two books of travel, and a scholarly translation of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus (1879), and of Homer's *Odyssey* (1886).

Carné, Louis de (b. 1843, d. 1870), the explorer of the Cambodia river, son of the Comte de Carné, entered the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1863, and in 1865 was appointed a member of a small expedition despatched by the Government in hopes of discovering a new high-road for commerce, from lower China to the French Colonies in Cochin-China. In spite of difficulties, the little party penetrated up the river Cambodia, through Siam and Anam to the borders of Burmah, after which, bending to the north-east, they crossed the watershed into the upper valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Carné returned to France at the end of 1868, but was gradually worn away by Asiatic fever. His account of his travels, with a memoir by his father, has been translated—*Travels in Indo-China and the Chinese Empire* (1872).

• **Carnot, LAZARE HIPPOLYTE** (b. 1801), French politician, is the son of the celebrated LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE CARNOT (b. 1753, d. 1823), of the National Convention, whose history belongs rather to the last century than to this. For though he was War Minister for a short time in 1800, he refused to serve under the Empire, was proscribed at the Bourbon restoration, and spent the rest of his life in exile, so that his political fame rests entirely on his extraordinary services to the Republic as Minister of War between the years 1793 and 1797, when he was for a time proscribed. He also wrote some highly important works on mathematics and mechanical forces, such as his *Essay on Machines* (1783), *Reflections on the Metaphysics of the Infinitesimal Calculus* (1797), and *Geometry of Position* (1803). His son has in some degree inherited his political talent, especially for the investigation of social problems. Having returned to France on his father's death, he became a zealous adherent of the Saint-Simonists, but withdrew from their number when *Enfantin* developed the "organisation of adultery." In 1830 he published an *Exposé de la Doctrine Saint-Simonienne*, which was very widely read. From 1839 to 1848 he sat in the Chamber with the Extreme Left, and after the Revolution was appointed Minister of Education. During his few months of power, he instituted several beneficial reforms in his department. Returned in 1850 to the Legislative Assembly, he was

one of the three Republicans elected again after the *Coup d'État*; but refusing with General Cavaignac to take the oath, he was compelled to retire from politics till 1863, when he took his seat. Though defeated by Gambetta and Rochefort in 1869, he was returned after the revolution of 1870, and continued to vote with the Extreme Left till 1875, when he was elected life-senator. His most important works are the memoirs of his father (1861-4), and *La Révolution Française* (1869-72).

For the elder Carnot, see the Memoirs mentioned above, and D. F. Arago, *Biographie de Carnot*.

Caroline, AMELIA AUGUSTA (b. 1768, d. 1821), the wife of George IV. of Great Britain, was the second daughter of Charles William, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Her education was not such as would enable her to support with dignity a position of influence; and when in 1795 she was married, from considerations of state, to the Prince of Wales, she promptly inspired her husband with feelings of the utmost aversion. After the birth of their daughter, the Princess Charlotte, they separated, and the Princess resided at Blackheath, where she was the object of much popular sympathy. Reports as to her conduct necessitated the appointment of a Commission which acquitted her of serious faults, but censured her for various improprieties. In 1814 she left England, and passed the ensuing years on the Continent, where she fell into the hands of an Italian family named Bergami, until the accession of her husband, when she returned to London. Infuriated at the insults put upon her, the omission of her name from the Liturgy, and the order that she should not be recognised at any foreign court, she refused all compromise, and demanded her full rights. As a reply, a Bill to dissolve her marriage with the king was introduced in the House of Lords. The evidence was produced on Aug. 17th, 1820, when Brougham and Denham, the Queen's Counsel, with admirable courage, overthrew most of the charges, and, to the immense delight of the nation, vindicated her fair fame. On Nov. 10th, the Bill, which had only passed its third reading by a majority of nine, was withdrawn by Lord Liverpool, "considering the state of public feeling." The queen was allowed her title, and a pension, which naturally caused some change of popular feeling, but on the Coronation Day, July 11th, 1821, she was refused admittance to Westminster Hall. Mortification at this rebuff, and the tension of mind she had long undergone, hastened her death, which took place on Aug. 7th.

Annual Register, 1820 and 1821; *Hansard*, vol. iii.; Martineau, *History of the Peace*, vol. i.; Brougham's Works, vols. ix. and x.; *The Greenville Memoirs*; T. Aske, *Memoirs of Princess Caroline*. [L. C. S.]

* **Carpenter, ALFRED, M.D.** (b. 1825), authority on sanitary science, was born at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and entered St. Thomas's Hospital in 1847. In 1852 he established himself in practice at Croydon, where he has since resided, becoming medical adviser to Archbishops Sumner, Langley, Tait, and Benson, in turn. Not to mention his useful work in connection with several local societies, he was in 1879 elected president of the Council of the Medical Association, and in 1881 was a member of the commission to inquire into the London small-pox and fever hospitals. Of his numerous and valuable works connected with his special subject of sanitary reform, the following may be noticed:—*Hints on House Drainage* (1866), *Alcoholic Drinks as Diet, as Medicines, and as Poisons*, *The First Principles of Sanitary Work*, *Fogs and London Smoke*, read before the Society of Arts in 1880. He has twice been a candidate for Parliament.

Carpenter, MARY (b. 1807, d. 1877), philanthropist, was the daughter of Dr. Lant Carpenter. In 1817 he moved from Exeter to Bristol, where he took pupils, and Mary studied with them, learning Latin, Greek, mathematics, and a good deal of science. In 1827 she became a governess, and in 1829 helped her mother and sister in keeping a girls' school. In 1833 the visit to Bristol of the Hindoo reformer, the Rajah Rammohun-Roy, of whom she afterwards published a memoir (1866), filled her mind with interest in the regeneration of India, while that of Dr. Zuckermann, of Canada, drew her attention to the care of destitute children, for whom she started a working and visiting society. In 1846 Miss Carpenter opened a ragged-school, which she gradually improved and enlarged, and in 1852 she removed it to Kingswood, where it was a mixed school; but in 1854 the girls were taken to Red Lodge, under her own supervision. In 1851 Miss Carpenter published a book on reformatory schools, suggesting conferences of workers, one of which met in Birmingham the same year. Her exertions and her book on *Juvenile Delinquents* (1853) led in no small degree to the passing of the Youthful Offenders' Bill. Miss Carpenter had long taken a great interest in India, and in 1866 she visited that country, and there instituted schools, especially for women, and also worked at prison reform, and many other philanthropic objects. In 1873 she visited America, where she gave addresses on India, education, reformatories, etc. In 1876 she revisited India, where she confirmed her earlier works and instituted new ones. She lectured in England up to the year of her death, and wrote some poems, and numerous pamphlets and lectures on her favourite topics.

J. Esther Carpenter, *Life and Work of Mary Carpenter* (1885).

Carpenter, THE REV. LANT (b. 1780, d. 1840), Unitarian divine, was minister of

the Unitarian Church at Exeter from 1805 to 1817, and at Bristol from 1817 till he was drowned between Naples and Leghorn. Of his numerous theological works we may mention *The Geography of the New Testament*, *Unitarianism*, *The Doctrine of the Gospel*, and *Apostolical Harmony of the Gospels* (1838). For many years he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the West of England as an enthusiastic philanthropist, an influential schoolmaster, and an enlightened controversialist on behalf of the broad truths of Christianity.

Memoir, edited by his son, E. L. Carpenter (1842).

Carpenter, WILLIAM BENJAMIN (b. 1813, d. 1885), an English biologist, was a native of Exeter, and the son of the Rev. Lant Carpenter (q.v.). He was educated at Bristol. Here also he began the study of medicine, which he afterwards continued in London and Edinburgh. In the latter city he was an active member, and afterwards president of the Royal Physical Society, and in 1837, as president of the Royal Medical Society, delivered the centenary address on the voluntary and instinctive action of living beings, in which were embodied many of those ideas on the nervous system which have since been associated with his name. He also won the students' prize for the essay *On the Difference of the Laws Regulating Vital and Physical Phenomena*. In 1839 he graduated M.D., but for two years previously he had been lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Bristol Medical School, and in 1838 had published his *General and Comparative Physiology*. In 1844 he was appointed Fullerian professor of physiology to the Royal Institution, and was duly elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1845 he began to lecture on physiology at the London Medical School, and was appointed examiner in physiology in the University of London, and Swiney lecturer on geology in the British Museum, a post reserved for medical graduates of Edinburgh University. To these offices he added that of the editorship of the conjoint *British and Foreign Medical Review and the Medico-Chirurgical Review*; in 1849 that of professor of medical jurisprudence in University College, and in 1852 principal of University Hall. Meantime, he was busily occupied in literary work, editing an encyclopædia, and writing so much of it that treatises on physics, clockwork, botany, and zoology, were due to his own pen, while the medical and scientific journals teemed with his papers. Resigning his editorial duties, his Chair, and his examinership, he was elected Registrar of the University of London, to the duties of which he devoted most of his time. Original researches, more especially on the Foraminifera, occupied his leisure, and in 1868 he persuaded the Royal Society, of which he was a vice-president, to apply to the

Government for use of a vessel to take deep-sea dredging, and aid in marine biological investigations. For these purposes three voyages were made to the North Atlantic and Mediterranean by Dr. Carpenter and his colleagues. These investigations proved so valuable, that the *Challenger* expedition was a direct result of the interest awakened by them. In 1871 he was elected president of the British Association for the Bristol meeting, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Four years later he was made C.B. In 1879 he resigned the registrarship of the University of London, visiting and lecturing in the United States in 1882. Dr. Carpenter's works have done much to diffuse a correct knowledge of physiology. Among the chief of them are his *Principles of General and Comparative Physiology*, *Principles of Human Physiology*, *Principles of Mental Physiology*, *The Microscope and its Revelations*, *Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera*, and numerous papers in the *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, *The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, *The Annals of Natural History*, *The Philosophical Transactions*, *The Reports of the British Association*, etc. Dr. Carpenter was the brother of Miss Mary Carpenter, and two of his sons have followed their father's footsteps. [R. B.]

* **Carpenter**, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BOYD (b. 1842), Bishop of Ripon, educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, after occupying various curacies became vicar of St. James's, Holloway, in 1870, vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, in 1879, and Canon of Windsor. He was consecrated Bishop of Ripon in July, 1884. He is the author of *The Prophets of Christendom* (1876), *Narcissus, a Tale of Early Christian Times* (1878), *The District Visitor's Companion* (1881), *My Bible* (1884), and *Truth in Tale* (1885). He has shown himself liberal in his ecclesiastical views.

Carrel, NICOLAS ARMAND (b. 1800, d. 1836), French democrat and journalist, entered the army in youth; but having volunteered in the ranks of the Spanish Liberals at the rising of 1823, was taken prisoner, barely escaped capital punishment, and found himself thrown on his own resources. After being secretary to the historian Augustin Thierry for a time, he turned to journalism, and also produced some eloquent historical works of his own, especially a *History of the Counter-Revolution in England* (1828). Shortly before the revolution of July, Carrel, in partnership with M. Thiers, started the *National*, as a free-speaking organ for the Democratic Opposition. Carrel was the leading spirit in the undertaking, Thiers acting only as a check of moderation, and surrendering his share after the revolution, in which Carrel played a leading part, both at the barricades and in the press. Under Louis

Philippe the *National* became the most important organ of the Republican Opposition. Carrel was for a time imprisoned, and was finally killed in a duel with an editor of the opposite party.

Carrera, RAFAEL (b. 1814, d. 1865), President of Guatemala, was of mixed Indian and negro extraction, and, having taken part in the revolution of 1837, came by degrees to be regarded as the leader of the popular movement against the Federal Government. In 1839 he made himself master of Guatemala, and in the next year ended the war by the defeat of General Morasan. In 1847 he declared Guatemala an independent republic, and was elected first president, an office he continued to hold till death, using his power with justice and moderation.

* **Carroll**, LEWIS, is the pseudonym of the REV. CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON (b. circa 1833), humourist, who took his degree in 1854 from Christ Church, Oxford, where he has since become senior student and tutor, giving lectures in mathematics. In 1865 he published *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, a humorous fairy story, on the common surroundings of child-life, that is still eagerly read in every nursery and drawing-room of England. This was succeeded, in 1869, by a collection of humorous poems and parodies, called *Phantasmagoria*; and, in 1872, by *Through the Looking-Glass*, a continuation of *Alice*, and equally popular. *The Hunting of the Snark*, the longest of his humorous poems, was published in 1876, and was followed by two further collections, *Doublets* (1879), and *Rhyme ? and Reason ?* (1883). Mr. Dodgson is also the author of several mathematical textbooks, of which *Euclid and his Modern Rivals* (1879) is the most amusing, with the exception of *A Tangled Tale* (1886), his latest production of mingled humour and science.

Cary, HENRY FRANCIS (b. 1772, d. 1844), poet and translator, was born at Birmingham, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Shortly after he had taken orders he was presented with the living of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire. While at Oxford he had published several sonnets and odes, and had shown himself a devoted student of literature, both ancient and modern. In 1805 appeared his translation of Dante's *Inferno*, and, in 1814, he completed the remaining portions of the *Divina Commedia*. This work, which shows unwearied diligence, deep learning, and admirable taste and skill, remained unregarded for several years, until Coleridge discovered its merits, and it has since taken its place among standard English works. Mr. Cary wrote besides a translation of the *Birds* of Aristophanes and of the odes of Pindar, continued Johnson's *Lives of the English Poets*, and edited the poetical works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thompson, and Young. From 1826

to 1838 he held the post of assistant librarian in the British Museum.

Memoir of H. F. Cary, by his son Henry Cary (1847).

* **Caselli**, GIOVANNI (b. 1815), Italian electrician, received the elements of his knowledge of physics from Leopoldo Nobili, whose biography he published in 1837. In 1836 he became a deacon of the church, and afterwards abbé; but having been banished from Parma for his share in the political disturbances of 1848, he retired to Florence, and devoted himself entirely to the study of electricity. In 1856 he made the important invention of autographic telegraphy. His system was adopted on several lines of wire by the French Government in 1863, and the Russian in 1865. He also made discoveries in the use of electricity as a motor force.

Cashmere, THE MAHARAJAS OF:—(1) GHOLAB SINGH (d. 1860) began life as a cavalry soldier, in the service of Runjeet Singh, ruler of the Punjab. For his services he was presented with the principality of Jamu, and proceeded to increase his dominions under the pretence of serving the State of Lahore, until they included the whole of Cashmere. In 1846 he secured his dominions by the treaty of Lahore, under which he surrendered his territories to the British to receive them back again as a tributary sovereign. In virtue of this agreement he sent a contingent of troops to the aid of the British during the mutiny. (2) * Runbeer Singh (b. 1832), on succeeding his father, co-operated zealously with the English in the final suppression of the mutiny, and received in return additional guarantees. At the great durbar held at Delhi on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, he was gazetted an English general, and created G.C.S.I., and Councillor of the Empress. At first he was reported to be an enlightened ruler; but an unfavourable impression was created by his supineness during the famine in Cashmere from 1877-9, which impression was not removed by his subsequent conduct.

Casimir-Périer, AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT (b. 1811, d. 1876), French statesman, was the eldest son of the celebrated minister, CASIMIR PÉRIER [PÉRIER], whose Christian name he was permitted in 1874 to attach to his own surname. Having early entered the diplomatic service, and visited several European courts, he was returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1849; but on the establishment of the Second Empire retired into private life, devoting himself principally to the science of agriculture. Having suffered unjust imprisonment in Germany during the war of 1870, he was returned to the Chamber at the election of February, 1871, and gave valuable advice in the preparation of the extraordinary budget of that year. In October he became Minister of the Interior under M. Thiers. He showed himself

a determined opponent to all schemes of imperial or monarchical restoration, giving unqualified support to M. Thiers, though he resigned office in February, 1872. He shared his patron's fall in 1873, but having succeeded in the following year in carrying a formal declaration of Republican Constitution through the Chamber, he was elected life-senator at the end of 1875.

* **Cassagnac**, PAUL ADOLPHE MARIE PROSPER DE GRANIER DE (b. 1843), journalist and Bonapartist politician, is the son of ADOLPHE BERNARD GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC (b. 1808, d. 1880), a redoubtable journalist in the Imperial cause, editor of the *Pays* (1866), and founder of the *Drapeau* after the fall of the Empire. Paul had already distinguished himself by violent Conservatism and skill as a duellist, when his father associated him with himself in the direction of the *Pays* (1866), and he quickly became editor and duellist for that journal, the most celebrated of his encounters at this time being with Gustave Flourens and Henri de Rochefort. These forcible arguments in favour of the reigning dynasty received the hearty support of the emperor and his wife. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War, Paul volunteered in a Zouave regiment, was captured at Sedan, and imprisoned for eight months in Silesia. He did not return to Paris till 1872, when the *Pays* was once more permitted to appear. Acquitted in several prosecutions for his violent abuse of the Government, he was returned to the Chamber in 1876, and at once began to further the interests of his cause by insolence and obstruction. A Government prosecution in 1877 led to a sentence of imprisonment, but the term was shortened by Marshal MacMahon, and at the general election Cassagnac was again returned, declaring that his one object in life was to slay the Republic. During the autumn he vainly urged the marshal to a *coup d'état*. Unseated in the following year, he was again returned in 1879, only to renew his imperialistic manoeuvres with greater turbulence. The Prince Imperial's death seemed likely for a moment to put a happy end to his intrigues, but after some hesitation he gave his support to Prince Jérôme, in spite of the pitiless abuse of earlier years. He has since transferred his allegiance to Jérôme's son, Victor. In 1875 he announced his intention of abandoning the duel as a political instrument; but at the re-election of M. Grévy to the presidency in the last week of 1885 his language still breathed slaughter.

Cassell, JOHN (b. 1817, d. 1865), temperance reformer and publisher, was a native of Manchester, and came of parents in a very humble position. When little more than a child he was compelled, in consequence of the ill-health of his father, to toil in one of the

Manchester tape factories. He afterwards, when "in his teens," obtained employment in a carpenter's shop, and from this circumstance when he began his temperance work he was known as the "Manchester Carpenter." John Cassell, when about eighteen years of age, took the pledge. He came to London, and it was not long before he obtained an appointment as travelling lecturer for one of the temperance organisations. On marrying—he married a Miss Abbot, of Alford, in Lincolnshire, who was possessed of a small fortune—Mr. Cassell commenced business as a tea and coffee merchant, but though he abandoned the career of professional temperance lecturer, he remained to the end a warm friend of temperance. His zeal led him to commence publishing. He got temperance tracts printed, and at length he started a paper called the *Tetotal Times*. Thus began John Cassell's career as a publisher, and thus were laid the foundations of the house in La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill. Mr. Cassell was a great projector, and publication now followed on publication; such as the *Tetotal Essayist*, the *Standard of Freedom*, the *Working Man's Friend*, the *Popular Educator*, the *Popular Biblical Educator*, *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, etc., etc. But of the many works which Mr. Cassell projected and published, that which he himself always regarded as the most important was *Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible*. Of the *Popular Educator*, which was first published in 1852, more than 1,000,000 copies have been sold. In 1855 Mr. Cassell entered into partnership with Messrs. Petter and Galpin. More than once he visited America, and wrote a series of papers on *America as it is*, which appeared in the *Family Paper* in 1861. Mr. Cassell took an active part in the agitation for the repeal of the duty on paper. He was a friend of Lord Brougham. [S. A. S.]

* **Castelar**, EMILIO (b. 1832), Spanish statesman, is the son of an exchange broker, who was frequently persecuted by the Spanish Government for his Liberal sympathies. After the father's death in 1839, Castelar went to Madrid, and there began to try his strength in newspapers and reviews. A novel called *Ernesto* (1855) was his most successful production. In the previous year he became known for the first time as an orator of wonderful eloquence and impact by a speech in the Teatro del Oriente against the corruption of the court and the succession of military dictatorships. As professor of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid, he delivered a series of lectures which have been republished under the title of *Civilisation During the First Five Centuries of Christendom*. Written from a Liberal Catholic standpoint, they are not particularly deep, but contain much splendid rhetoric. *La Formula del Progreso* contains a sketch of democratic

principles on the usual lines of continental radicalism. As director of the *Democracia* he continued to thunder against the Government, and was in consequence suspended from his professorship. His articles were republished as *Questiones Politicas y Sociales*, and it is easy to understand why the Government, after the outbreak of the abortive insurrection of 1868, should have condemned him to death. He fled to Paris, and there supported himself as a publicist. Among his works of this time are some *Likenesses*, including a bad sketch of Lord Byron, *A Year in Paris*, and some splendid descriptions of a visit to Italy, *Recuerdos de Italia*. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1868, he returned to Spain, and advocated the cause of the Federal, as opposed to the Unitary Republic in a series of magnificent orations (published in 1871). It was, however, of no avail, and the Spanish crown, after having set the French and German War ablaze, was presented to Amadeus of Savoy. "Glass, with care," was Castelar's verdict on the new dynasty, and though he was a bitter opponent of the wilder extravagances of the Socialist International Society, he nevertheless dragged down an extremely reasonable form of monarchy without having anything to put up in its stead. In February, 1873, Amadeus announced his resignation, and it was received by Castelar in dignified terms. Having triumphed with the aid of the *Intransigentes*, the first months of the Republican ministry were full of incredible confusion. Castelar drew up a Constitution, but it was not accepted by the Cortes. In the north the Carlist War was raging; elsewhere, particularly in Valencia, there were Socialist outbreaks. The fall of the Figueras ministry, in which Castelar held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, was followed by that of two others, until in September, 1873, the Cortes conferred the dictatorship on Castelar. Until Feb. 2nd of the following year he struggled vigorously with the impossible, with the "red demagogy of Socialism and the white demagogy of Carlism," and an insurrection in Cuba. But Carthage, the stronghold of the Reds, did not fall, and no headway was made against the generals of Don Carlos. Having resigned his dictatorship, he demanded a vote of confidence, which was rejected. General Pavia, as captain-general of Madrid, immediately issued a pronunciamiento, and he followed up this act of decision by dissolving the Cortes, and establishing a provisional Government, with Serrano at its head. Castelar retired to France, and there occupied himself with literature. To this period of exile belong some novels, a treatise on the Eastern Question, a pamphlet against Caesarism, *El Ocaso de la Libertad*, and a *History of the Republican Movement in Europe* (9 vols.). This last is, like all of Castelar's writings, very

diffuse, and was hastily republished from the American periodical in which it first appeared. It abounds, however, in passages of rare suggestiveness, and in powerful epigram. In 1876 he returned to Spain, by the permission of King Alfonso, whom, indeed, his own failure had made the "inevitable," and succeeded in obtaining a seat in the Cortes. No attempt was made by him to conceal his opinions, and in 1883 and 1884 he delivered important speeches in favour of the Constitution of 1869 and non-hereditary monarchy. Nevertheless, conscious of the weakness of the Republican cause, he refrained from putting himself forward during the crisis which in 1885 ensued upon the death of the King Alfonso.

Mr. Grant Duff's articles on Emilio Castelar in the *Fortnightly Review*, vols. xxiii. and xxiv.

Castlereagh. ROBERT STEWART, VISCOUNT, Second Marquis of Londonderry (b. 1769, d. 1822), statesman, was the son of Robert, First Marquis of Londonderry, was born at Mount Stewart, Co. Down, was educated at Armagh, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and entered political life as Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1796. His name has always been connected with the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and he has been made answerable for many of the atrocities which unhappily accompanied the suppression of it. But in reality Lord Castlereagh, so far from being answerable for them, did all in his power to prevent them, and had his advice been listened to they would not have occurred. The English Government—or rather the English people—would not believe for a long time that Ireland was in real danger. The Irish Protestants wished to have the restoration of order left entirely in their own hands. The natural result of these combined causes was, that the native yeomanry and militia were left to do the work which should have been confided to regular soldiers, with the consequences which may easily be imagined, and with which we are only too familiar. After the Act of Union, which was greatly assisted by Lord Castlereagh, who shared the opinions of Mr. Pitt on the Roman Catholic question, the Irish Secretary became President of the Board of Control, and from 1805 to the death of Pitt, and from April, 1807, to September, 1809, was Secretary for War, an office which he did not fill to the satisfaction of Mr. Canning, who was now Foreign Secretary, and which he finally quitted in consequence of a difference of opinion with that statesman regarding the Walcheren Expedition, ending in a duel on Putney Heath, and the retirement of Mr. Canning from official life for a period of seven years. In 1812 Lord Castlereagh became Foreign Secretary, a post which he filled to his death, during the whole of which time he was the representative of British and foreign policy on the

Continent. The Duke of Wellington was in France, and Mr. Canning, though he disapproved of the Vienna settlement, does not seem to have differed materially from Lord Castlereagh on the various negotiations which followed it. The foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh was based on what had been the traditional foreign policy of England since the Revolution of 1688—a system of German alliances against our natural enemies, the French. The Tories had several times, in the course of the eighteenth century, protested against it, but the French Revolution compelled Mr. Pitt to resume it; and Lord Castlereagh only carried out during the twelve years he was at the Foreign Office the system which he found already a custom, and which had been originally created by the Whigs. With the new doctrine, and with the monarchical league formed by the military Powers for suppressing popular movements, he would have nothing to do. At the three congresses of Troppau, Layback and Verona, in 1820-1-2, he protested against it more temperately perhaps, but not less firmly, than Mr. Canning; and though it has been said that he stated one thing to the English Parliament, and another in his confidential communications with the Allied Sovereigns, no evidence has ever been adduced to prove it. Lord Castlereagh, when he became Foreign Minister in 1812, became also the leader of the House of Commons, a post which he declined to give up to Mr. Canning, though he would have allowed him to take the Foreign Office. In this position he became more immediately answerable for the domestic policy of the Government; and the repressive measures introduced by Lord Liverpool for the protection of order were represented by the Whigs as only another branch of the Continental conspiracy against liberty, in which Lord Castlereagh was supposed to be an accomplice. These responsibilities, and the grief which he felt at the severance of England from her old allies, the necessary consequence of the retrograde policy which they had adopted, preyed upon his mind so heavily as to unhinge his reason. His manner became strange, and he was closely watched. But on Aug. 12th, 1822, he obtained possession of a penknife, with which he cut his throat, and almost immediately expired. Lord Castlereagh, by the death of his father, had become Marquis of Londonderry a little while before his death, but he will always be best known by the second title, which he bore so long in the House of Commons. Lord Castlereagh was a man of great sense and courage, of a remarkably fine presence, and commanding manner. He was not a very good speaker, and his mind, no doubt, was cast in an anti-popular mould. But he was not illiberal. He was in favour of Roman Catholic Emancipation. And he was certainly one among the ablest of the knot of statesmen who governed

England between the death of Mr. Pitt and the death of George IV.

Memoir and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh, edited by his brother, 12 vols. (1848-53).
[T. E. K.]

Catalani, ANGELICA (b. 1782, d. 1849), a famous Italian singer, was the daughter of a goldsmith. In 1794 she was sent to a convent near Rome for education, where her fine voice attracted many listeners to the services. In 1797, her father being ruined, she studied music professionally, and made a successful *début* at La Scala, in Milan, in 1801. The success was repeated at Rome in 1802, and in the chief Italian cities. She appeared in London in 1807, and stayed seven years in England, after which she became directress of the Italian Opera in Paris. But in this capacity she was not successful, and in 1815 she began her tours through the principal cities of Europe, arousing the utmost enthusiasm wherever she appeared. Her voice possessed extraordinary volume, compass, and flexibility; but it had been ill-trained, and she began to lose it as early as 1817, though she continued to sing till 1830, when she retired to Florence, where she founded a school of music for the instruction of young girls on her own estate. Mlle. Catalani married a Frenchman called Valabrégue, but was always known by her maiden name.

Cathcart, HON. SIR GEORGE (b. 1790, d. 1854), a distinguished English general, was the third son of the first Earl of Cathcart. He entered the army in 1810, and two years later accompanied his father to St. Petersburg as aide-de-camp. He served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and was present at the battles of Lützen, Dresden, and Leipzig. Sir George Cathcart afterwards published a volume of commentaries on these campaigns. After the escape of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba, Sir George was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whom he attended at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo. He subsequently served in Bermuda, Jamaica, and Canada, and in 1852 was appointed governor at the Cape. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean War the command of the fourth division was given to him. At the battle of Inkermann he led a band of soldiers into the valley, thinking he saw a favourable opportunity for attacking the Russians in flank. But the enormous forces of the enemy closed around him, and before he could withdraw his men he was mortally wounded. His eldest brother, Charles Murray, second Earl Cathcart, was also a brave and distinguished soldier. He fought at Salamanca and Vittoria, and commanded a cavalry regiment at Waterloo. He was Governor of Canada in 1845 and 1846.

Cathcart, WILLIAM SHAW, FIRST EARL OF (b. 1755, d. 1843), an English general, took
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part in the American War of Independence, during which he acted as Quartermaster-General (1779), and after serving with considerable distinction in Germany and the Netherlands during the earlier years of the French War, was entrusted with the command of the expedition to the Baltic in 1807. In September he ordered the bombardment of Copenhagen, and after the capitulation of the city and the surrender of the Danish fleet he was raised to the peerage, and having acted as commander of the forces in Scotland, became an earl in 1814. He was for many years English ambassador in St. Petersburg.

Cattermole, GEORGE (b. 1800, d. 1868), historical painter in water colours, was born at Dickleburgh, near Diss, and became a member of the Water Colour Society in 1833, from which, however, he withdrew in 1856, after contributing several historical paintings to the exhibitions. But it is probably as an illustrator of books, annals, and descriptive guides, that his name is now best remembered. He illustrated the *Calendar of Nature* (1837); *Scotland Delimited* (1847); *The Baronial Halls of England* (1848); *Evenings at Haddon Hall* (1849); and *The Art Album* (1861). His *Waverley* designs were also much admired at one time.

Cauchy, AUGUSTIN LOUIS (b. 1789, d. 1857), French mathematician, was educated at the École Polytechnique, and practised for a time as an engineer. In 1815 he published his essay *Sur la Théorie des Ondes*, which afterwards gave rise to the undulatory theory of light. Between 1820 and 1830 he published a series of highly important works, as well as several excellent text-books for his pupils in the Academy of Sciences. We may mention, *Sur l'Application du Calcul des Résidus à la Solution des Problèmes de Physique mathématique* (1827); and *Sur la Théorie des Nombres* (1830). Refusing to serve under an Orleanist dynasty, he accepted an appointment in Turin from the King of Sardinia, and afterwards lived in Prague as tutor to the son of Charles X. In 1837 he published his *Mémoire sur la Dispersion de la Lumière*. In the following year he returned to Paris, and, though debarred from official position, continued his work there with uninterrupted earnestness, embracing every branch of mathematics, but devoting especial attention to the integral calculus.

Cavagnari, MAJOR SIR PIERRE LOUIS NAPOLEON, K.C.B., C.S.I. (b. 1841, d. 1879), was a native of Stenay, department of the Meuse, France. His father had served under the Emperor Napoleon. In 1851 he was entered at Christ's Hospital, and after six years there he passed through the course at Addiscombe, from whence he passed direct as cadet into the H.E.I.C.S. In 1858 he joined the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and served with them throughout the Oude campaign, gaining the Indian Mutiny medal. He was appointed to

the Staff Corps in 1861, and gazetted assistant-commissioner in the Punjab. He held political charge of the Kohat district from 1866 to 1877. He was appointed deputy commissioner of Peshawur, and served as chief political officer in several hill expeditions from 1869 to 1878. In 1878 he was appointed to accompany Sir N. Chamberlain's mission to the Ameers Shere Ali, and took a prominent part in all the Afghan negotiations, showing much tact, courage, and knowledge of the Oriental character. This mission not being allowed to pass to the Ameers, military operations began. In July, 1879, the new Ameers, Yakub Khan, having agreed, under the treaty of Gundamak, to receive a British Resident, Sir L. Cavagnari was sent on an embassy to Cabul, with a very small escort. From the first his position was one of great danger, but Cavagnari hoped for the best. Suddenly, on Sept. 3rd, the British Residency was surrounded by a mob, consisting partly of mutinous soldiers, but chiefly of religious fanatics, and after a brave resistance Cavagnari and all his companions were massacred.

Kally Prosona Dey, *Life and Career of Major Sir L. Cavagnari*.

Cavaignac, LOUIS EUGÈNE (b. 1802, d. 1857), French politician, was sprung of a republican stock. His military reputation was acquired in Algeria, where, in 1844, he was appointed general of brigade. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he was appointed by the Provisional Government Governor-General of Algeria; but, having been elected to the National Assembly, returned to Paris, and was called upon to crush the socialist movement that was rapidly developing itself. First as Minister of War, then as Dictator, he slowly collected a body of regulars, and then drove the insurgents from the barricades in a series of bloody encounters, between June 23rd and the 26th. He saved the state for a further decline. In the election for President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon (q.v.) triumphed over Cavaignac by over four million votes; he was a helpless spectator of the *Coup d'Etat* of Dec. 2nd, 1851, and afterwards retired into private life.

Cave, THE RIGHT HON. STEPHEN (b. 1820, d. 1880), was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1843. In 1859 he was elected for Shoreham, which borough he represented as a Conservative until his death. He was interested in commercial enterprises, and was at one time director of the Bank of England. An energetic member of the House of Commons, he took part in various questions of philanthropic and legal reform, particularly in the abolition of the slave trade. From 1866 to 1868 he was Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in 1874 was appointed Judge-Advocate-General and Paymaster-General. In 1875 he

was sent by the Government on a mission to Cairo, to investigate the condition of Egyptian finance. His able report, published in the following year, was to the effect that, with rigorous retrenchment, the case of Egypt was not absolutely hopeless; but it made little or no impression upon the Khedive Ismail, and cannot be said to have solved the chronic difficulty. Mr. Cave was the author of several brochures on questions of international law and prison reform.

Cavendish, HENRY (b. 1731, d. 1810), a distinguished chemist and philosopher, son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and nephew of the third Duke of Devonshire, was born at Nice. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently devoted his whole life to scientific investigation. He was a man of great wealth, but lived in the utmost seclusion, his servants being ordered to keep out of his sight. He may be regarded almost as the founder of pneumatic chemistry. In 1760 he discovered the extreme levity of hydrogen—then known as inflammable air—and thus paved the way for balloon experiments. He was the discoverer of the composition of water—though it is right here to state that a similar claim is made on behalf of Watt—and of nitric acid; he also proved that the electric spark will generate nitric acid from common air. He measured the density of the earth by direct comparison with balls of lead, and improved the modes of dividing astronomical instruments. Cavendish was remarkable for the accuracy and precision of his experimental discoveries, though the apparatus he employed was of the simplest and least expensive character. His shyness amounted almost to a disease. He, however, attended the meetings of the Royal Society, but at Sir Joseph Banks's *soirées* he would stand on the landing afraid to open the door and face the people within; nor, it is said, could he open it until he heard someone ascending the stairs, when, to escape the terror behind, he was compelled to face that in front. His orders to his housekeeper were left on the hall table. If he had friends to dinner the invariable dish was a boiled leg of mutton; if one leg was insufficient for the guests, there were two. When his banker waited upon him to say that £80,000 had accumulated to his credit, he was abruptly told that if the money incommenced his man of business it would be removed. He would never allow his portrait to be taken, and was so punctilious in his habits, that he would drive from Clapham to borrow a volume from his own large library in his London house, and leave the librarian a receipt for it, just as if he had been one of the scientific men to whom he gave the use of his collection. Any attempt to draw him into conversation was useless. "The way to talk to Cavendish," Dr. Wollaston declared, "is never to look at him, but

to talk as it were into vacancy, and then it is not unlikely you may set him going." He died possessed of more than £1,157,000, which he left to the heir whom he would only see at stated intervals. To the chagrin of the learned world, the richest *savant* of the age, who had spent his life among retorts and batteries, never even mentioned science in his will. He has sometimes been called the "Newton of Chemistry." But with the exception of a few exquisitely finished papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, between 1766 and 1809, there is not much literary support for this title. "There was nothing earnest, enthusiastic, heroic, or chivalrous in the nature of Cavendish," writes his biographer, Dr. George Wilson, "and as little was there anything mean, grovelling, or ignoble. He was almost passionless. All that needed for its apprehension more than pure intellect, or required the exercise of fancy, imagination, affection, or faith, was distasteful to Cavendish. An intellectual head thinking, a pair of wonderfully acute eyes observing, and a pair of very skilful hands experimenting, or recording, are all that I realise in reading his memorials." The "Cavendish Society" bears his name.

G. Wilson, *The Life of the Hon. H. Cavendish* (1848). [R. B.]

Cavendish, LORD FREDERICK CHARLES (b. 1836, d. 1882), was the second son of the Duke of Devonshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became in 1859 private secretary to Lord Granville, and in 1865 was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, a constituency which he represented up to his death. He was Lord of the Treasury (1873-4), and in 1880 was nominated Financial Secretary of the Treasury. On the resignation of Mr. W. E. Forster, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but a few days afterwards, on May 6th, 1882, was murdered in Phoenix Park, together with Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary (q.v.), by a band of assassins calling themselves "the Invincibles." Lord Frederick was not a frequent speaker, but his invariable courtesy, and the spotless probity of his character, caused him to be held in very high regard.

Cavour, COUNT CAMILLO BENSO DI (b. 1810, d. 1861), the regenerator of Italy, and one of the greatest modern statesmen, was born at Turin. He was the second son of the Marquis Michael Joseph, who was descended from the very ancient and illustrious family of the Bensos, which since 1150 possessed the fief of Santena, near Chieri, in Piedmont. His mother was a Genevese, daughter of the Comte de Sellon. The Bensos were raised to the dignity of marquises in the middle of the last century, and took their title from the little town of Cavour, twenty-five miles distant from Turin. Camillo was so called in

honour of the Prince Camillo Borghesi, husband of Paolina Bonaparte, the beautiful sister of Napoleon I., who in those days was governor of Piedmont, the princess herself presenting the future unifier of Italy at the font. After receiving at home the rudiments of education, he was admitted into the Royal Academy of Turin in 1820, where the officers for the army were brought up at that time, when every member of the Piedmontese aristocracy held himself bound to pass some years in the military service of the state. He was so successful a student in the subjects taught in the academy, and particularly in mathematics, that when only sixteen he was appointed sub-lieutenant in the Engineers. The best part of his military career was passed at Genoa, where the Liberal element was very strong at the time; and when the shock of the French revolution of 1830 encouraged the Italians to express freely their opinions on the state of their country, young Cavour could not refrain from manifesting his ideas of liberty, and having thus incurred the displeasure of the authorities, was ordered to the solitary garrison of the Fort du Bard, in the Valle d'Aosta. He endured this secluded life for six months, but in the following summer sent in his resignation. At that time Austria held her sway either directly or indirectly over the whole of Italy, and the prospects of Italian liberty were darker than ever. Charles Albert, the new King of Sardinia, himself, who had in 1821 led the rising in Piedmont, was, up till the year 1847, only the nominal ruler of his kingdom, compelled by force and threats to obey the instructions sent to him from the Austrian Government. Cavour's noble and ardent soul not being able to tolerate the despotic policy of the clerical and Austrian party, and entirely disapproving the machinations of the Carbonari and *Giovane Italia* (Young Italy), he decided to wait in private life for better times, and acquire that ripe and profound experience which alone would enable him to fight with success for the freedom of his country. During these years of patient expectation we find him promoting the material interest of Italy, principally as regards agriculture; travelling abroad, and above all in England, France, and Switzerland, keenly observing and deeply studying every social, agricultural, and financial subject, and publishing pamphlets and reviews on all these points, showing great talents as a writer. It was always with a continual reference to the good of Italy that he observed and meditated, and under the combined influence of practical experience in the conduct of business, and of philosophical insight into the principles of free government, as exhibited especially in England, he grew into a man capable of elevating Italy to the honourable post which she now occupies. The years of mere aspiration came at length to an end,

and when, in 1846, Pope Pius IX. rose to the Pontifical throne, a new light seemed to shine for Italy, and in a moment all the country was in a blaze. Cavour, deeming that the time for more direct action had come, started in Turin the *Risorgimento*, a paper of moderate and constitutional views. This gave him very considerable influence, and he was the first to suggest to the king the grant of a Constitution to his people, and directly after its publication he took his seat in the New Chamber as one of the representatives of the Capitol. In Parliament he opposed in the firmest way the irregular fervour of the Revolution; but when the people of Milan and Venice rose against Austria, he, with all his ardour, sounded the call to arms. When Charles Albert, abandoned, or rather betrayed, by the Pope and the King of Naples, was defeated by Radetsky at Custoza, Cavour was convinced that no hope of success remained, and advocated peace; nevertheless, in the alarming interval between the defeat and the armistice, he volunteered to serve in the ranks. His main object in the beginning of 1849 was to prevent further bloodshed, and for some time he was one of the most unpopular men in Turin; but, after the sad battle of Novara, he gradually rose to occupy that eminent position which he so worthily acquired. From 1850 to 1852, Cavour, as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was an active member of D'Azeglio's administration; from 1852 to his death, with the exception of a short time, he was the first minister and ruler of his country. He endeavoured to establish a free Church and a free State; and to secure a decent and independent living to the lower class of clergy, he made a more equitable distribution of the Church property. On the question of the immunity of the clergy from the civil jurisdiction, he asserted the principle that both State and Church should be absolutely masters in their respective domain, neither interfering with the rights of the other. He introduced as far as possible the principles of free trade, and established a system of a more judicious and equitable taxation. Manzoni said of him that "he was every inch a statesman, with all a statesman's prudence and even imprudence." It was looked upon as imprudence, and it seemed very much like it, to engage in the Crimean War at a time when Sardinia, though still overburdened, was just beginning to raise her head; but this bold step enabled him to confront Austria in a European congress of Paris, and a Prussian diplomatist, Count de Usedom, declared it a pistol-shot fired at the head of Austria. The battle of Traktir Bridge, Aug., 1855, restored the prestige of the Sardinian army, and Cavour rose higher in the national esteem. Then followed the peace, and he took part at the Congress of Paris, where

his profound knowledge and rare tact secured him a prominent part, and he was considered one of the ablest diplomatists living. He brought the grievances of Italy before the Congress, and notwithstanding the protests of the Austrian representative, Count Buol, he had time to plead the cause of his country. He afterwards followed up the advantage he had gained by a memorandum to the same effect, addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris. His countrymen felt that they had found a wise statesman, capable of commanding at once the confidence of Italy and the respect of all Europe. Napoleon became interested in Italy, and the hostility of Austria towards Piedmont became every day more apparent and more provoking. In the autumn of 1858 the programme of the war of 1859 was arranged between the French Emperor and Cavour at Piombières. Few passages in contemporary history are more familiar than the Italian campaign of 1859. The Austrian invasion of Piedmont, the patriotism of the Italians, the arrival of the French, and the battles which led to the rapid liberation of Lombardy, have been often described. Cavour, entrusted with the ministries of war, marine, home and foreign affairs, and with the presidency of the council, accomplished all his duties perfectly. But his exultation at the news of victory after victory was suddenly converted into the deepest sorrow, when the rumour of the disappointing armistice of Villafranca reached him in Turin. He instantly started for the camp, but all his exertions were fruitless, being already too late. Broken-hearted, on the conclusion of the peace, the terms of which left Italy a confederation under the presidency of the Pope, abandoned Venetia once more to Austrian rule, and rendered even the tenure of Lombardy insecure, he sent in his resignation. He, however, returned to his post in January, 1860, and resumed under different conditions the work which had been so abruptly interrupted at Villafranca. He had now to manage the course of events so as to prevent a collision with France or Austria, and to gain time in order that public opinion of central and southern Italy should declare itself in favour of their union under Victor Emmanuel. Tuscany and Emilia were the first in early spring unanimously to vote their annexation to the new kingdom, but this happy event was saddened by the cession of Nice and Savoy, claimed peremptorily by Napoleon as a compensation and security. Cavour was severely reproached by many, and particularly by Garibaldi and his party, for this cession. But the sacrifice was undoubtedly an absolute necessity. In the meantime Garibaldi, at the head of a thousand heroes, had occupied the island of Sicily, and then followed his triumphal entry into Naples. Cavour ordered that the Piedmontese army should take possession of the Marches and

Umbria, and, crossing the Apennines, join the volunteers of Garibaldi. Victor Emmanuel was then proclaimed King of Italy, and in the following spring the first Italian Parliament met at Turin, and Cavour saw the dream of his youth, a united Italy, accomplished, although much still remained to be done. But the immense work and fatigue of the last year, the disappointment for the unexpected termination of the war at Villafranca, and above all the debates with Garibaldi and his party concerning the necessary cession of Nice and Savoy, so deeply affected his health, that he had several apoplectic fits, and after a few days' illness, during which he always spoke of Italy and her future greatness, he died on the 6th of June, 1861. It is impossible to describe how deeply his loss was felt by every enlightened Italian. Both chambers of the Parliament decreed that his image should be placed in the hall of its assembly, and his speeches were ordered to be collected and printed at the expense of the State. All the great Italian towns and many small ones erected statues and monuments to his memory. The king offered a resting-place for his body in the Royal Chapel of Superga, where the kings and princes of the House of Savoy are entombed; but as Cavour had expressed a desire to be buried in the family vault at Santena, that spot had the preference, and there a simple stone with his name points out to all the world the last abode of the man who, after so many centuries of servitude and foreign subjection, recalled to life and liberty his native country, and whose last words were: "Non temete; l'Italia è fatta!" ("Fear not; Italy is made!")

Ciro D'Arco, *Camillo di Cavour* (Torino, 1861); L'Abate Raffaele Lambruschini, *Elogio del Conte Camillo Benso di Cavour* (Firenze, 1872); Professore Ruggiero Borghi, *Camillo Benso di Cavour* (Torino, 1860); Ed. Dicey, *Cavour: a Memoir* (London, 1861); W. de la Rive, *Le Comte de Cavour, Recit. et Souvenir* (Paris, 1862); *Œuvres du Comte de Cavour* (Paris, 1872); *Opere politico-economiche del Conte di Cavour* (Cuneo, 1855).

[A. O.]

***Cayley, ARTHUR** (b. 1821), pure mathematician, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated as senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1842. In 1863 he was appointed first Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics in Cambridge. He is also member of several scientific societies, such as the Royal, the Astronomical, and the Mathematical, and is correspondent to the astronomical section of the French Institute. Among his published works is an *Elementary Treatise on Elliptical Functions*. In 1883 he was president of the British Association, in its meeting at Southport, and delivered an address on the possibilities and present limitations of mathematics that attracted much attention.

Celeste, MARIE, or MADAME CELESTE-ELLIOT (b. 1815, d. 1882), was a celebrated

actress and ballet dancer, born in Paris. At the age of fourteen she accepted a professional engagement in the United States, and there married a Mr. Elliot, who died shortly afterwards. She first appeared in England at Liverpool, as Fenella, in *Masaniello*, and subsequently danced with great success in the London theatres. On her return to America the people received her with wild enthusiasm, yoking themselves to her carriage, and proclaiming her a citizen of the Union. In 1837 she came back to England, and accepted an engagement at Drury Lane. She played Miami in *Green Bushes*, and was for many years one of the Adelphi company, and took farewell of the stage in 1870.

***Cesnola, COUNT LUIGI PALMA DI** (b. 1832), the explorer of Cyprus, was born at Turin, and having served in the Crimean War, went to New York in 1860, and took part in the Civil War. Appointed consul at Larnaca, in Cyprus, in 1865, he began the series of excavations that he continued for about ten years with the most enviable success. At Larnaca, Dali, the ancient site of Idalium, and at Golgoi, he opened several thousand tombs, and discovered hundreds of statuettes, vases, and coins. In 1872, the ship containing the coins was burnt on its way to London, and the rest of the collection—having been refused by the British Museum on account of its price—was bought for the Museum of Art, in New York. His later discoveries were even more successful, including the celebrated "Curium Treasures," also in the above-mentioned museum, of which he was appointed director in 1879. In the previous year he published an account of his labours, *Cyprus: its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples*.

Cetewayo. [ZULULAND.]

***Chabaud-Latour, FRANÇOIS ERNEST HENRI, BARON DE** (b. 1804), French military engineer and politician, was born at Nîmes, and entered the army at an early age. During the siege of Paris he held the post of commander of the Engineers. He was elected a member of the National Assembly in 1871, and took his place on the Right, with which party he always voted. He was one of the judges of Marshal Bazaine, and in 1874 entered the Cabinet as Minister of the Interior.

***Chailla, PAUL BELLONI DU** (b. 1835), a Franco-American traveller, a native of Paris, early went to live in the French settlement at the Gaboon, on the west coast of Africa, where his father was a merchant. In 1852 he went to the United States—of which he afterwards became a naturalised citizen, under the name of "Chaylion"—and published a series of articles on the Gaboon country, which elicited much interest. In Oct., 1855, he left New York for the west coast of Africa, where he remained nearly four years, travelling

on foot and in canoes, unaccompanied by any white man, upwards of 8,000 miles. During this time he shot and preserved the skins of over 2,000 birds, and more than 1,000 quadrupeds. The greatest novelties in the collections he made were several gorillas, never before hunted, and rarely, if ever, before seen by any European. The results of his expedition were given to the world in his *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa* (1861), a work which provoked considerable controversy, though time has vindicated the general correctness of his statements, if not of the dates, which the literary assistants whom he employed had hopelessly confused. In the autumn of 1863, Du Chailu left England on a second expedition, reaching the mouth of the Ogobai, Western Africa, on Oct. 10th. Here he lost his scientific apparatus by the swamping of a canoe, and was obliged to send to England for a fresh supply, occupying himself meanwhile in hunting excursions, during which he again had an opportunity of studying the gorilla. He subsequently traversed large portions of previously unknown country, but was, in Sept., 1865, obliged to return to the coast, in consequence of a conflict with the natives, during which he had to abandon everything but his journals. He published an account of this expedition under the title *A Journey to Ashango Land* (1867), a work of superior value (though of less sensational interest) to the former one. After spending some years in the United States, where he appeared as a lecturer, he made, in 1872-3, a tour in northern Europe, which resulted in the publication of *The Land of the Midnight Sun* (1881), which has enjoyed a considerable success. He has also written a number of minor works, based on his travels, and intended for young people, some more or less scientific papers, and various notes to the papers descriptive of his collections.

* **Challemel-Lacour**, PAUL AMAND (b. 1827), French politician, after a distinguished career in the Ecole Normale, Paris, was appointed, in 1851, professor at the lycée of Limoges. Expelled from France for his Republican opinions after the *Coup d'Etat* of 1851, he withdrew to Switzerland, and lectured on French literature at Zurich. After the amnesty he returned, and contributed freely to periodical literature, and in 1868, in conjunction with Gambetta and M. Brisson, founded the important *Revue Politique*. As its manager, he was prosecuted by the French Government and fined. On the downfall of Napoleon III. he was nominated prefect of the Rhone, and had to deal with the turbulence of Lyons. In that capacity he was not altogether successful. The Commune gained head, and, before it was finally suppressed, disgraced itself by the murder of Commander Arnaud, a Napoleonist partisan. M. Chal-

lemel-Lacour resigned in January, 1872, and was promptly elected to the National Assembly for the Bouches-du-Rhône, and took his seat on the extreme Left. In 1871 he aided Gambetta in establishing the important newspaper the *République Française*, and became its editor-in-chief. His proceedings as prefect of the Rhone were vehemently attacked in the Chamber, but he defended himself with much ability, and established a reputation as one of the greatest of the Radical orators, particularly by his attack on the Duc de Broglie's attempt to pack the magistracy. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Senate, and in 1880 was sent to Berne as ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, whence in June he was transferred to London. Some accusations brought against him by Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., in connection with his administration of Lyons, were provocative of a violent scene in the House of Commons. Recalled in 1882, at his own request, M. Challemel-Lacour became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in M. Ferry's Cabinet (February, 1883), but resigned in December on the plea of ill-health, having been previously identified in the unfortunate advance of the French arms in Tonquin. M. Challemel-Lacour has edited the works of Madame d'Épinay, and is the author of some philosophical works of minor importance.

Chalmers, THOMAS (b. 1780, d. 1847), Scottish divine, was educated at the University of St. Andrews, and in January, 1799, was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of St. Andrews. In May, 1803, he was ordained as minister of Kilmany, and taught mathematics at St. Andrews, first as assistant lecturer, then in opposition to the authorities. Domestic sorrows and the preparation of an article on Christianity for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* turned his thoughts to religion, and when in 1815 he was admitted as minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, he at once became enormously popular, and a volume of his sermons commanded the unprecedented sale of 20,000 copies in a twelve-month. At the same time he zealously supported the movement for the erection of additional churches, and he was admitted to St. John's, which he had persuaded the town council to build in 1819. Some treatises on *The Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns* were the result of his parochial experiences, notably in the direction of the reduction and organisation of the poor law expenditure. In 1823 he accepted the Chair of moral philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, whence in 1828 he was transferred to that of theology at Edinburgh, where he succeeded in inspiring many of his pupils with his own Calvinistic fervour. Meanwhile, his industrious pen was engaged in producing such works as a clever treatise in defence of

literary and ecclesiastical endowments, and a *Political Economy*, in one or two points a distinct advance on previous speculation. The greater part of the thirty and odd volumes of his writings originated during this period. The second period of Chalmers's career began in 1834, when through the influence of the Evangelical party in the General Assembly, deprived by death of its leader, Andrew Thomson, he was placed at the head of a committee for the promotion of church extension. Through his exertions over two hundred churches were founded in about seven years by public subscriptions. Meanwhile affairs were ripening for the great secession and foundation of the Free Church, the leadership in which movement is by far Dr. Chalmers's greatest achievement. The Veto Act of 1834, by which the General Assembly asserted the right of the majority of a congregation to settle their minister, brought matters to a crisis, and the Auchterarder case, in which that freedom was traversed by the Court of Session, a decision confirmed by the House of Lords, made schism inevitable. After numerous collisions between the General Assembly and the Court of Session had brought matters to a dead-lock, and Sir Robert Peel, with the full approval of the House of Commons, had refused to interfere, Chalmers and his friends resolved that the time for action had come. In May, 1843, 470 clergymen withdrew from the General Assembly, and formed the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Chalmers was their first moderator, and by his great powers of organisation maintained them during the first few years when their fortunes seemed overcast. This great leader of men, so singularly free from theological rancour, so distinctly combining enthusiasm and caution, died as principal of the Free Church College. Of his publications the following also may be mentioned here:—*The Application of Christianity to the Commercial and Ordinary Affairs of Life* (1820); *The Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation* (1824); *Lectures on the Establishment and Extension of Local Churches* (1838); *The Efficacy of Prayer consistent with the Uniformity of Nature* (1849); and *Hore Biblicæ Quotidianæ* (1853).

W. Hanna, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Chalmers*. [L. C. S.]

Cham was the pseudonym of **AMÉDÉE DE NOË** (b. 1819, d. 1879), caricaturist and humourist, who was the son of the Comte de Noë by an English mother, and was born in Paris. He studied art under Delaroche, and soon became conspicuous in the Parisian illustrated press for the brilliancy of his caricatures and his power of seizing the humorous side of current social and political events. About 1843 he began his connection with *Charivari*, and for more than thirty years continued to delight the Parisian public. He

may be described as a French John Leech. He ridiculed every phase of modern life—politics, the stage, the Salon, the exhibitions, peasants, princes, nursemaids, and generals; but his ridicule was always kindly, and he revealed to the Parisians a world of humour lying outside the range of the common sexual relations. Probably his best political satire was *L'Assemblée Nationale de 1848*, published in that year. The following are the names of other celebrated skits:—*Revue comique du Salon* (1851–3); *P. J. Prudhon en Voyage*; *Baigneurs et Buveurs d'Eau*; *Souvenirs de Garçon*; and *L'Exposition de Londres*. Since his death some excellent collections of his contributions to comic journals have been published, such as *Douze Années Comiques* (1880); and *Les Folies Parisiennes* (1883).

* **Chamberlain**, SIR NAVILLE BOWLES, K.C.B., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (b. 1820), British general, entered the Bengal army in 1837, and early distinguished himself in the first Afghan War and in Scinde. In 1848 he commanded a regiment of the Punjab irregular force, and in 1855 became military secretary to the Chief Commissioner, then Sir John Lawrence. Having served with the highest distinction throughout the mutiny, especially at Delhi, he was created C.B. in 1857, and aide-de-camp to the Queen. He rose by successive stages to be commander-in-chief of the army of Madras (1875–81), was created general in 1877, and in the following year was despatched on the celebrated mission to Shere Ali that was the occasion of the Afghan War, his agent, Major Cavagnari, having been refused a passage at the fort Ali Masjid, in the Khyber Pass. He was then general of Her Majesty's Indian Local Forces, and retired in 1886.

* **Chamberlain**, THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH, M.P. (b. 1836), is the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a manufacturer of wood-screws. He was educated at University College School, London, and entered his father's business, from which, however, he retired in 1874. Mr. Chamberlain acquired local celebrity as a fluent exponent of Radical views tinged with Republicanism, and became chairman of the Birmingham Education League, a member of the Town Council in 1868, and in 1870 a member of the Birmingham School Board, of which he became chairman in 1873. During the last and the two following years he was mayor of Birmingham, and displayed great energy in putting into force the Artisans' Dwellings Act. His first attempt to gain a seat in Parliament was in 1874, when he was defeated by Mr. Roebuck, for Sheffield, in spite of his cry, "Free land, free schools, and free labour." In an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, "The Next Page in the Liberal Programme," he endeavoured to induce the leaders of the party to adopt his "Radical platform." In June, 1876, he was

returned for Birmingham without opposition, on the resignation of Mr. George Dixon, and at first confined himself to topics like the Education Act and the liquor traffic. In 1877, however, he made a striking speech on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Eastern Question. At the general election of 1880, thanks to the perfection of the "caucus system," Mr. Chamberlain and his Liberal colleagues, Mr. Muntz and Mr. John Bright, gained a crushing victory over their Conservative opponents for Birmingham. In consequence he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, Sir Charles Dilke having waived his claims in favour of his friend. Mr. Chamberlain, during the career of Mr. Gladstone's ministry, was successful in steering some complicated measures through the House of Commons, including the Bankruptcy Bill (1883), the Married Women's Property Bill (1882), and the Patent Law Amendment Bill (1883); but his efforts to amend the Merchants' Shipping Acts failed in the face of pressure of public business and determined opposition. Outside Parliament Mr. Chamberlain kept up his reputation as a hard hitter, both in print and on the platform; notably in his controversy with Lord Salisbury on the question of Housing of the Poor, waged chiefly in the pages of the *Reviews*. Above all things a popular orator, he has never failed to attract marked attention by his speeches. During the franchise agitation he helped to make conciliation possible by a speech at Hanley (Oct. 7th, 1884). In the course of the autumn session Lord R. Churchill attempted to convict him of complicity in some riots at Aston Villa, at which the Conservative speakers had been mobbed; but the House decided in Mr. Chamberlain's favour by 214 votes to 178. Mr. Chamberlain's political programme was developed during the year 1883 and onwards with startling rapidity. One of his most noteworthy speeches was that made at the Bright celebration of June 13th, 1883, in which he declared himself in favour of manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and paid members. During 1886 he frequently advocated schemes akin to State socialism, his views having rapidly advanced since the autumn of 1883, when he borrowed the phrase "unearned increment" from Mr. Henry George. Starting from the old doctrine of "natural rights," Mr. Chamberlain urged "restitution" of land, and that the rich should be "ransomed" before they were allowed to enter the congregation. The ransom was apparently to be extracted in the form of a progressive income-tax. The practical measures founded upon this system were discussed in detail in his speech at Warrington, Sept. 8th, 1885, and in a work published by the Liberal Federation, entitled *The Radical Programme*, to which he contributed a preface. During the last hours of

the Liberal Government he and Sir Charles Dilke were understood to be at variance with their colleagues, on the question of renewing the Irish Crimes Act. At the general election of 1885 Mr. Chamberlain was returned free of expense by a large majority for the West district of Birmingham. During the contest he displayed distinct antagonism towards the Moderate Liberals—"the Rip Van Winkles of politics," and announced that he would not take office in a ministry that was not pledged to the re-arrangement of taxation, free schools, and the compulsory purchase of land by local authorities. On Feb. 1st, 1886, he became President of the Local Government Board, but resigned on March 26th because he disagreed with Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule.

* **Chambers, GEORGE FREDERICK** (b. 1841), an English astronomer and author, after being educated at the "Old School" of Eastbourne, at All Souls, and St. Marylebone Grammar School, and at King's College, London, was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1866; and in 1872 appointed an assistant inspector of the Local Government Board. Mr. Chambers's best known work is his *Handbook of Astronomy*, first published in 1881, but which has subsequently gone through several editions, and his *Cycle of Celestial Objects* (1881). But his more professional writings comprise a *Digest of the Law of Public Health* (1872), a *Handbook of Public Meetings* (1878), and a number of other volumes on general literature, law, church music, and political questions, on which he is well known as a public speaker. He has also compiled a *Practical and Conversational Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages* (1883). *The Tourist's Pocket-Book* (1884), most of which have gone through several, and some through sixteen, editions. He practises at the common law and parliamentary bar, and besides being a warm adherent of the Conservative side of politics, is an active fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Chambers, WILLIAM (b. 1800, d. 1883), and **ROBERT**, (b. 1802, d. 1871), well-known Scotch publishers, were born in Peebles, and were children of middle-class parents. Subsequently the family removed to Edinburgh, where the two boys made various small ventures. William was apprenticed to a bookseller, and Robert started a bookstall on his own account in Leith Walk. Gradually the two brothers improved their circumstances, William developing editorial capacities, while Robert wrote freely—for instance, *Traditions of Edinburgh* (1823-4). In 1832 William published the first number of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, which soon became deservedly popular, chiefly through the contributions of Robert, who speedily became its co-editor. After this their career as a publishing firm was one of great prosperity, and among their numerous works for the popularisation of

knowledge may be mentioned the *Penny Magazine*, the *Cyclopedia of English Literature*, *Information for the People*, their *Encyclopædia*, and *Papers for the People*. Robert Chambers was a writer of some quality, as his *Life of Burns* and *Book of Days* prove. Whether or no he was the author of the celebrated *Vestiges of the Creation* will probably never be decided. In 1865 William Chambers was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and a few days before his death he was offered, and accepted, the honour of knighthood. Both were simple-minded men, and as popular pioneers of education must take a high place, particularly from their grasp of the idea that trash is not an essential in cheap literature.

Memoir of Robert Chambers: with autobiographic Reminiscences of William Chambers.

Chambord, HENRI CHARLES DIEUDONNÉ, COMTE DE (b. 1820, d. Aug., 1883), "the child of the miracle," was the posthumous son of the unfortunate Duc de Berry, and grandson of the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. The representative of the elder line of the Bourbons, the child, known as the Duc de Bordeaux, was educated—or rather left to grow up uneducated—under his grandfather's care, and it was in his favour that Charles X. abdicated when the July revolution had evidently become too serious to be trifled with. He fled with his grandfather to England, and his education, after his mother had fallen into disgrace through her escapades, was confided to the Duchesse d'Angoulême, "the only man among the Bourbons," as Napoleon called her. After the death of his grandfather in 1836, he continued to reside at Goritz, and there his tutor, the Duc de Damas, apparently as a political speculation, impressed upon him those ideas of rigid clericalism, and of the divine right of kings, which so effectually stopped his pupil's advent to the throne of France. The Revolution of 48, which drove the Orleanist branch from France, found "Henry V." in London, busily intriguing for the throne; but he could only intrigue, and from simple want of nerve, and simple want of straightforwardness, he refused to strike by publishing the charter of liberties, which he had so frequently promised. A far cleverer man was in the field; and in a very short space of time Prince Napoleon had caused himself to be elected President of the Republic, and, after the necessary massacre, proclaimed himself Emperor of the French. The Comte de Chambord retired to Frohsdorf, where he spent his time in devotion, shooting, and in issuing manifestoes about the "flag of Joan of Arc and of Henri IV." Once more the result of the Franco-German War placed the crown of France within grasping distance if the Legitimist claimant had only been gifted with some slight degree of courage. But he deliberately threw away his opportunity by the old game of promises and retractions;

pledges of a charter alternating with declarations against the tricolour. One more chance was given him. This was in 1873, when Thiers had been overthrown, and MacMahon had taken his place; it was understood among the sanguine royalists that the Comte de Chambord would accept the crown and proclaim the Comte de Paris his heir. But the interview between the heads of the royal houses at Frohsdorf in August was absolutely without result. A few weeks afterwards "Henry V." came *incognito* to Versailles, and it seemed as if he really was going to act with decision at last. Everything, said his friends, was ready; he had only to proclaim himself. He deemed it more prudent, however, to retire to Frohsdorf. As a last resource, M.M. Chesnelong and Lucien Brun waited upon him at Salzburg, and offered him the crown in the name of the Parliamentary majority. Once again he promised a charter; once again he followed up his promise by announcing that he would never be "the king of the Revolution," or "renounce the white flag of Ivry." The rest of his life was spent in placid resignation; and it is to be regretted, for his good reputation, that he did not down to the last abandon pretensions to which in all probability he throughout was signally indifferent, with the indifference of stupidity. His claims descended to the Comte de Paris.

The Times Obituary, Aug. 25th, 1883.

[L. C. S.]

Chamisso, ADELBERT VON (b. 1781, d. 1838), the German poet and botanist, was of French descent, his original name being Louis Charles Adelbert Chamisso de Boncourt, and his ancestral home being the Château Boncourt, in Champagne. After the destruction of the castle in 1790, the family took refuge in Germany, and Adelbert entered the Prussian army in 1798. But being more devoted to literature than the art of war, and becoming acquainted with Varnhagen von Ense, Fonqué, Werner, and other leaders of the young Romantic school, he founded the celebrated *Musen-Almanach* in 1803, and finally quitted the army in 1807, after the surrender of Hamelin, where he was taken prisoner. In 1810 he visited Paris, and was introduced by August Schlegel to Madame de Staël, at whose court of culture in Chaumont he first turned his attention seriously to botany. Returning to Berlin in 1812, he began the study of science in earnest, and in 1813 also wrote *Peter Schlemihl*, the story of the man who sold his shadow for a Fortunatus' purse. In spite of its many faults, besides being incomplete, it soon became known throughout Germany, and was translated into most European languages, one of the first English translations being illustrated with excellent designs by Cruikshank. In the midst of the troubles of the time, Chamisso stood perplexed between love for the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. He therefore

embraced the more eagerly an appointment as naturalist, to attend a Russian exploring expedition to the South Seas in 1815. After his return in 1818, he wrote a description of the voyage, and was appointed custodian of the Botanical Gardens in Berlin. He published two works on botany, and a treatise on the Hawai language; but it is by his lyrical poems and ballads that he will be remembered. Some of these were published in the *Musen-Almanach*, but Chamisso had little confidence in his power as a poet, and no collection of his poems appeared till after his death. Nevertheless, in spite of the hindrance of mixed nationality, and a rather wearisome domesticity, acquired from his long contact with German life, many of his poems attain to high excellence, and a few have the genuine lyric tone; of these are some of the series, *Frauen Liebe und Leben*, well known through Schumann's setting. The ballad of the old washerwoman and her shroud (*Die alte Waschfrau*) reminds us of Beranger, whilst the satire of the "Song of Woman's Troth" (*Ein Lied von der Weiber treue*), and the "Watchman's Song" (*Nachtwächterlied*) is almost worthy of Heine.

Chamisso's Leben und Briefe, edited by Hitzig. [H. W. N.]

* **Champfleury**, JULES FLEURY (b. 1821), a French novelist and dramatist, wrote *Les Bourgeois de Molinchart* (1854), a satire on provincial life, a work which gained for him a high place among the realistic school of writers. One of his first productions, *Chien - Caillou* (1860), was pronounced a *chef-d'œuvre* by Victor Hugo. M. Champfleury is a very prolific writer of fiction, and of his other works we may mention *Les Souffrances du Professeur Deltheil* (1854), *L'Avocat Trouble Ménage* (1870), and *Fanny Minoret* (1882).

Champollion, JEAN FRANÇOIS (b. 1791, d. 1832), a French *savant* and Orientalist, is noted for his discovery of the clue to the interpretation of the hieroglyphic writing of the ancient Egyptians. Born at Figeac, and educated in Paris, at the age of eighteen he was appointed assistant professor in the Academy of Grenoble. He studied the language and history of ancient Egypt with diligence and enthusiasm, and published in 1814 a *Geographical Description of Egypt under the Pharaohs*. In 1822 he announced to the Academy of Inscriptions his discovery of the key to the hieroglyphics, owing to his observations on the Rosetta Stone, which led him to infer that each symbol represents the initial sound of the Coptic word for the object denoted by the hieroglyphic. His discovery was warmly appreciated, though there arose a discussion whether Dr. Young had not anticipated him. Champollion was sent to Egypt in 1828, at the expense of the Government, to explore the monuments of that country in company with Rosellini.

The result of his research was published after his death under the title of *Monuments of Egypt and Nubia, considered in Relation to History, Religion, etc.* (1835-45). Among his most important works are an *Egyptian Grammar*, and a *Hieroglyphic Dictionary*.

Silvestre de Sacy, *Notice sur Champollion lue à la Séance publique de l'Institut*.

Changarnier, NICHOLAS THÉODULE (b. 1793, d. 1877), French soldier, first acquired a high military reputation in Africa, where he particularly distinguished himself in the Arab campaign of 1836. In 1843 he became general of division, and in 1847, on the resignation of the Duc d'Aumale, became Governor-General of Algeria. Having been elected to the National Assembly, he returned to Paris, and shortly after the insurrection of June, he was invested by Cavaignac with the command of the National Guards. In that capacity he crushed the Parisian outbreaks of January 29th and June 13th, 1849, but failed utterly to see that he was being made a mere cat-paw by the President, Louis Napoleon, who on December 2nd suddenly arrested him, and banished him from France. After the amnesty he lived quietly on his estates until 1870, when patriotic motives induced him to offer his sword to the emperor. It was accepted; he ably seconded the traitor Bazaine in the defence of Metz, and three days before the capitulation endeavoured to exact more favourable terms from Prince Frederick Charles. Released by the Germans in 1871, he gave his support to M. Thiers, whom he aided in schemes for the reorganisation of the army.

Channing, WILLIAM ELLERY (b. 1780, d. 1842), the American preacher, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, and brought up by his mother in all the strictness of orthodox Puritanism, then prevalent in New England. Having entered Harvard College in 1794, he graduated in 1798, began preaching in 1802, and in the following year was appointed to the Federal Street Congregational Church in Boston, where he remained till his death. The rest of his laborious life was marked by few external changes. He married in 1814, and in 1822 travelled in Europe for about a year, acquiring the friendship of Wordsworth, whom he had long profoundly admired, and of Coleridge, who, in a letter to Washington Allston (1823), described him in the well-known sentence as having the love of wisdom and the wisdom of love. In later life he turned his attention rather to the great social and political questions of the time than to the ecclesiastical work of his ministry. An uncompromising abolitionist, when the name implied not only unpopularity, but danger, he published a book on slavery in 1835, and in 1837 publicly protested against the annexation of Texas by the slave-owning States, preferring even a severance of the

Union. He was continually engaged on advanced and daring schemes for the relief and improvement of the poor. Early in life he had said: "The poor need moral remedies. Let the poor be my end." And in 1835 he writes, "The cry is 'Property is insecure, law a rope of sand, and the mob sovereign.' Appearances of approaching convulsions of property shake the nerves of men who are willing that our moral evils should be perpetuated to the end of time, provided their treasures be untouched. I have no fear of revolutions." Channing's theological position is hard to define on account of its extreme breadth. Though generally known as a Unitarian, and himself admiring that system, "as raising us above the despotism of the Church," he wrote in 1841 that he had little or no interest in Unitarians as a sect, being unable himself to endure any sectarian bonds. With "orthodox" Unitarianism, as he called it, he was even at direct variance, maintaining that it had suffered from union with a heart-withering philosophy. Perhaps he may best be described as one of the few noble eclectics. His importance is as a bridge from the cold rationalism of early deistic Unitarianism to the glow and genial enthusiasm of Emerson. As a preacher he is said to have had few equals, and several of his published addresses have been very widely read. The best known are:—*The Importance and Means of a National Literature* (1835); *Self Culture* (1838); *Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton* (1839); and *Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1840).

Life of W. E. Channing (1848), by his Nephew, William Henry Channing. [H. W. N.]

Chantrey, SIR FRANCIS LEGATT (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1841), the sculptor, was born at Norton, near Sheffield, being the son of a carpenter. In youth he served as apprentice for many years to a carver and gilder, but in 1802 set up as a portrait painter on his own account, and soon attained a high local reputation. Thus encouraged, he entered the Royal Academy Schools in London two or three years later, and turned his attention principally to sculpture, in which he was not for many years so successful as in portraiture. In 1810, however, he won the open competition for an equestrian statue of George III., and after this his advancement was assured and extraordinarily rapid. His genius had been publicly recognised by Nollekens before this, and henceforward he was kept in constant employment by royalty, the aristocracy, and all the most distinguished men of the day. In 1816, the year in which he exhibited his famous group of the *Two Children Sleeping*, now in Lichfield Cathedral, he became A.R.A., and R.A. in 1818. Having refused a baronetcy, he was knighted in 1835. He seldom used the chisel himself on his works, but entrusted the

execution of his designs to experienced workmen. As a sculptor of portraits and busts, whether in bronze or marble, he certainly stands in the very first rank of modern artists. His large fortune was entrusted to the nation as the "Chantrey Bequest," for the encouragement of English art—especially in sculpture. Of his most deservedly celebrated works we may mention the following: the statue of Lady Louisa Russell in girlhood, now at Woburn (1818); the universally known bust of Scott, perhaps his masterpiece of portraiture (1820); the statue of Sir J. Banks, now in the British Museum (1827); the statues of Dr. Anderson and Bishop Heber, both in Madras; the statues of Francis Horner in Westminster Abbey, and of George Canning, now at Liverpool; a bust of the Queen (1840); and the bronze statues of William Pitt, now in Hanover Square; of George IV., in Trafalgar Square, and of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange, left unfinished at his death.

George Jones, R.A., *Recollections of Chantrey* (1849); John Hollaud, *Memorials of Chantrey* (1851).

Chanzy, ANTOINE EUGÈNE (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1883), French soldier, obtained his commission in 1841, after having served in the ranks. In Algeria, and subsequently at Magenta and Solferino, he served with credit, but owing to his exposure of some military jobbery was disliked by the authorities; and when the Franco-German War broke out he was refused a brigade. Appointed general of division by the Government of the National Defence, he offered a stubborn resistance to the advancing Germans, and even won some partial successes with his raw recruits. But his main object, the relief of Paris by means of an army advancing from the south-west, never came near realisation. On Jan. 11th, 1871, began his retreat from Le Mans, during which he fought a six days' battle with Prince Frederick Charles, displaying much dogged tenacity. He had gathered his shattered forces together behind the Mayenne for a last stand, when the news of the armistice arrived. Having narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Communists, Chanzy took his seat in the National Assembly, and, in 1872, became distinctly a popular hero through his frank declaration in favour of the Republic. It was thought that he, now the recognised leader of the Left Centre, would be the successor of Thiers in the Presidency. But he suddenly threw up politics, probably because he thought that his friend Gambetta was going too far, and accepted the governor-generalship of Algeria. Elected a life-senator in 1875, he absented himself during the great constitutional crisis of 1877, whereby he much offended all true Republicans, though he declined the overtures of the Monarchists. Upon the resignation of Marshal MacMahon in 1879, he was put forward,

without his consent, as candidate for the Presidency, and received no less than 99 out of 300 votes. Soon afterwards Chanzy was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, but he withdrew from diplomacy within two years, and was placed in command of the Army Corps at Châlons. There he died suddenly in the midst of his duties, having just missed being rather a great man. [L. C. S.]

* **Chaplin**, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY, M.P. (b. 1843), a Lincolnshire land-owner, was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was first returned for Mid-Lincolnshire in 1868, and has identified himself with agricultural questions, of which he has a thorough knowledge. Mr. Chaplin sat on the Richmond Land Commission for an inquiry into the depression of agriculture. In 1885 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and at the general election was returned for the Sleaford division of Lincolnshire. He is a large owner and breeder of race-horses.

* **Chard**, MAJOR JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT, V.C. (b. 1847), an English officer, entered the Royal Engineers in 1868, and took part in the Zulu War of 1878-9. Major Chard's name will long be remembered for his brave defence of Rorke's Drift, when, after the disaster at Isandhlwana, he, together with Lieutenant Bromhead and a band of eighty men of the 24th Regiment, and a barricade of bags and biscuit tins, withstood a force of 4,000 Zulus. The fight began soon after dark, and lasted through the greater part of the night. At dawn the Zulus withdrew, as Lord Chelmsford's troops were seen approaching to the help of their countrymen. Three hundred and fifty-one Zulus lay dead around the entrenchment, and the number killed after that attack was estimated at 1,000. Grey Town and Helpmakaar were undoubtedly saved by Lieutenant Chard and his brave followers. On his return to England he received the Victoria Cross, and was advanced to the rank of major.

Charles I. OF ROUMANIA. [ROUMANIA.]

Charles X., KING OF FRANCE (b. 1757, d. 1836), the fourth son of the Dauphin (son of Louis XV., and therefore brother of Louis XVI.), was known from his birth as the Count d'Artois. An indifferent education, followed by an unfortunate marriage to Maria Theresa of Savoy, caused his tenor of life to be at first deplorable, but he gradually reformed. During the first years of the Revolution he was a stubborn opponent to concession, and became so unpopular, that, by the advice of his brother, Louis XVI., he left France with his sons, the Dukes of Berry and Angoulême, shortly after the fall of the Bastille. He now became the centre of that clique of *émigrés* which lured the unfortunate king to his ruin, and which no amount of European coalitions could force upon

Republican France. On the death of Louis XVI. the Count d'Artois received the title of Monsieur. In 1795 his memory was tarnished by his failure to support the Vendean chief Charette in the disastrous Quiberon expedition; indeed, he never so much as landed on French soil. "Your brother's cowardice," wrote the heroic Royalist to Louis XVIII., "has ruined all." Until the Restoration he lived chiefly in England. On his entry with the Allies into Paris the Count d'Artois managed to stumble into the celebrated *mot*, "Nothing is changed in France; there is only one Frenchman the more," and at first he was not unpopular. He soon identified himself, however, with the party of clericalism and reaction, especially after the assassination of his eldest son, the Duke de Berry, by an Orleanist partisan (1820), and during the last years of Louis XVIII. his ideas were completely in the ascendant. On Sept. 16th, 1824, he succeeded to the throne, being sixty-six years of age, and began by some well-timed acts of conciliation, particularly to the Orleanist family. His brother's minister, De Villèle, an able financier, was retained. But by this time he had passed through all the usual stages between licentiousness and religious bigotry, and he fell completely under the influence of a knot of priests, who succeeded, in 1825, in passing a terribly severe law against sacrilege. Two years later he disbanded the National Guard, which had shown sympathy in his presence with the Orleanist cause. A momentary popularity was gained for the king by the participation of the French navy in the victory of Navarino, which won freedom for Greece; but the general elections resulted in the considerable increase of the Opposition, and Charles was compelled, in consequence (Jan. 1828), to dismiss De Villèle and form a moderate Cabinet, with De Martignac at its head. It was too late; the ministry, deprived of the king's confidence, could only stave off defeat for the time by weak concessions, and finally crumbled to pieces. On Aug. 8th, 1829, it was replaced by a fighting ministry, at the head of which was the Prince de Polignac. As soon as the Chambers met, in March, 1830, a hostile resolution was voted, and Polignac's appeal to the country only resulted in an increase of the strength of the Opposition. The king thereupon decided upon a *coup d'état*. On July 25th, the five ordinances of St. Cloud were issued:—(1) Suspending the liberty of the press; (2) dissolving the new Chamber; (3) suspending freedom of election; (4) summoning a new Chamber; (5) packing the Council of State with Ultra-Royalists. Two days later it was announced that Marshal Marmont, against his personal inclinations, had undertaken the defence of the capital. The July revolution promptly began. The barricades were forced, the Hôtel de Ville was taken by the populace,

and re-taken, but on the 29th several regiments deserted to the side of the insurgents, and Marmont refused to go on slaying. Charles attempted to arrest his fate by a complete surrender, but it was in vain. Old Lafayette was named chief of the National Guard, and by a proclamation inspired by Thiers, Louis Philippe Duke of Orleans was asked to accept the Crown, and at once assumed the title of Lieutenant-General of the realm. Charles X., on Aug. 2nd, abdicated in favour of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, better known as the Count of Chambord (q.v.), and withdrew to England. For some time he lived at Holyrood, spending his time in religious observances, and in faded ceremony; but in 1836 he travelled to Goritz, and there was brought to a close a life of foolish kicking against the pricks, for which, if for any career, the excuses of heredity and environment may justifiably be advanced.

Lamartine, *Histoire de la Restauration*, in which what can be said for Charles is set down. Vanhelle, *Histoire de Deux Restaurations*; Montbel, *Dernière Époque de Charles X.* And various memoirs, e.g. those of Adolphe Sala, A. Massas, and Th. Anne. The final history of the time has, however, yet to be written. [L. C. S.]

Charles Albert, and Charles Felix, OF SARDINIA. [SARDINIA.]

***Charles, ELIZABETH RUNDLE** (b. circa 1826), authoress, the daughter of John Rundle, formerly M.P. for Tavistock, married Mr. Andrew Charles in 1861, having previously published *The Draytons and Davanants* (1841). Her reputation as an authoress of religious and reflective fiction was made by the *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family* (1863), a story of the German Reformation, presenting a careful picture of citizen life in the time of Luther and Melancthon. In 1864 this was followed by the *Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan*, which enjoyed almost as wide a popularity. Mrs. Charles has since written *Winifred Bertram* (1866), *The Martyrs of Spain* (1870), *Against the Stream* (1873), *The Bertram Family* (1876), *Joan the Maid* (1879), *Lapsed, but not Lost* (1881), and other works of a similar character, and of a general Evangelical tone.

Charles F. A. C., DUKE OF BRUNSWICK. [BRUNSWICK.]

Charles LOUIS DE LORRAINE, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA (b. 1771, d. 1847), a German general, the son of Leopold II., joined the army under Prince Coburg on the outbreak of hostilities between France and Austria and Prussia, and behaved with great gallantry in a cavalry charge at Landrecy. He was also present at Neerwinden, and was appointed Governor of the Pays Bas and field-marshal for his services. In 1796 he commanded the armies along the Rhine, being opposed by Jourdan and Moreau. In the passage of the Rhine which ensued he defeated Jourdan at Teining, Amberg, and Würzburg, so that

Moreau, who had penetrated into Bavaria, was obliged to fall back, and the Archduke besieged and took the *tête-du-pont* at Kehl. He was then transferred to Italy, where he was engaged at Tarvis and Glogau, remaining in that country till the Treaty of Campo Formio was signed, in 1797. In 1799 he was again engaged with Jourdan in Suabia, when he defeated him at Stockach, and drove Massena from Zurich. Afterwards he directed the operations on the Lower Rhine, to support the Duke of York, taking Philipsburg and Mannheim. At the renewal of hostilities in 1805 he commanded the Army of Italy on the Adige, and was severely engaged with Massena at Caldiero, after which he retreated into Hungary. In 1809 he again commanded the Austrian army, and checked the French at Aspern and Essling, but was unable to prevent Napoleon from crossing the Danube and defeating him at Wagram, where he was wounded. He was in his early days skilful as a tactician, and showed a genius for strategy; but in this last campaign he evinced a slowness and procrastination which was fatal to success. None the less both Wellington and Napoleon united in classing him among the great generals of the age. In the lately published *Memoirs of Croker* the emperor is recorded to have said that in his knowledge of the art of war the Archduke Charles had no superior; but that he was unable to stand the mental strain of a great engagement, and after the first few hours allowed things to drift helplessly. He saw no further service after Wagram, and wrote the *Principles of Strategy*, a work which Jomini thought sufficiently valuable to be translated into French.

Duller, *Erzherzog Karl von Oesterreich* (1844-5); and the biographies by Thielen (1858) and Wolf (1860). [C. C. K.]

Charlotte Augusta, PRINCESS (b. 1796, d. 1816), was the daughter of George IV. and Caroline of Brunswick. Owing to the disunion of her parents her earlier years were passed in retirement, away from the court, under the care of the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Clifford, and the Bishop of Exeter. She early gave proofs of intellectual powers, and much elevation of character, and became, in consequence, the hope of the nation. She was destined by her father to marry William of Orange, but the match was eventually broken off by the princess, partly in anger at her father's conduct to her mother, partly owing to her repugnance to the prince. In 1815 she married Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians (q.v.), the object of her affections; but on November 6th of the following year she died in giving birth to a son, who did not survive her.

***Chartres, ROBERT PHILIPPE D'ORLÉANS, Duc DE** (b. 1840), is the younger brother of the Comte de Paris (q.v.). Educated chiefly

in Germany, he went to America in 1860, and served as a volunteer under MacClellan, for the Northerners, until 1863. In 1870, after his services had been once declined, he was allowed to serve under General Chanzy, under the name of "Robert le Fort." In consequence, after the law of exile had been repealed, he was placed at the head of a squadron, and subsequently became full colonel (1878). In 1883, however, a law of 1834 was put in force, and he was placed upon the retired list.

Chase, SAMUEL PORTLAND (b. 1808, d. 1873), American politician, was distinguished from his first entrance into political life as a prominent supporter of the abolition of slavery. On this account he separated from the Democratic party in 1852, and strenuously opposed the Nebraska-Kansas Bill in 1854. Appointed Secretary to the Treasury in 1861, he instituted in the following year the issue of Government notes, then known as "shin-plasters," and since become a party title as "greenbacks," from the green ink of the reverse. Though productive of the utmost confusion, the measure was perhaps called for by the desperate condition of Federal finance. Having resigned office in 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and as such presided over the court of impeachment for the trial of President Johnson (1868), when he was said to be in favour of acquittal. He thus lost popularity with the Republicans, and, having failed to regain the favour of the Democrats, made no further advance in political life.

Charles, MICHEL (b. 1793, d. 1880), a French mathematician, was born at Epernon (Eure-et-Loire). After completing his studies at the Polytechnic School of Paris, he obtained a professorship at Chartres in 1825. In 1841 he was appointed professor of geodesy and machinery in his old school, and in 1846 a Chair of superior geometry was especially founded for him. In 1851 he became a member of the Academy. In 1867 he reported to that body his possession of alleged autograph letters of Galileo, Pascal, and Newton, and claimed for Pascal the merit of Newton's most celebrated discoveries. These letters were part of about 27,000 purchased by Charles for 140,000 francs, from a M. Irène Lucas, including a number purporting to have been written by Julius Cæsar, Mary Stuart, Shakespeare, Dante, Petrarch, and Rabelais. Other scientific men with himself regarded them as genuine, but with few exceptions they were eventually proved to be forgeries; Lucas was subsequently punished with two years' imprisonment. Among the works of Charles are a history of arithmetic, treatises on the attractions of various bodies, on conic sections, etc. Charles is regarded as the founder of the new or higher geometry: and in his numerous contributions to the

Comptes Rendus, he explained new methods by which he resolved, without the aid of algebra, the most difficult questions of geometry.

* **Chassepot, ANTOINE ALPHONSE** (b. 1833), inventor of the gun known by his name, was the son of a gunsmith, and himself entered the Government works of St. Thomas, in Paris, becoming principal in 1864. About the same time he invented the Chassepot gun, after a long study of the Prussian needle-gun. He was afterwards appointed superintendent to the factory of arms at Châtellerault. During the Franco-German War the Chassepot rifles were of very doubtful service, owing to their tendency to foul after a few rounds.

Chateaubriand, FRANÇOIS RENÉ DE (b. 1763, d. 1848), was born at St. Malo during the reign of Louis XV., and died in the midst of the imitation Republic, of which he had in his early youth witnessed the great but sinister prototype. The beginning and end of his life mark the character of the man. He was a link between two worlds, and therefore scarcely at his ease in either. By birth he belonged to the old nobility, but to its provincial portion, which had always been inimical to the *Noblesse de Cour*. By everything that constituted his very essence he belonged to his native soil; and since Brittany existed never has there been a Breton who represented more completely, more exclusively, the Breton type, than Chateaubriand. The national defects, above all, characterise him from first to last. His very genius—and, spite of all weaknesses, he had genius—did not save him; he was to the end incomplete, envious, selfish, discontented, and possessed by a "*contrariété*" that is peculiar to the Breton race. Whatsoever came to him, never, in his esteem, came at the right time. When he went to London as ambassador (in 1822) his great complaint against George IV. was that his majesty persisted in treating him as the envoy of the King of France, and apparently knew nothing of either *René* or the *Génie du Christianisme*. But when, on the other hand, certain Roman princes, during his mission to Rome in 1828, laid stress on his literary achievements, he wished above all things that they should acknowledge what a grand seigneur he was born. In 1791, at the age of twenty-three, Chateaubriand, disquieted by the aspect of the Revolution, took his departure for the United States, where he stayed not quite a year, returning to Europe in time to join with his brother the first French emigration in 1792, when both found refuge in London. The fruits of his American wanderings in the south and west, chiefly among the then numerous Indian tribes, was the tale of *Atala*, known to every country, translated into every tongue, though far from being its author's masterpiece. Though not published till 1801, it was written during his exile in London, and like *René* (1802),

was originally an episode in the romance of *Les Natchez*, which was not issued in its completeness till 1826. After the publication of *Atala* and *René*, Chateaubriand's fame as a prose poet was firmly established. When the First Consulate was instituted, the Breton Royalist made his peace with Bonaparte, and in 1803, having dedicated his famous work, *Le Génie du Christianisme*, to the First Consul himself, he accepted a nomination as First Secretary of the Embassy in Rome, under Napoleon's uncle, Cardinal Fesch. After a short career, marked by innumerable indiscretions and mistakes as a diplomatist, Chateaubriand most honourably tendered his resignation to the tyrant who had just committed the foul murder of the Duc d'Enghien. The Breton never forgot that he had served in the *Armée de Condé*, and never from that hour was found elsewhere than in the ranks of the most uncompromising opposition to the Empire. His three first great works, *René*, *Atala*, and the *Génie du Christianisme*, had given him a world-wide fame, equal to that achieved by Rousseau, with the *Nouvelle Héloïse*. During his long life he was to add but three more to the list:—*Les Martyrs* (1809), the *Itinéraire à Jérusalem* (1811), and the *Aventures du Dernier des Abencerrages* (published 1826, but written about fifteen years earlier), decidedly inferior to their predecessors, but still very typical of the man and of his time. But after his death was to be published the work, parts of which confer upon him the right to undying renown, the *Mémoires d'Outre Tombe*, his own autobiography. By the student of the French language in its modern development, Chateaubriand can never be passed over. He is the connecting link between the present and the past. Proceeding straight from Corneille, Racine, and Bossuet, through Jean Jacques to Lamartine and Augustin Thierry, he descends from the *Classiques*, and ushers in the *Romantiques*, inheriting all the inflation of the former, devising to the latter all his wordy redundancy, yet at the same time establishing an individuality of his own, proofs of which will maintain their indisputable beauty for all time. In public life he was chiefly distinguished by his bitter enmity against the emperor, and his loyalty under the Bourbon restoration, when he was appointed ambassador to Berlin (1820), to London (1822), and to Rome (1828), and for a short time (1823-4) held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He refused to take the oath to Louis Philippe, and was imprisoned for a time in 1832. There was little to respect in Chateaubriand's character as a statesman, which was the position to which he particularly aspired. He was far too absorbed in his contemplation of self to understand the spirit of sacrifice indispensable to real statescraft, and far too gifted with the variabilities and weaknesses of the poetic temperament ever to attain to the stern

virtues of a perfect citizen. What he had to the highest conceivable degree was the faculty of discerning errors and weakness in others. The faults of all governments, whether of friends or enemies, appeared to him instantaneously, and were by him ruthlessly denounced. He spared none, and his letters to the leaders of his own Royalist creed, whether sovereigns, ministers, or what not, are there to prove his fearless sincerity in the face of the powerful on our earth. They have the free, fiery eloquence of a true Republican of the Republic of old Rome. But, once placed in a situation to act, with or upon other men, never was man rendered more incapable of doing public service by petty private aims, considerations, and passions.

Sainte-Beuve, *Lectures on Chateaubriand*;
Villemain, *Chateaubriand*; Chateaubriand, *Mémoires d'Outre Tombe*. [Y. B. de B.]

Chatham, JOHN PITT, 2ND EARL OF (b. 1756, d. 1835), the son of the great Lord Chatham, and brother of William Pitt, has been described as the man in whom nature avenged herself on England for having given her his father and brother. He entered the army, and eventually became colonel of the 4th Regiment. He was proposed to Pitt by Addington in 1803 as nominal Prime Minister, but Pitt would not hear of the arrangement. His mismanagement at the Admiralty was a source of great embarrassment to his brother. In 1809, when master-general of the ordnance, he was placed in command of the Walcheren Expedition, the ultimate failure of which there can be no doubt was due to the incompetency of its commander.

Chelmsford, THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK THESIGER, BARON, F.R.S. (b. 1794, d. 1878), entered the navy, and was present at the bombardment of Copenhagen, but quitted that service at the wish of his parents, and was called to the bar in 1818. He soon acquired a high reputation on the Home Circuit, and in 1834 was made a King's Counsel. In 1840 he entered Parliament for Woodstock, having been chosen Solicitor-General by Sir R. Peel, and in the following year he became Attorney-General. In 1852 he filled the same office under Lord Derby, and was Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's second and third ministries, those of 1858 and 1866, but when Mr. Disraeli became Premier, in 1868, Lord Chelmsford was succeeded by Lord Cairns.

* **Chelmsford**, THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK A. THESIGER, BARON, G.C.B. (b. 1827), eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, was educated at Eton, and entered the Rifle Brigade in 1844, whence he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He became captain in 1850, and major in 1855, and served through the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, from which he returned as lieutenant-colonel. He was deputy adjutant-general in the Abyssinian cam-

paign, and was present at the capture of Magdala (1868). From 1868 to 1876 he was adjutant-general to the forces in India, after which he was sent to command the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. In March, 1877, he was made major-general, and placed in command of the British forces in South Africa, and reduced the Kafirs to subjection. In 1878, having succeeded to his father's peerage, he was appointed Governor of Cape Colony, which office he resigned in 1879, when he was appointed chief of the British troops in the Zulu War. He advanced into the country; but while he was absent from the fortified camp at Isandhlwana it was surrounded, and its garrison annihilated. He retreated in time to save the heroic defenders of Rorke's Drift, and made preparations to resist the invasion of Natal by Cetewayo. That invasion never came; and Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April in relieving Colonel Pearson at Ekowe, after beating off the Zulus at Ginghilovo, while General Wood gained a brilliant victory at Kambula Kop. A general advance was ordered for June 2nd, but before it could take place the untoward death of the ex-Prince Imperial occurred. The victory of Ulundi, which, followed by the capture of Cetewayo, brought the war to a close, was fought July 4th. Having thus retrieved his reputation, Lord Chelmsford resigned his command to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who undertook the settlement of Zululand, and returned to England. He was appointed lieutenant-general in 1882, and Lieutenant of the Tower of London in 1884.

Chenery, THOMAS (b. 1826, d. 1884), Oriental scholar, and editor of the *Times*, was born in Barbadoes, educated at Eton, and Caius College, Cambridge, and, after being called to the bar, was despatched by the *Times* to Constantinople, where he acted as its correspondent until the close of the Crimean War, often relieving Dr. Russell, the special correspondent, in his duties at the front. It was during his sojourn at Constantinople, where the gifted linguist, Lord Strangford, was one of his intimate friends, that Chenery acquired his proficiency in Oriental languages. He had a remarkable linguistic talent, and could speak most European languages, besides Turkish, Arabic, and Hebrew, with perfect fluency: but he joined to this talent the rarer qualities of the scholar and philologist. His edition of a portion of the Arabic classic El-Hariry's *Assemblies* (1867) showed that he had mastered the intricacies of the Arabic literary language, as well as the spoken idiom; and his Hebrew preface to the *Machberoth Ithiel* of Yehudah Al-Kharizy (1872) won the admiration of all Jewish scholars by its perfection of style and idiom. His Semitic learning led to his being appointed one of the Old Testament Revision Company, and during his hardest labours at

the *Times* he still continued to assist at the deliberations of the revisers. He also held the Lord Almoner's professorship of Arabic at Oxford from 1868 to 1877, but the salary of this post was nominal, and, there being no students of Arabic at Oxford, he confined himself to delivering an interesting inaugural lecture, and to assisting in the few Oriental examinations of the university. He was constantly employed on the staff of the *Times* from his return after the Crimean War to his death, and in 1877 succeeded Delane as editor. He was indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his post, and his wide reading and intimate acquaintance with European politics, joined to a sound judgment, were of the greatest service to the paper, though perhaps his retired life operated unfavourably against that intimate touch of public opinion which had been the characteristic of the *Times* under Delane. To his colleagues, and to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance, he was ever a kindly, helpful friend, and as a journalist, no less than as a scholar, he did a vast amount of admirable work. [S. L.-P.]

Chénier, MARIE JOSEPH (b. 1764, d. 1811), French poet and dramatist, brother of the great poet André Chénier, guillotined in 1794, won his reputation in 1789 by the political drama of *Charles IX.*, in which Talma also laid the foundation of his fame. Chénier's next success was the drama of *Fénelon* (1793), but it was regarded with suspicion by the Jacobins; and his next attempt, *Timothée*, was suppressed till after Robespierre's death. After his brother's execution he only published one more drama, *Cyrus* (1804), but composed many patriotic and national songs in the intervals of his work as member of the Government, from 1792 to 1802. Of these the most celebrated was the *Chant du Départ*, said to have been only less popular than the *Marseillaise* itself.

Chérif Pasha. [SHÉRIF.]

Cherubini, MARIA LUIGI CARLO ZENOBI SALVATOR (b. 1760, d. 1842), the composer, though well known to serious musicians of the modern school, and held by them in considerable esteem, belonged to the days before Rossini, and studied under the once famous Sarti, whose pupil he became at the early age of thirteen. Between the years 1780 and 1788 he composed no less than eleven operas, including *Iphigenia in Aulis*, which was at one time considered his masterpiece, though it is to his later opera of *Les deux Journées* (known in Germany as *Der Wasserträger*, and in England as *The Water Carrier*) that he owes in a direct manner such reputation as he now enjoys. In 1784 he visited London, and he soon afterwards established himself permanently in Paris, where he resided throughout the Revolution, the Consulate, and the Empire, and

again through the Restoration, until, under the monarchy of Louis Philippe, he died. What caused him to remain in Paris was the important office to which he was appointed in connection with the National School of Music, which, previously neglected and mismanaged, reached under him a high point of excellence. Cherubini was director of the Conservatoire at the very time when Berlioz was studying there; and he seems to have been somewhat shocked by the originality, or eccentricity, as he doubtless considered it, of this not too obedient pupil. It was to Cherubini that some one remarked one day that Berlioz "did not like the fugue." "And the fugue," replied the old master, "does not like Berlioz." Cherubini was a great master of orchestration, and some of his lighter works are as remarkable for their melody as for their harmonic beauties. *Les deux Journées* is altogether beautiful. *Medea*, the only other work by Cherubini which of late years has been played in England, is highly impressive, but, being all in one tragic tone, somewhat heavy. [H. S. E.]

• **Chemelong**, PIERRE CHARLES (b. 1820), a French politician, was born at Orthez, and began his political career in 1865 as representative of the Basses-Pyrénées. He was at first a Bonapartist, but in 1872, upon entering the National Assembly, he became one of the leaders of the Legitimist party. He was a zealous opponent of M. Thiers, and withstood all measures for the definite establishment of a republican form of government. M. Chemelong was one of the delegates sent to Salzburg to the Count de Chambord in Oct., 1873, to request him to accept the throne of France, under conditions. He is one of the founders and the president of the Catholic association to resist the progress of radicalism, and is in every way an earnest worker in the interests of Catholicism.

Chesney, CHARLES CORNWALLIS, R.E. (b. 1826, d. 1876), the best English military critic of his time, was the son of Captain C. C. Chesney, of the East India Company's Artillery, and a nephew of the explorer of the Euphrates. He was educated at Blundell's school at Tiverton, and, passing through the Military Academy at Woolwich, was gazetted as sub-lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1845, obtained his company in 1854, became lieutenant-colonel in 1868, and brevet-colonel and commandant of the home district of Royal Engineers in 1873, which post he held till his death in March, 1876. It was, however, in his capacity as professor of military history at the Cadet and Staff College at Sandhurst that he made his high reputation as a military critic. He introduced into the teaching of the college a scientific method which was altogether new to military studies in England. His *Waterloo Lectures*, published in 1868, form a text-book in our

military schools, and also in those of Germany and France. His vindication of the important share the Prussians took in winning the victory of the 18th of June, no less than his demolition of the Napoleonic myths which have gathered round the campaign, testify to his judicial impartiality and devotion to truth at all cost to national pride. No less instructive were his criticisms of the American Civil War, delivered during the progress of the conflict, and published with the title of *The Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland in 1863*, while his *Essays in Military Biography* (1870), reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals, are full of valuable criticisms of the military careers of such soldiers as Generals Lee and Grant, Von Brandt, Cornwallis, and Chesney's companion and friend, Chinese Gordon. He also published a work on the military resources of Prussia and France in 1870, and was sent by Government to report on matters connected with the Franco-German War. At the War Office his counsels had great weight, and he was engaged in organising the reforms of the army under Lord Cardwell's localisation scheme. [S. L.-P.]

Chesney, FRANCIS RAWDON (b. 1789, d. 1872), the explorer of the Euphrates, and promoter of the Suez Canal, was the son of Alexander Chesney, of an Ulster farming stock, who had emigrated to South Carolina in the second half of the eighteenth century, but returned to Ireland in 1782. Francis was educated at home, and at the local school in the "kingdom" of Mourne, in Co. Down. Before he was fourteen he was sent over to enter at Woolwich, where he was gazetted to the Royal Artillery in 1805. A visit to Turkey in 1829, where he arrived just too late to offer the aid which he had hoped to render to the Porte against Russia, as an artillery officer, led to his first surveying the Isthmus of Suez, and pronouncing the canal a feasible and desirable enterprise, and then to his examining the practicability of an alternative route to India, by way of Syria and the Euphrates. Four several times did Chesney journey to the East in pursuit of this, his favourite object. The first expedition was in 1831, and was the most adventurous of all, for he was alone among hostile tribes of Arabs, of whose language he was ignorant, and had to take his soundings secretly through the bottom of a raft, and not seldom under fire from the banks. On this occasion he explored the lower half of the great river, and on his return to England so impressed the authorities with the importance of the proposed route, that Government sanctioned a grant of £20,000 for the cost of a more complete and exhaustive survey. Accompanied this time by a devoted band of officers, and attended by sappers and miners and engineers, Chesney transported two steamers in sections from the Bay of Antioch to Birejik, on the upper course of the

Euphrates, in spite of overwhelming obstacles and difficulties, material and diplomatic; and though he lost one of the vessels in a storm on the downward voyage, the other arrived safely at the mouth of the river, and proved the accuracy of Chesney's view that the Euphrates was navigable for steamships. Chesney was now busy with the preparation of his voluminous account of the exploration, when he was interrupted by the artillery command in China falling to him in 1843. He remained at Hong-Kong till 1847. In 1850 appeared the first two volumes of his *Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris*, in which he entered at elaborate length into the geographical and historical bearings of the regions which came into his survey. His connection with the Euphrates, however, was not yet over; twice more he journeyed to the Levant in the interests of the proposed route to India: in 1856 to survey the ground about the Syrian coast, whence it was proposed to start a railway which should carry out Chesney's original scheme, but by land instead of by river; and again in 1862, when he visited Constantinople, at the age of seventy-three, to obtain fresh concessions from the Porte for the railway which was then oncemore under the consideration of the British Government. Even so late as 1871 he attended the Select Committee on the Euphrates railway, and gave his evidence unflinching in favour of the route he had advocated for forty years. He died without seeing his favourite project realised, in consequence of diplomatic opposition on the parts of Russia and France, who foresaw the predominance which would result to English influence in Asia if the Euphrates route were opened. Chesney's works were the *Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition* (1868), which formed the complement of the two more abstruse volumes published in 1850; the *Past and Present State of Firearms* (1851), an authoritative professional work; the *Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828-9*, published opportunely in 1854, and some smaller pamphlets, etc., on matters connected with his surveys and his profession. The Geographical Society gave him its gold medal in 1837, and Oxford made him a D.C.L. in 1850. Chesney's work on the Euphrates is not the less valuable because successive Foreign Ministers have failed to turn it to advantage; he was a true explorer, daring, zealous, enthusiastic, possessed of an energy that knew no such word as weariness, and of a determination that would not accept defeat.

Life of General F. R. Chesney, by his wife and daughter, edited by Stanley Lane-Poole (1895).

[S. L.-P.]

* **Chesney, GEORGE TOMKINS** (b. 1830), general, author of *The Battle of Dorking*, and brother of Colonel C. C. Chesney (q.v.), was educated at Woolwich, and joined the Bengal Engineers in 1848. Having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1854, he served

throughout the siege of Delhi, where he was twice severely wounded, was promoted captain in 1858, and in 1872 became major in the Royal Engineers, lieutenant-colonel in 1874, colonel in 1884, and general in 1885, having in the meantime been appointed principal of Cooper's Hill College, and then secretary to the Military Secretariat, Government of India, a post which he resigned in 1885. His great work on *Indian Polity* was published in 1868, but he was first brought prominently into public notice in 1871 by his pamphlet entitled *The Battle of Dorking*, published anonymously, a description of a German invasion of England, and one of the most realistic accounts of warfare ever written. It created much controversy, and was eagerly studied throughout England and the Continent. In 1876 Colonel Chesney published *The Dilemma*, a novel on Indian life; and *The Private Secretary* (1881) is also attributed to his authorship.

Chevalier, MICHEL (b. 1806, d. 1879), a celebrated French political economist, was born at Limoges. In his youth he joined the sect of the Saint Simonians, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the part he took with Père Enfantin in editing *Le Livre Nouveau*, the future gospel of their doctrines. He subsequently retracted all he had written, and in 1833 was sent by M. Thiers to the United States in order to examine the internal communications of that country. His *Letters on North America*, published in the *Journal des Débats*, excited much attention, and he was entrusted with a second mission to England. In 1838 appeared his great work, *Des Intérêts matériels en France*, which suggested many industrial improvements. He was one of the most zealous supporters of Free Trade, and tried in vain to organise a society similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. At the time of the revolution of 1848, he ably refuted the theories of Louis Blanc and other Socialists in his *Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs*. He was for many years professor of political economy in the College of France. Besides his works already mentioned, he has published *Cours d'Économie politique* (1842-50); *De la Baisse probable de l'Or* (1859); *Le Mexique ancien et moderne* (1863).

* **Chevreul, MICHEL EUGÈNE** (b. 1786), a very distinguished French chemist, was born at Angers, and educated in Paris. In 1824 he was appointed professor of special chemistry at the Gobelins, having leisure to pursue his chemical studies, and his investigation of animal oils. In 1823 he published a treatise on this subject, which established his reputation, and was rewarded by the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry with a prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul also published many interesting scientific works upon colour, which is one of his favourite subjects. In 1828-31 appeared his *Leçons de*

Chimie appliquée à la Teinture; in 1839, *De la Loi du Contraste*. Several of his books have been translated into various European languages. In 1830 he succeeded his former master, Vauquelin, in the Chair of chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, and in 1864 was appointed director of the Museum, and re-elected in 1869 for another period of five years.

• **Childers**, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P. (b. 1827), is the son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in mathematical honours in 1850. Emigrating to Australia in the same year, he speedily began to play a prominent part in Victorian politics, and held a seat in the First Cabinet as Commissioner of Trade and Customs. He returned to England in 1857 as agent-general for the Colony, and became interested in city commercial companies. Two years later he contested Pontefract without success; but, on a petition, the sitting member resigned his seat. Mr. Childers soon acquired a reputation as Chairman of Select Committees, and in 1864 first held office as a Lord of the Admiralty, becoming Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the following year. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1868, Mr. Childers became First Lord of the Admiralty, but resigned in 1871, owing to ill-health. In 1872 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, until October, 1873, when internal disunion necessitated a shuffling of the ministerial pack. On the return of the Liberals to power in 1880 he became Secretary of State for War, and carried still further Mr. Cardwell's ideas as to the localisation of regiments; the substitution of territorial for the old numerical titles, in particular, being subjected to much hostile criticism. In 1882 he succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1883 carried a large measure for the conversion of stock. But his financial proposals of the same year for the construction of a second Suez Canal were universally censured as being over-generous to M. Lesseps, and were ultimately abandoned; the conference held in London (1884) for the settlement of Egyptian affairs, at which he represented England, was abortive, and in 1885 he was defeated on the budget resolutions, which included a large increase of the wine and spirit duties, a defeat which was the immediate cause of the collapse of the Liberal Government. At the general election of the same year he stood for Pontefract, but without success. Early in 1886 he was returned at a by-election for South Edinburgh, and was appointed Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's third administration.

China, THE EMPERORS OF:—(1) KEA-KING (d. 1820) ascended the throne on the abdication of his aged father, Keen-Lung, in 1795. His reign was disturbed by rebellions in the

north-west provinces, and an attempt made by the British Government to establish friendly relations fell through, owing to Lord Amherst's wise refusal to permit the degrading ceremony entitled kow-tow. His son, Two-KWANG (d. 1850), proved as indifferent a ruler as his father had been. The interior of China was troubled by frequent rebellions with which the royal troops were unable to cope. In 1839 the Empire drifted into war with England. The dislike of the Chinese to the opium import traffic culminated in a demand by the Chinese commissioner, Lin, that all the opium in the hands of Englishmen should be handed over to the native authorities. To this our superintendent of trade, Captain Elliott, agreed, and over 20,000 chests were accordingly destroyed. Nevertheless, the British Government, taking umbrage, declared war. The cession of Hong-Kong by one of his generals was disavowed by the emperor, and it was not until Canton had fallen to Sir Hugh Gough, and Nankin was threatened, that Two-Kwang consented to come to terms with our envoy, Sir H. Pottinger. A treaty was concluded in 1842, by which a number of ports were declared open to English trade, and an indemnity of 21,000,000 dollars promised. (3) HEE-Runo, the son of Two-Kwang (d. 1861), did evil according to all that his fathers had done, and was in consequence menaced on every side. Hung-seu-tseuen raised the standard of revolt, took Nankin, and proclaimed himself emperor as the head of the Tae-ping dynasty ('the "princes of peace"'). In 1857 an attack on the lorcha *Arrow* involved the emperor in war with England; Canton promptly fell; in the following year the Peiho Forts were taken, whereupon the Chinese authorities thought it necessary to sign a treaty of peace at Tien-tsin. When it came to the ratification of the treaty, however, the British envoy, Mr. Bruce, was stopped on his way up the Peiho, and an attempt to force a passage was repulsed with loss. A joint French and English expedition was thereupon sent to China; in August, 1860, the Taku Forts fell, and the Chinese were forced to ratify the treaty, of which the chief terms were toleration of Christianity, the payment of a war indemnity, and freedom for the opium trade. Shortly afterwards the emperor died, and was succeeded by his infant son (4) TUNG-CHU (d. 1875). The government was placed in the hands of the able Prince Kung, the emperor's uncle, and ratifier with Lord Elgin (q.v.) of the treaty, who for over twenty years directed the affairs of the Celestial Empire. Availing themselves of the genius of Major C. G. Gordon (q.v.), the authorities managed to suppress the Tae-ping rebellion; in June, 1864, Nankin was recaptured, and with the suicide of the rebel leader, peace was restored in that quarter. Disaffection, however, continued in the province of Yun-nam;

but when the Mahometan leader, Suleiman, was seen to be sending a mission to England, the Government smote and spared not. True to his famous dictum that "opium and missionaries" were the source of all Chinese troubles, Prince Kung attempted a policy of exclusiveness; but events moved too fast for him. The massacre, in a riot, of the French consul and some Roman Catholic priests in 1870, had to be followed by prompt apologies, indemnities, and renewed promises of religious toleration; and in 1875 the murder of the English explorer, Margary (q.v.), caused our consul, Mr. Wade, after a period of exceedingly strained relations, to exact from Prince Kung the important Chee-fow Convention (1876), by which four more ports were opened to trade, and regular official intercourse established between the two nations. In virtue of the convention, a Chinese embassy was established in London in the following year. Indeed, throughout Prince Kung's reign, foreign policy was extremely pacific, and China became a *quantité négligeable*. The Russian annexation of Kuldja in 1871 was bought off by a money payment; and upon the advance of Gordon, war with that Power, which was contemplated in 1880 in consequence of frontier disputes in Kashgar, was abandoned, and a favourable peace negotiated by a skilled diplomatist, the Marquis Tseng. The death of Tung-che brought the direct line of emperors to a close, and another minority ensued, the new emperor, KWANG-SU, being then about three years old. He is the son of Prince Ch'un, the son of Two-Kwang, the Chinese law forbidding the accession of Prince Ch'un on the ground that the new emperor must be younger than his predecessor. The chief event of the new reign has been the advance of the French in Tonquin. To the unjust claims of suzerainty over that province put forward by M. Ferry, Prince Kung returned a defiant "No," but brave deeds were not followed up by brave words, although his friend, the commander-in-chief, Li-Hung-Chang, was understood to be in favour of vigorous measures. The fall of Sontay and Bacninh was witnessed without stirring; and when the somewhat ignominious treaty of Enin-Touin failed, owing to its violation by a Chinese officer, to produce peace, the fall of Prince Kung was inevitable. His rival, Prince Ch'un, seized an opportunity for a *coup d'état*, and Prince Kung retired into private life (April, 1884). Hostilities dragged on until April, 1885, the tide having turned in favour of China, when peace was concluded by the Marquis Tseng, on the basis of the cession of Tonquin to France, in return for the surrender of claims upon Formosa and an indemnity. Since the termination of the war, Prince Ch'un, who before his accession to power had adopted a decidedly Anti-European policy, has shown a disposition to throw open the country to strangers.

Sir H. Ellis, *Journal*; Sir J. Davis, *China; The Chinese Repository*; Gutzhoff, *Life of Two-Kwang*; A. Egmout Hake, *The Story of Chinese Gordon*; Wingrove Cook's letters to the *Times* in 1860. An account of the Second Chinese War has been written by Colonel Fischer. The history of China has been pleasantly written by Mr. D. C. Boulger. For a sketch of Prince Kung, see *Saturday Review*, May 10th, 1884; while a somewhat different view of his character is taken in the *Times* of Sept., 1885.

[L. C. S.]

Chopin, FRÉDÉRIC (b. 1810, d. 1849), composer, was born near Warsaw, French by the father's side, and Polish by the mother's. But he became, as he grew up among Polish influences, so imbued with the Polish spirit that he may be fairly looked upon as a Pole. Chopin commenced his studies as a boy at Warsaw under Ellsner, and he remained there until 1830 or 1831, when, immediately after the great national insurrection, he took refuge at Paris, where he produced much of his best work. It was at Paris, too, that he made his reputation, soon to become European, as a pianist. It was certainly, however, in Poland that he acquired all that gives character to his style; and for this he was in some measure indebted to the music of John Field, the English pianist and composer, who, after much wandering, settled at Moscow, where he wrote (among other works) a number of very beautiful nocturnes, which in certain figures and melodic passages resemble beforehand those of Chopin. At Paris, Chopin belonged to a distinguished group of musicians and writers, among whom Bellini, George Sand, Alfred de Musset, and Heinrich Heine, must in particular be named. Heine calls him "the Raphael of the piano." George Sand's friendship—and more than friendship—for him is well known. For Bellini Chopin entertained the greatest admiration, and he was so much attached to him that he desired to be buried at his side, where, in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, he now reposes. He cultivated with passionate ardour, and with the happiest results, every distinctive form of Polish national music, including the mazurka, the polka or polonaise, and the krakowiak or cracovienne. This last-named dance, however, with its brisk measure and its strongly marked rhythm, was not so well suited to Chopin's romantic genius as the dignified and often warlike polonaise, or, above all, the spirited, fascinating mazurka; and his most complete examples of Polish national dances are to be found in his rich and varied collection of mazurkas. These, equally with the dreamy sentimental nocturnes and the brilliant waltzes, are all original; but they are thoroughly Polish by their style and by the striking manner in which they recall rather than reproduce the dances alike of the peasantry and of the nobility of Poland. The *études* of Chopin are as personal to him, and bear as strongly the impress of his powerful individuality, as the above-mentioned works in the

Polish style and in dance rhythms; and they are probably at once the most attractive and the most difficult examples of drawing-room music and music for the concert-room that exist. Chopin is known, moreover, by his sonatas, especially the one in a flat minor, with its beautiful and impressive *Marche funèbre*, his "fantaisies," his "impromptus," his two concertos for pianoforte and orchestra (so lightly scored that Herr Klindworth has thought himself justified in adding additional parts for the brass instruments), and by a few very charming songs.

Karasowky, *Life of Chopin* (trans. 1879).

[H. S. E.]

Christian VIII. AND IX., OF DENMARK. [DENMARK.]

***Christian** (PRINCE), H.R.H. FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN KARL AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (b. 1831), is the brother of the Duke of Augustenburg, and in 1866 married Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. He holds the position of Chief Ranger of Windsor Park.

***Christie**, WILLIAM HENRY MAHONEY (b. 1845), Astronomer Royal, was a native of Woolwich, and commenced his youthful studies at King's College School, London. Having won a minor scholarship, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1864. Here he subsequently gained a foundation scholarship, and was later elected a fellow of his college. He took his B.A. degree in 1868, and that of M.A. in 1871. At an early age science, and particularly astronomy, had engaged his serious attention, and when, in 1870, he was appointed chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, it soon became evident that this institution had gained a zealous and efficient servant. He improved or invented many forms of scientific apparatus in use there, including a recording micrometer, a polarising solar eye-piece, a new spectroscope, and an instrument for determining the colours and brightness of the stars. He has also zealously advocated the use of photography in connection with astronomy. He is F.R.S., and was secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society. On the retirement of Sir G. B. Airy in Sept., 1881, from the position of Astronomer Royal, he was appointed his successor. Among important papers contributed by him to learned societies is one *On the Systematic Errors of the Greenwich North Polar Distances* in the memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. He founded a monthly astronomical journal, *The Observatory*, and is the author of a *Manual of Elementary Astronomy* intended for unscientific readers.

Christina Maria, REGENT OF SPAIN (b. 1806, d. 1878), was the daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and married Ferdinand VII. of Spain (q.v.) in 1829. Upon his death in 1833, she became Regent for her infant daughter, Isabella, and was

promptly menaced by the Carlist rebellion. Her partiality for Don Fernando Munoz, an officer of the Guards, whom she secretly married, caused general offence, and her government proving incapable, she was driven from Spain by a revolution headed by Espartero (1840). She returned to Madrid in 1843, and openly celebrated her marriage with Munoz; but, her influence being invariably exercised in favour of oppression, she became so hated by the Spanish people, that in 1854 she was forced once more to leave Spain. Her death took place near Le Havre.

Christophe, HENRI (b. 1767, d. 1820), negro King of Hayti, attracted the attention of Toussaint by his courage in the war of 1790, and after Toussaint's exile, and Dessalines' murder, became ruler over the northern part of Hayti (1806), and was crowned as Henri I. in 1811. In spite of Louis XVIII.'s efforts to recover the island, Christophe retained his power till 1820, when he committed suicide, having become unpopular through his cruelties.

Christy, HENRY (d. 1865), ethnologist, spent all his leisure time and large sums of money in forming the valuable collection of the relics of prehistoric man and of savage tribes now fast disappearing, which were bequeathed by him to the British Museum. The treasures were gathered from all parts of the world, and represent all ages; but the most valuable of his explorations was the discovery of several prehistoric caves in France, at Dordogne, Les Eyzies, and Laugerie.

Ch'an, PRINCE. [CHINA.]

***Church**, FREDERICK EDWIN (b. 1826), American landscape painter, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, and has been engaged from early years in representing the mountain scenery of America, and acquired high reputation for his *Heart of the Andes*, a painting finished after 1857, when he had visited South America for a second time. His *View of Niagara*, exhibited in England, was painted in 1868, and in the same year he visited the East, and was unfortunately tempted to representation of Oriental scenes, when his powers might otherwise have been employed on the unknown beauties of his own continent that still await a painter. For some years now, however, he has been settled near New York.

L. L. Noble on Church's Painting, *The Heart of the Andes* (1869).

Church, SIR RICHARD (b. circa 1785, d. 1873), English general in the service of Greece, entered the British army in 1800, and had served with great distinction in Egypt and Greece before he definitely espoused the cause of the Greek patriots in 1827, and was at once appointed commander-in-chief of the land forces. Having failed in an attack on the Acropolis, he remained encamped on the Isthmus of Corinth till after the battle of

Navarino, when he marched into Acarnania to reduce the west of Greece. His title not being recognised by Capo d'Istria, he retired to Argos in 1830, remaining there, in spite of the President's threats, till the latter's assassination in 1831, when he again placed himself at the head of the army for a time. King Otho appointed him Councillor of State, and he afterwards became Senator, taking part in the deliberations till extreme old age.

* **Church, THE VERY REV. RICHARD WILLIAM** (b. 1815), Dean of St. Paul's, was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1836, but published nothing of note till his volume of *Essays and Reviews*, which appeared in 1854. He was appointed to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1871. His principal works are:—*St. Anselm* (1870), *The Beginning of the Middle Ages* (1874), and the volumes on *Spenser* (1878) and *Bacon* (1884) in John Morley's *English Men of Letters Series*. Dean Church is also an eminent Italian scholar, having been brought up during the greater part of his youth in the South of Europe. His style is remarkable for purity of English and self-contained refinement of tone. In ecclesiastical politics he is a Liberal High-Churchman.

* **Churchill, LORD RANDOLPH SPENCER** (b. 1849), a son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, was educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1870, with a second-class in law and modern history. He was first elected for Woodstock in 1874, but it was not until after the general election of 1880 that he became a prominent member of Parliament. A knot of independent Conservatives then organised themselves under his leadership, and became known as the "Fourth Party." Lord Randolph frequently showed signs of insubordination to his leader, Sir S. Northcote, and protested against the supineness of the front Opposition bench in the daily papers, and in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* entitled *Elijah's Mantle*. On the other hand, he proved a highly effective partisan orator. Outside Parliament he expressed himself in favour of protecting British industries, and attacked with much vigour Mr. Gladstone's Irish and Egyptian policies. Upon the question of the extension of the franchise Lord Randolph displayed some rather sudden changes of opinion. In the following session he frequently voted with the Government against his leaders—having in the interval announced his intention of standing for a division of Birmingham—and lectured Mr. W. H. Smith with much severity for proposing to exclude Ireland from the benefits of the extended franchise. A quarrel with Lord Salisbury on a question of party organisation was followed by a complete reconciliation; and during the summer and autumn agitation Lord Randolph supported his leaders with zeal. His attempt

in the autumn session to prove that Mr. Chamberlain had instigated the Aston riots broke down. Shortly before his departure, in November, on a voyage to India for his health, Lord Randolph was interviewed, and was reported as having formulated a creed for the "Tory Democrat," strongly tinged with State Socialism. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's ministry Lord Randolph's exertions were rewarded by a seat in the Cabinet, and the office of Chief Secretary for India. His speech on the Indian budget was enlivened by an animated attack on the late Viceroy, Lord Ripon, whom he accused of having neglected frontier defences in order to push on philanthropic measures. In 1885 he stood for the Central division of Birmingham and for South Paddington. He was returned for the latter constituency. In August, 1886, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, a position which he resigned in December of the same year.

* **Cialdini, ENRICO** (b. 1811), Italian general, began life as a medical student at Parma, but being banished from Italy for his share in the patriotic movement of 1830, took refuge for a time in Paris, and afterwards served in the army of Don Pedro, in Portugal, and of Queen Isabella in Spain, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his own country. Having fought with the highest personal distinction in the service of Charles Albert during 1848 and 1849, he was despatched as major-general to the Crimea in 1855, and afterwards became one of the most prominent figures in the campaign of 1859–61, defeating the Papal army at Castelfidardo in 1860, and capturing the fortresses of Gaeta and Messina in 1861. After this he was created field-marshal, and was for some months Governor of Naples. In the campaign of 1866 he was employed to guard the lower reaches of the Po, and helped to drive the Austrians back upon the Tyrol. In 1867 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Central Italy, and in 1870 accompanied the Duc d'Aosta to Spain, remaining with him till 1873. In 1876 he became Italian ambassador in Paris, but after successfully overcoming many difficulties, retired on leave of absence owing to the strained relations between Italy and France over the Tunis question in 1881, and in 1882 was succeeded by General Menabrea, transferred from London.

* **Cissey, ERNEST LOUIS OCTAVE COURTOT DE** (b. 1810, d. 1882), French general, having received his early training at St. Cyr, and served in Algeria and the Crimea, was appointed to command the first division of the Fourth Army-Corps, forming part of the army of Metz at the outbreak of the war of 1870. Blockaded in that fortress with Marshal Bazaine, he strongly opposed the capitulation. After a short visit to Germany as prisoner of

war, he commanded a corps in the army of Versailles for the suppression of the communistic insurrection, and succeeded in entering Paris in May, 1871. Next month he was appointed Minister of War, and at once undertook the stupendous task of reorganising the army, carried out with astonishing success under M. Thiers' encouragement and assistance. Having retired from office soon after the fall of M. Thiers in May, 1873, he returned in the following year, and was also created Vice-President of the Council, and remained in power, with only one short break till the accession of the Jules Simon ministry in Dec., 1876.

Clapperton, HUGH (b. 1788, d. 1827), African explorer, was born at Annan, and having been pressed into the navy, served for many years in the Spanish Sea and Canada. In 1822 he joined Dr. Oudney and Dixon Denham in an expedition to explore the Lower Niger. After Oudney's death Clapperton succeeded in reaching Saccatoo alone, and obtained new information concerning Lake Tchad. In a second expedition in 1826 he penetrated again to Saccatoo from the Bight of Benin, but was there seized with a fatal attack of dysentery. His servant, Richard Lander, afterwards completed his discoveries, and wrote *Records* of his life (1830).

Clarendon, GEORGE WILLIAM VILLIERS, EARL OF (b. 1800, d. 1870), was the second son of the second Earl of Jersey, in whose favour the title was revived. After a somewhat desultory education, he went to St. Petersburg as *attaché*. In 1823 he was appointed Commissioner of Customs, and in 1831 made an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a commercial treaty with France. Two years later he was appointed minister at the Court of Madrid. There he firmly supported the cause of Queen Isabella against her cousin Don Carlos, and after England and France, by the Quadruple Alliance of 1834, had pledged themselves to uphold Isabella, he did his best, in concert with Espartero (q.v.), to bring about a moderate and trustworthy form of government. On his return from Spain, the Governor-Generalship of Canada was offered to him for the first time, and declined, as it was later on in his life. Twice, also, the Governor-Generalship of India was his, if he had cared to have it, but he saw rightly that he was more competent to deal with European politics. In Jan., 1840, he entered Lord Melbourne's administration as Lord Privy Seal, and succeeded to the title, and, upon the death of Lord Holland, he also held the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster during the last days of the Whig Government. During that period he did his best to keep Lord Palmerston's Gallomania within moderate limits, but acquiesced in the necessity of checking the Franco-Egyptian encroachments in Syria. On the downfall of his friends, Lord Clarendon

watched with sympathetic interest the efforts for the repeal of the Corn Laws, of which movement his brother, Mr. C. P. Villiers, was one of the most prominent champions, and when Sir Robert Peel's measure was introduced in the Upper House, he supported it in a speech of great ability. It was natural, therefore, that on the return of the Whigs to office, in 1846, he should be chosen President of the Board of Trade, an appointment which, sorely against his will, he was induced to exchange for the far less congenial post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1847). Greeted with much enthusiasm, or as Brougham characteristically put it, "venerated and almost worshipped," he proceeded to deal, with marked powers of organisation, with the potato famine which was then raging, and to attempt to cure some of the ills of the Irish land system by means of the Encumbered Estates Act. His popularity, however, waned when he had to deal with the "Young Ireland" rebellion. The rebellion was promptly crushed, Lord Clarendon having to his eternal credit refrained from rekindling the fires of religious hatred by availing himself of the service of the Orange lodges, in spite of much angry criticism at home; and it was mainly through his exertions that the sentences of Smith O'Brien and Meagher were commuted to transportation for life. Disorder had given place to order, when, in 1852, a change of government allowed Lord Clarendon once more an interval of repose. In 1853 he had the misfortune to accept the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, and thus became the man on whom the responsibility for the Crimean War directly fell. It is quite possible that, with a united ministry to back him up, Clarendon might have been able to avert hostilities; but Lord Aberdeen declining to believe that circumstances were at all critical, and Lord Palmerston holding ostentatiously aloof, the Czar was encouraged to defy the Powers, and, to use the Foreign Secretary's famous phrase, we "drifted" into war. At the same time Lord Clarendon was the man who made success possible, by keeping together, through his conciliatory firmness, the members of a most heterogeneous alliance. Lord Clarendon was overthrown, with his colleagues, by Mr. Roebuck's famous resolution of 1855; but at the request of Lord Palmerston he resumed the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and sat as First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris. The results of the treaty, such as they are, belong to him—the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and the cession of Bessarabia. To a later generation his efforts may perhaps seem to have been more usefully employed in procuring the admission of Italy to the congress as a signatory Power, and the Declaration of the Maritime Powers, an offshoot of the congress, by which England at length abandoned her vexatious doctrines as to the

legitimate limits of blockade. The ambition of Lord John Russell caused him to insist upon receiving the office of Foreign Secretary in 1859, and Clarendon's abilities were left unemployed until 1864, when he joined Lord Palmerston's third ministry as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but resumed his former post as Foreign Secretary in the following year, under the administration of Earl Russell. Upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868, he again became Foreign Secretary, and died in harness on the eve of the war between France and Germany, which he, if any one, might have averted. To him was also due the peaceful settlement of the Alabama claims. Lord Clarendon is chiefly remembered as a director of foreign affairs. As such he was enormously industrious. In manner absolutely free from British boorishness, and without putting forward any magniloquent pretensions of being the champion of oppressed nationalities, he was, as a rule, on the side of the weaker. To his friends he was beloved as a man of singular purity of soul. Perhaps, after all, his highest claim to renown is his conduct as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea*; Sir C. Gavan Duffy, *Young Ireland*. [L. C. S.]

* **Claretie**, ARSÈNE ARNAUD, dit JULES (b. 1840), a French journalist and writer, was born at Limoges, and educated in Paris at the Lycée Buonaparte. He has been a constant contributor to the leading journals of France, his letters which appeared in the *Rappel* and the *Opinion Nationale*, during the war of 1870, attracting much attention. M. Jules Claretie has published a great number of novels, one of the most celebrated being *Madeleine Bertin* (1868), and a variety of historical and critical works. His *Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-71* was very successful, a new and enlarged edition having appeared lately. In addition to this he is the author of several dramas, which have been acted in various theatres of Paris, and in 1885 he succeeded M. l'errin as manager of the Comédie Française.

Clark, CHARLES HERBER. [ADELER.]

* **Clark**, SIR ANDREW, BART., M.D. (b. 1826), educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, commenced practice in London in 1854, and has obtained a very large and influential connection in the metropolis. Sir Andrew Clark has made his speciality the diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs, and enjoys a very high reputation for his skill in the treatment of consumption, dyspepsia, etc., being also the "beloved physician," as George Eliot called him, of many brain-workers. He is the author of many professional works, amongst which may be mentioned, *Evidences of the Arrestment of Phthisis, On Tubercular Sputum, Mucous Disease of the Colon, Fibroid Phthisis*. He is senior physician and lec-

turer on clinical medicine to the London Hospital, president of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and consulting physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. He received a baronetcy in 1883.

Clarke, ADAM (b. 1762, d. 1832), author of the *Commentary*, was born near Londonderry, and brought up as a Methodist, becoming an itinerant preacher in England in 1782. Having settled in London in 1805, he began his great *Commentary on the Holy Bible*, published between 1810 and 1826. A *Bibliographical Dictionary* (1802), *The Succession of Sacred Literature* (1807), *Clar's Biblica* (1820), and other theological works, remain as monuments of his unwearied industry and vast Oriental scholarship.

Clarke, HENRY JACQUES GUILLAUME (b. 1765, d. 1818), one of Napoleon's generals, was born at Landrecies, and served after the revolution with great distinction in the army of the Rhine, till deprived for a time of his commission owing to his noble birth. The Directory, however, sent him to Vienna in 1796, to watch the movements of Bonaparte after his Italian triumphs. Clarke soon attached himself to the future emperor, and having served him faithfully in his early campaigns, was appointed Governor of Lower Austria in 1805, and of Berlin in 1806. In 1809 he was created Duc de Feltre. After Napoleon's fall he supported Louis XVIII., and was Minister of War during 1815 and 1816.

* **Clarke**, HYDE (b. 1815), an English philologist, was employed in diplomatic affairs early in life. In 1836 he was engaged as an engineer in the improvement of Morecambe Bay and Barrow. In 1849 he was detailed to report on the telegraph system for India, and was afterwards Honorary Agent for Darjeeling, and Cotton Councillor in Turkey. His writings, which are voluminous, include:—*Lectures on Colour, Theory of Railway Investment, Engineering of Holland, and Colonisation in Our Indian Empire*. He is, however, best known as a philologist, and has devoted himself ardently to the study of languages, their connections with each other, and their development from a common source; he has also studied closely the languages of the American Continent, and their relation to the comparative philology and mythology of the Old World. Among his works on these and kindred subjects are:—*Comparative Philology, Pre-Hellenic Inhabitants of Asia Minor, The Connection of the Languages of India and Africa, Prehistoric Comparative Philology, The Khita and Khita-Peruvian Epoch, Serpent and Siva Worship and Mythology, The Earliest English, and The Early History of the Mediterranean Populations*. Of late years he has taken an active part in the affairs of the Anthropological Institute

and kindred societies, and as treasurer of the Press Fund has done much to assist the struggling journalist, while in the commercial world his services have been much in requisition as an expert in the ways of States which borrow, but never repay their "loans."

* **Clarke, JOHN S.** (b. 1835), comedian, was born in Maryland, U.S., and appeared on the stage at Philadelphia about 1852. Having played in the principal cities of America, New York (1861), Boston (1866), etc., he came to London in 1867, and appeared at the St. James's Theatre as Wellington de Boots in *The Widow Hunt*, one of his favourite parts. During the same visit he also enacted Robert Tyke in the *School of Reform*, a part requiring almost tragic emotion. Of the other characters in which he is best known we may mention Dr. Pangloss in the *Heir-at-Law*, Dr. Ollapod in *The Poor Gentleman*, Bob Acres in *The Rivals*, and Toodles. In 1882 he revived *The Comedy of Errors* at the Strand Theatre, taking one of the Dromios, with Mr. Paulton as the other. In 1885 he appeared as Newman Noggs in a dramatised version of *Nicholas Nickleby*. He is the greatest master of facial expression and the quiet subtleties of comedy.

* **Clarke, MRS. MARY COWDEN** (b. 1809), is the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and was married in 1828 to the late Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke. She is the compiler of the well-known *Complete Concordance to Shakespeare* (1845), a work which occupied her for sixteen years. She has published besides several novels and other works, amongst which we may mention *The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines*. In conjunction with her husband she edited and annotated *Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare*.

Clarke, WILLIAM GEORGE (b. 1821, d. 1878), man of letters, was educated at Shrewsbury, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1844. He was ordained in 1853, but resigned his orders in 1870. Mr. Clarke was public orator of the university from 1867 to 1869, and then became vice-master of Trinity College. The *Cambridge Shakespeare*, in 9 vols., edited by himself and Mr. W. Aldis Wright, appeared between 1863 and 1866, and the highly useful edition known as the *Globe Shakespeare* in 1864. He also contributed to the Clarendon Press series of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Clarke was editor of *The Journal of Philology*, and published several accounts of vacation travels, and a course of lectures on *The Middle Ages and the Revival of Learning* (1872).

The Academy, Nov., 1878.

Clarkson, THOMAS (b. 1760, d. 1846), the philanthropist, was born at Wisbeach, and educated at St. Paul's School, and St. John's College, Cambridge. In the year 1785 his attention was first drawn to the question of slavery, the Vice-Chancellor of the Uni-

versity having proposed for the prize Latin essay, *Is Involuntary Servitude Justifiable?* Clarkson gained the prize, and the study of the subject had so filled his mind with horror and indignation at the wrongs of the injured negro, that he determined to devote his life to the cause of the slaves. Having published an English version of his essay, he soon afterwards became acquainted with George Harrison, William Dillwyn, and other members of the Anti-Slavery Association, most of them belonging to the Society of Friends, who had set their faces long ago against "the guilty traffic." Clarkson found an earnest and powerful fellow-worker in Wilberforce, who in 1789 made an eloquent speech in the House of Commons against the slave traffic. For many years the efforts of Clarkson and his supporters were unavailing. Neither Pitt nor Fox wished to engage in conflict with the formidable opponents of the suppression, who had invested enormous sums in the African slave trade. At length Mr. Pitt consented to bring forward a discussion, and the slave trade underwent a searching investigation. The labours of Clarkson at this time were incredibly great; he even undertook a journey to Paris, then in the midst of the revolution, to obtain aid from the French Government, but found little support. In 1801 the measure passed both Houses, but did not become law until March, 1807, when "the Magna Charta of Africa was completed." In 1808 he published *The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, followed by *Portraiture of Quakerism*, and *Memoirs of the Life of William Penn*. He lived to witness the final triumph of the cause—the abolition of slavery in the West Indies in 1838. In his youth Clarkson had intended to enter the Church, and even took deacon's orders, but subsequently became a member of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Taylor, *Life of T. Clarkson*; James Elmes, *Thomas Clarkson: a Monograph*.

Clausen, HENRI NICOLAS (b. 1793, d. 1877), Danish theologian and politician, born on the isle of Laland, was educated at Copenhagen, and travelled in Germany, where he fell under the influence of Schleiermacher. In 1820 he was appointed professor of theology in Copenhagen. In 1825 he published his best known work, *The Constitution of the Catholic and Protestant Churches*. In spite of the vehement opposition to his writings, he was appointed rector of the University in 1837, and after 1840 took a prominent part in all the national and political questions of the time, being a strenuous advocate of liberalism in thought and action. As Councillor of State and Minister of Worship, from 1848 to 1851, he had a large share in drawing up the Danish Constitution of 1849. Only few of his numerous theological and political works have been translated from the Danish. His memoirs (*Optegnelser om mit Lærned og min*

Tide Historie) were published in the year of his death.

Clausewitz, KARL VON (b. 1780, d. 1831). Prussian general and tactician, was born at Burg, but came of Polish stock. Having entered the army, he served on the Rhine during 1793 and 1794, and in 1801 went to the military school at Berlin, where he attracted the attention of Scharnhorst, as whose disciple in the art of war he must be regarded. Being aide-de-camp to Prince August of Prussia in 1806, he was taken as prisoner to France after the capitulation of Prenzlau. When Prussia joined with France in the Russian War, Clausewitz transferred his services to the Czar, and having taken part in the campaign of 1813, only returned to the Prussian army in 1815. In 1818 he was appointed director of the School of War at Berlin, and in 1830 was transferred to the artillery department. During these years he was preparing the great series of works on the history and art of war that still form the military text-books of Germany, and, in a certain sense, may be said to have been the foundation of her military successes during the last twenty-five years. The publication of them did not begin till the year after his death.

Clay, HENRY (b. 1777, d. 1852), American orator and statesman, was born at Hanover, in Virginia, in the district known as "The Slashes." Having been admitted to the bar at Richmond, he removed in 1797 to Lexington, in Kentucky, where his great oratorical powers early made him conspicuous. In 1809 he was chosen senator as a Jeffersonian Democrat, and, in 1811, entered the House of Representatives, of which he became Speaker in the same year. To this office he was six times re-elected with short intervals, serving for thirteen years in all. Though himself one of the most strenuous supporters, and indeed chief director, of the war with Great Britain that broke out in 1812, on the right of search, he was nevertheless the principal plenipotentiary in the negotiations that resulted in the Treaty of Ghent (1814). His next public service was his support of the South American States, in their war of independence against Spain (1818). He also maintained the Missouri Compromise of 1821, by which the slave State of Missouri was admitted to the Union, but slavery was limited by a certain latitude north. In 1825 he was a candidate for the Presidency, but having failed to secure any considerable number of votes, he induced the House of Representatives to decide in favour of Adams rather than of General Jackson, none of the candidates having secured an absolute majority. Adams appointed him his Secretary of State, but his character never quite recovered from the imputation cast upon his honesty by Jackson's supporters on this occasion. The

description of the proceeding as "a combination of the Puritan (Adams) and the black-leg," led to a bloodless duel, and though twice again candidate for the Presidency (in 1832 and 1844), he was on both occasions unsuccessful. As one of the most prominent opponents of slavery, he spoke strongly in favour of the establishment of the colony of freed negroes at Liberia, on the West African coast, and warmly opposed the annexation of Texas (1844). His last session in the Senate (1848 to 1851) was almost entirely devoted to the abolition of slavery, and in 1850 his Compromise—also known as the "Omnibus Bill," from the number of its provisions—was accepted, postponing the Civil War for ten years. Though he never filled the high place in political life for which he seemed intended, Clay's speeches remain as monuments of straightforward eloquence, and are invaluable for the history of his country's development.

Calvin Colton, *Life of Henry Clay* (1846).

Clayton, JOHN MIDDLETON (b. 1796, d. 1856), American politician, studied at Yale College, and having practised as a barrister in Delaware, was returned to the Senate in 1829. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Taylor, and before the latter's death had negotiated the famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Great Britain, published under President Fillmore in 1850. By this treaty the neutrality of the projected ship-canal through the State of Nicaragua, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was secured. On President Taylor's death he resigned office, but sat in the Senate from 1851 to 1856.

* **Clémenceau, EUGÈNE** (b. 1841), French politician, was born at Moulleron-en-Pareds, in La Vendée, and received his doctor's degree in medicine at Paris in 1869. His political career is entirely subsequent to the Second Empire, and begins with his election as mayor of his arrondissement after the revolution of Sept. 4th, which was followed, in 1871, by his return to the National Assembly as representative of the Seine. During the troubles of the Commune he played a prominent part, his unsuccessful attempt to save General Lecomte and Clément Thomas resulting in an attempt by the Central Committee to arrest him on the one hand, on the other, in accusations of cowardice, which fell to the ground on the trial of the assassins. He failed to be returned at the municipal elections of March; and having in vain tried to reconcile the Commune and the Government, he retired into private life. Soon, however, he reappeared as a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, of which he became president in 1875. In 1876, M. Clémenceau was returned at the general elections for an arrondissement of Paris as an extreme Republican, and was re-elected in the following year. Side by side with Gambetta he resisted

the insidious designs of the Monarchists both inside and outside the Chamber, and was one of the committee of eighteen appointed by the Left to watch over the possible designs of General Rochebouet's extra-Parliamentary Cabinet. After the restoration scare had passed away he distinguished himself by demands for a total amnesty of the Communists, and in 1879 made himself by a great speech, in which he demanded the impeachment of the Waddington Cabinet. Gradually he diverged from Gambetta, and, in particular, was opposed to the latter's policy of making himself the inevitable by pulling down ministry after ministry, shrinking the while from exercising power "in broad daylight, and under the control of public opinion." When, at last, in November, 1881, Gambetta undertook the responsibility of the premiership, M. Clémenceau, became openly hostile, and at first accorded his support to the weak De Freycinet ministry that followed, but overthrew them, with a telling speech, on account of their feeble Egyptian policy, which, said he, combined the inconveniences of intervention and non-intervention. No less hostile was his attitude towards the stronger Ferry Cabinet, and he wisely opposed the Chauvinist colony-grabbing in Tonquin and Madagascar, which proved its ruin. In the summer of 1885 he made a series of great speeches in view of the general elections. His final and amended programme, however, which consisted of proposals for elective magistrates, a ministry absolutely responsible to the legislature, the abolition of the Second Chamber, triennial Parliaments, the separation of Church and State, gratuitous primary education, and the substitution of a militia for the national army, fell exceedingly flat; and more importance was paid to his exhortations to French politicians to desert their little groups and cliques, and to organise themselves into two great parties of Liberal and Conservative Republicans. The result of the elections was to strengthen his position as leader of the Radicals at the expense of Gambetta's old followers, the Opportunists; and M. Brisson, the Premier, resigned in a fit of spleen.

Clemens, FRIEDRICH JAKOB (b. 1815, d. 1862), Roman Catholic philosopher, born at Coblenz, was educated at the Jesuit school at Freiburg, and studied at Bonn and Berlin, where he devoted himself especially to the "Absolute Philosophy," as expounded by Gans and Michelet, after Hegel's death. In 1843 he began to lecture on philosophy at Bonn, and attracted much attention by his subtle connection of modern speculations with the established philosophy of the Church. In 1847 he clearly defined his philosophic position in a treatise on Giordano Bruno and Nicholas of Cusa. In the following year he was returned as a representative to the par-

liament at Frankfurt, and in 1856 was appointed professor of philosophy in Münster. By the charm of his personality, and the enthusiasm and subtlety of his discourses, he did much to maintain the power of the Church in the Rhine Provinces, and, except that he was born a Catholic, might serve as a type of what befell so many minds in Germany after coming under the influence of the "Absolute Philosophy."

Clemens, SAMUEL LANGHORNE. [MARK TWAIN.]

Clementi, MUZIO (b. 1752, d. 1832), composer and pianist, born at Rome, where he learnt the elements of music, was brought to England about 1766, and in 1770 performed publicly in London, meeting with the highest applause. Having acted as conductor to the Italian Opera, he undertook a tour through Europe (1781), making the acquaintance of Haydn and Mozart. About the beginning of this century he started a firm, still known under the name of his partner, Mr. Collard, for the manufacture of pianos; and by this means, and private lessons, acquired a considerable fortune. Amongst his pupils he counted Cramer and Field, Berger and Meyerbeer. After 1810 he did not leave London, but occupied himself almost entirely with composition. He wrote several symphonies, and more than a hundred sonatas, many of which are of permanent value. But his fame will rest on his great series of 100 studies for the piano, the *Grados ad Parnassum*, published in 1817. They still remain a text-book for the instrument. It is interesting to know that he was a favourite composer with Beethoven.

* **Cleveland, GROVER** (b. 1837), President of the United States, was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., New York. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, and having fulfilled the offices of Governor of New York State (elected 1882) with remarkable probity, he was chosen as candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago in July, 1884. Owing to the unpopularity of his opponent, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Cleveland's nomination was welcomed by several of the Republican party, especially of Boston, who united in his support, receiving the nickname of "Bolters." Through this disaffection in the Republican ranks, Mr. Cleveland was returned in November, though by a very narrow majority. He is the first Democratic President since the war, and owes his position to a national rebellion against party names which had become meaningless. He is the representative of the reform element in America, especially reform in the civil service, and is also a firm opponent of the "Spread-eagle" policy of his former opponent.

Clifford, WILLIAM KINGDON (b. 1845, d. 1879), mathematician and physicist, a native of Exeter, was educated in that town, and at

King's College, London. There, while he distinguished himself in classics, history, and English literature, he displayed a special aptitude for mathematical studies. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1863, though he did not follow the regular course of study, he maintained his high reputation as a mathematician, and on graduating, in 1867, was second wrangler. He was elected fellow of his college, and in 1870 accompanied the expedition to the Mediterranean to observe the solar eclipse. In 1871 he was appointed professor of applied mathematics at University College, London, and in 1874 was elected F.R.S. His constitution was never robust, although at college he had taken an active part in gymnastic exercises; subsequently his ardent studies appear to have led him to neglect his health, which in 1876 gave way, and compelled him to seek its restoration in sunnier climes. He spent that summer in Spain and Algiers, and returned to England much benefited. In 1878 he again broke down seriously, and was again recommended to go southwards, which he did, but with no permanently beneficial result, and he died in Madeira, March 3rd, 1879. He was a lucid and even brilliant lecturer and writer, being able to render the most abstruse subjects clear and intelligible, and the highest anticipations had therefore been formed of his after career. At college, he had been at first an ardent High Churchman, but he afterwards became a follower of Darwin, and later of Herbert Spencer, whose views he advocated with much ability, though, it must be admitted, with an intellectual arrogance which seriously detracted from the persuasiveness of his address. His published works, not including his various scientific papers, are *Seeing and Thinking*, and *Lectures and Essays*, the latter issued after his death. [R. B.]

Clinton, De Witt (b. 1769, d. 1828), an eminent American statesman, began life as a Republican, or Anti-Federalist, but subsequently became one of the most powerful leaders of the Democratic party in New York, and in 1802 made a very fine speech on the navigation of the Mississippi, opposing the war against Spain, which disputed the right of the Americans to navigate that river. In 1803 he was made Mayor of New York, an office then much more important than it is now. The city prospered under his administration, and the Historical Society and Academy of Fine Arts were established. In 1812 he lost his popularity to some extent owing to a dispute with President Madison concerning the war with Great Britain, for which he did not consider the country sufficiently prepared. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Madison being elected. Owing to Clinton's exertions the Erie Canal was constructed, and opened in 1825. He lived to see the great

prosperity which it brought to the inhabitants of New York. He was several times elected to the office of Governor of New York. He wrote several treatises upon natural history, a subject in which he took great interest, and was also the author of an interesting essay upon the history of the Indians in New York.

Hosack, *Memoir of De Witt Clinton* (1829).

Clissold, THE REV. AUGUSTUS (b. 1797, d. 1882), a prominent Swedenborgian, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He translated Swedenborg's works, and published the following treatises in support of the significance and inspiration of that modern Father of the Church:—*Illustrations of the End of the Church* (1841); *The Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse* (1851); *Inspiration and Interpretation* (1861); *Swedenborg and his Modern Critics* (1866); *The Prophetic Spirit in its Relation to Wisdom and Madness* (1870); *The Divine Order of the Universe as Interpreted by Swedenborg, with special Relation to Modern Astronomy* (1877); *The Consummation of the Age, being a Prophecy now Fulfilled and Interpreted in the Writings of Swedenborg* (1879); *Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching* (3rd edit., 1881).

Clough, ARTHUR HUGH (b. 1819, d. 1861), poet and essayist, was born at Liverpool on Jan. 1st. His father, James Butler Clough, was of an old Welsh family, and was in business as a cotton merchant. His mother's name was Anne Perfect. Arthur was the second son. In his fourth year his parents migrated to America, and the family lived some years at Charlestown, Mass., paying occasional visits to the north, including New York. When Arthur was nearly seven his father returned to England, taking the eldest boy, and was absent nearly a year, during which time Arthur became the constant companion of his mother, and was greatly influenced by her character and teaching. Rigid simplicity, stern integrity, and an enthusiasm to make others see vividly the things she taught, were among her gifts. The impress of these gifts on her son was clear; and he appeared to have been early noticeable for originality and a distaste for the mere imitation of others. On the return of Mr. Clough, the boy's time was divided between learning and reading history and poetry with his mother, rambling on the sea-shore, and accompanying his father to wharves and on board ships. In 1828 the whole family returned to England for a few months; Arthur was left at school at Chester; and the parents went to Charlestown again with the youngest son and a daughter. In 1829 Arthur went to Rugby, where he was known as a grave, studious, verse-writing boy. He quickly mounted through the lower forms, becoming more and more influenced by the powerful character of Dr. Arnold. He worked hard among the

boys to raise the character of the school, and, as editor of *The Rugby Magazine*, acquitted himself with great credit: he is also remembered as a good runner, an excellent swimmer, and at football the best full-back on record. In November, 1836, Clough gained the Balliol scholarship, and in October, 1837, he went into residence at Oxford—at the time of the great Tractarian movement, which involved him in intellectual and spiritual struggles, such as might well interfere with quiet scholastic progress. His career at Oxford was rather influential than successful. He did not take, as his friends expected, the highest honours; but in 1843 he obtained the appointments of fellow and tutor of Oriel, which he relinquished in 1848. In 1847, during the Irish famine, he took a leading part in an association for inducing at Oxford retrenchment of personal expenditure, so as to send relief to the sufferers; and he published a pamphlet entitled, *A Consideration of Objections against the Retrenchment Association*. He had already written most of the poems published in *Ambarvalia*, when, in 1848, he wrote the *Long Vacation Pastoral*, by which he is best known; and in the same year he passed some time in Paris, witnessing, and admirably describing in letters to England, the political, social, and external aspects of the revolution then going forward. *The Bothie of Tober-na-Fuochich, a Long Vacation Pastoral*, was published in 1848, and at once established his reputation as a poet among the select and critical few. He subsequently revised it, and changed its name to *The Bothie of Tober-na-Fuolich*. In 1849 he was at Rome, where he was present at the siege by the French, adding to his Paris letters a no less striking series on the stirring events at Rome, and writing his *Amours de Voyage*. In the same year he published, in conjunction with his friend Burbridge, the little volume called *Ambarvalia*, and entered on the headship of University Hall, London. In 1850 he visited Venice, and began his third long poem, *Dipsychus*. In 1852 he quitted University Hall and went to try his fortunes in the United States, where he lectured, taught Greek, wrote articles for the *North American Review*, *Pittman's Magazine*, etc., and began his revision of the Dryden translation of Plutarch, for an American publishing firm. In 1853 he returned to England to take up an appointment as examiner under the Education Department, which he held till his death. On the strength of this appointment he married in 1854. For seven years he led a quiet, busy life, devoting himself to much unselfish labour, and becoming the father of three children. In 1859 the state of his health became a source of great anxiety to his friends, and he eventually had to obtain six months' leave of absence from the Education Department; he then went to Greece and

Constantinople alone, and later made a tour in the Auvergne and Pyrenees, where he composed some of the poems of the *Mari Magno*. In the autumn of 1861 he was joined by his wife at Paris, whence they proceeded to Florence. Attacked by malaria, his already exhausted constitution was unable to rally, and he died on Nov. 13th. Clough was before all things an honest and subtle thinker, and an earnest exponent of thought. Being of a highly sensitive temperament, the results of his spiritual travail took naturally the form of verse. During his short life he had to do too much of the world's drudgery to admit of his settling down upon a luminous philosophic level, or perfecting his art on the technical side; but the best of what he left us is, nevertheless, truly philosophic in quality of thought, and truly poetic in feeling. His work is markedly original, and always suggestive and bracing; and the curtailment of his career is greatly to be deplored.

Poems and Prose Remains, with selections from *Letters and Memoirs*, edited by Mrs. Clough, (1869); Samuel Waddington, *Arthur Hugh Clough: a Monograph* (1888). [H. B. F.]

* **Cluseret**, GUSTAV PAUL (b. 1823), French officer and general revolutionist, born in Paris, was trained at St. Cyr, and served against the barricades in 1848. During the Italian War he allied himself to Garibaldi, and in 1861 crossed to America, entering the service of the North. After being occupied in American politics for a few years, he attached himself to the Fenian cause, and under the name of Aulif became one of the ring-leaders in the attempt to surprise the arsenal at Chester (1867). Escaping from England, he returned to Paris, and became engaged in revolutionary journalism, being protected by American citizenship. After the fall of the empire he wrote for the *Marseillaise*, and stirred up communistic outbreaks in Lyons and Marseilles. In April, 1871, he was elected member of the Commune, and entrusted with the direction of military force; but having fallen under suspicion, was imprisoned by the Central Committee, and only escaped as the Government troops were entering Paris. Sentenced to death for the second time in absence, he made his way to England and America, and is said since then to have appeared amongst the revolutionists in Switzerland. But his recent career is necessarily obscure.

Clyde, COLIN CAMPBELL, BARON, G.C.B. (b. 1792, d. 1863), general, entered the army, in the 9th Regiment, in 1808, was present at Vimeira and Corunna under Sir John Moore; next shared in the Walcheren Expedition, and in 1810 served again in the Peninsula, at Barrosa and Tarifa. In 1812 he was appointed to assist the army of Ballesteros in the mountains of Ronda, and was engaged at

Tarragona, Osma, and Vittoria. He was twice severely wounded in the assault of St. Sebastian in 1813, and again at the passage of the Bidasoa, by which time he had attained the rank of brevet-captain. He shared in the American Campaign of 1814-15. He was next appointed brigade-major to the force despatched to quell the insurrection of the negroes in Demerara in 1823, and by 1832 had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the 98th Regiment, which regiment he took to China in 1842, and was present at the battles of Chusan, Chin-kiang-foo, and Nankin. For these services he was made full colonel. On the breaking out of the second Sikh War in 1848 he commanded a division, under Lord Gough, at Ramnuggur, Chenab, Sadoolapore, Chilianwallah (where he was again wounded), and Gujerat. For these services he was rewarded with a K.C.B. and the thanks of Parliament and the East India Company. Commanding in the Peshawur district, under Sir Charles Napier, in 1851-2, he was actively employed against the Momund, Oo-man-Kheyls, and Ranizai tribes. The outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854 saw him commanding the left wing of the Duke of Cambridge's brigade at the Alma, composed of Highland regiments, and he had his horse killed under him. He was thanked by Lord Raglan for his valuable services in the battle, and appointed to the command of Balaklava, where, on the Kamora Heights, he repulsed the first efforts of the Russians, Oct. 25th, 1854. Though he was now made G.C.B., and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, General Codrington, his junior in the service, was promoted over his head, but he was made lieutenant-general in 1856. In July, 1857, when the Mutiny had already broken out, he was appointed commander-in-chief in India, and saved our Indian Empire by the relief of Lucknow, which a consummate tactician alone could have accomplished. He personally directed the assault on Shah Nujif's tomb there, afterwards defeating another native army who were besieging Windham at Cawnpore, and dispersing the enemy at Rohilcund and Bareilly. For these eminent services he was created Baron Clyde, of Clydesdale, and promoted to general and field-marshal. Though a strict disciplinarian, Clyde was kindly and courteous in manner, independent and courageous. His want of interest in early life alone prevented a more rapid rise. Although he served forty-five years before he reached the general's list, yet he never resented his unmerited obscurity.

T. R. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny*; L. Shadwell, *Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde* (1881).

[C. C. K.]

* **Cobbe, FRANCES POWER** (b. 1822), a well-known literary lady, was born in the county of Dublin, and educated at Brighton. She has been a constant contributor to periodical

literature, and is a zealous supporter of what is called the "Woman's Rights Movement," advocating very strongly the higher education of women, female franchise, and other measures for the social and political education of the sex. She is a strong opponent of vivisection, against which she has written *Moral Aspects of Vivisection* (1875), and *Mr. Lowe and the Vivisection Act* (1877). In matters of religion Miss Cobbe is a theist, and the beautiful preface to *Alone to the Alone: Prayers for Theists, by Several Contributors* (1871), was written by her. From the long list of her many interesting books we may mention:—*Essays on the Pursuits of Women* (1863); *The Cities of the Past* (1864); *Studies, New and Old, on Ethical and Social Subjects* (1865); *Criminals, Idiots, Women and Minors: Is the Classification Sound?* (1869); *Darwinism in Morals, and other Essays* (1872); *Re-Echoes* (1876).

Cobbett, WILLIAM (b. 1762, d. 1835), political and miscellaneous writer, was the third son of a farmer and publican at Farnham, in Surrey. He was of a restless and enterprising disposition, and in 1782, while on a visit to Portsmouth, went on board the *Pegasus* man-of-war, with the intention of becoming a sailor. He was persuaded to return home; but in the following May, being commissioned to go to Guildford fair, he suddenly mounted a London coach and arrived at Ludgate Hill almost penniless. A hop merchant befriended him and procured him a situation as copying clerk to a solicitor in Gray's Inn. Finding this employment dull, irksome, and incessant, he left London for Chatham in 1784, intending to join the Marines. By a misunderstanding, however, he enlisted into a regiment, the service companies of which were in Nova Scotia. For some time he remained at Chatham, where his indomitable energy in the pursuit of knowledge manifested itself. Being able to write, he was appointed copyist to General Debeig, commandant of the garrison. But he had no knowledge of grammar, and this defect he proceeded to remedy in a very characteristic manner. In his *Life*, written by himself, he observes, "I procured me a *Louth's Grammar*, and applied myself to the study of it with unceasing assiduity. The pains I took cannot be described: I wrote the whole out two or three times; I got it by heart; repeated it every morning and every evening; and when on guard I imposed on myself the task of saying it all over once every time I was posted sentinel." By such means as these he acquired great retentiveness of memory and a large stock of information. Cobbett went to America in 1785, and remained on service there until 1791, when he returned home and obtained his discharge. In March, 1792, he went over to France, having married in the interim. The revolutionary events in France caused him to embark for America. He landed at New

York, but proceeded to Philadelphia, where he opened a bookseller's shop, and began the periodical publication of the papers or pamphlets which acquired celebrity under the title of *Peter Porcupine*. Having been cast in an action for libel to the extent of \$5,000 dollars damages, he left America in disgust. Settling in London he established, in 1801, a morning journal, called *The Porcupine*, in which he supported the policy of Pitt. The journal failed, and was succeeded by the *Weekly Register*, which was published, with few intermissions, from its establishment in 1802 until the year 1835. Cobbett's political writings were greatly admired by Pitt, Wyndham, and other statesmen, and his letters on the Treaty of Amiens created a marked sensation, both in this country and on the Continent. The popularity of Cobbett's productions at this time enabled him to purchase an estate at Botley, in Hampshire. A complete change occurred in his views in 1805, when he passed from a staunch defender of the Church and the monarchy, into an uncompromising Radical. It was said that he was offended by Pitt's declining to be introduced to him. He now bitterly attacked those whom he had previously supported, and in 1810 he was subjected to a Government prosecution, for an article on some military flogging at Ely. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £1,000. The fine was subscribed by his friends. In consequence of the passing of the Six Acts, and the intended suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Cobbett, in 1817, again went to America. He returned in two years, however, bringing with him the bones of Tom Paine. He now took an active part in the cause of Queen Caroline, and made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament. Turning his attention to agriculture, he endeavoured to grow a number of plants and trees indigenous to America, and to introduce Indian corn upon a farm at Barnes Elms, in Surrey. His projects failed, and he ultimately settled down upon the Normandy farm belonging to Colonel Woodroffe, about seven miles from Farnham. After the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, Cobbett was returned to Parliament for the borough of Oldham. He exerted himself during the session of 1835, while suffering from severe illness, and after speaking upon the Marquis of Chandos's motion on agricultural distress, on May 25th, he returned to his farm, dying there on June 18th. Cobbett was the author of a *History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland*, *The Emigrant's Guide*, *Cottage Economy*, *Poor Man's Friend*, *English Grammar*, *French Grammar*, *Rural Rides*, *Parliamentary History of England*, a series of Lectures, entitled, *Advice to Young Men and Women*, and a great number of political pamphlets and miscellaneous writings. He was powerful in polemics, and all his works

bore testimony to the vigour and originality of his mind.

Edward Smith and J. S. Watson, *Biographies of William Cobbett; and Life of William Cobbett, by himself* (1809). [G. B. S.]

Cobbold, THOMAS SPENCER (b. 1828, d. 1886), well-known man of science, sometime professor of botany at St. Mary's Hospital (appointed 1860), and of anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1868 he was also appointed Swiney lecturer on geology in connection with the British Museum. His special study, however, was that of helminthology, or the science of internal parasites, upon which he has written a great deal, his illustrated standard treatise upon the subject being regarded as a most valuable contribution to medical science. He is considered the first authority upon the subject of entozoa.

Cobden, RICHARD (b. 1804, d. 1865), political economist, and leader of the Free Trade movement, was the son of a Sussex farmer. He was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, where he was educated at the grammar-school. On the death of his father Cobden went to London, where he entered the warehouse of a Manchester firm as an apprentice, afterwards becoming traveller. He subsequently removed to the vicinity of Manchester, where, with the aid of some relatives, he initiated a new process in connection with the cotton print trade. The business was founded in 1830, and speedily became prosperous. By the time Cobden entered public life, his share of the profits from the "Cobden prints" was computed at about £9,000 per annum. In 1834 Cobden travelled abroad, visiting Egypt, Turkey, and Greece, and in the following year he went to the United States. On his return, he delivered the leading address at the opening of the Manchester Athenæum, and he now began the literary propaganda of his views on political economy. In addition to letters on commercial and economical questions, published in the *Manchester Times*, he issued a pamphlet entitled *England, Ireland, and America, by a Manchester Manufacturer*. This pamphlet, in which the writer unfolded his ideas in favour of peace, retrenchment, non-intervention, and Free Trade, excited a lively controversy. It was followed by a second brochure, with the title of *Russia*, in which, while reiterating his former arguments, Cobden also combated the opinions then prevalent upon the Eastern question. In 1837 Cobden visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in 1838 made a lengthened tour through Germany. On his return, he declared strongly for Free Trade, and became one of the most ardent supporters of the Anti-Corn Law League, established in 1838 in Manchester. He and his friend Mr. Bright travelled through various country districts, inveighing against the evils of Protection, and illustrating

the advantages of Free Trade. In 1841 Cobden was returned for Stockport, and took the parliamentary lead upon the great question then agitating the country. Debates occurred in every session, some of them being of a very impassioned nature. During one of these discussions, in the session of 1843, a painful misunderstanding arose between Cobden and Sir Robert Peel. The former was alleged to have said that he held the Prime Minister "personally responsible for the present lamentable and dangerous state of affairs"—words which Peel interpreted as an incentive to attacks upon his life. The Premier became greatly excited, and, amid a scene of confusion, Cobden explained that what he meant was, that the right hon. baronet was responsible in virtue of his office. The incident then terminated. The efforts of the Free Traders never relaxed, and towards the close of 1845 the necessity for the abolition of the Corn Laws was made manifest to Sir Robert Peel. The memorable measure for repealing the duties on the importation of corn was consequently introduced by the Premier in the session of 1846, and received the royal assent on June 26th. As Cobden had been largely instrumental in securing this beneficent legislation, a proposal was made to raise £100,000 by way of subscription, in recognition of his services. It was well known that his own private affairs had been seriously injured by his disinterested efforts. Eventually, the sum of £79,000 was raised on his behalf, with a portion of which the property at Midhurst, on which he had worked as a boy, was purchased for him, while the remainder was invested by the recipient himself in American railway stock. On the day of the passing of the Corn Law Repeal Bill, the Peel ministry was defeated on their Irish Coercion measure, and went out of office. In the course of his valedictory speech as minister, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel said, referring to the Free Trade measures of his Government—"Sir, the name which ought to be, and which will be, associated with the success of these measures, is the name of the man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason enforced by an eloquence the more to be desired because it is unaffected and unadorned—the name, I say, which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of these measures, is that of Richard Cobden." Lord John Russell, who now became Premier, desired to include Cobden in his Government, and offered him the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which he declined. In August, 1846, Cobden went abroad, and was entertained by the King of the French at Château d'Eu. At various congratulatory entertainments which he received on his journey, he spoke in favour of Free Trade, and

explained the proceedings of the League in England. During an audience that he had with the King of Sardinia at Turin on May 24th, 1847, his majesty announced his intention of making immediate reductions in the tariff. Cobden next spent some time at Rome, and, in the course of an interview he had with the Pope, drew the Pontiff's attention to the cruelty and demoralisation which attended the bull-fights at Madrid. His representations led to a communication from the Vatican on the subject. Cobden subsequently visited Venice, Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, and at Potsdam was received by the King of Prussia. He next journeyed into Russia, visiting St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nishni-Novgorod, and returned to London in October, 1847. At the general election in that year he was chosen member both for Stockport and the West Riding, but elected to sit for the latter constituency, which he represented for ten years. During this period he devoted himself to the advocacy of Radical views, and visited the provinces, speaking on behalf of national education, financial and parliamentary reform, freehold land societies, Ireland, etc. In 1849 he brought forward a motion in the House of Commons for reducing the expenditure of the country—particularly in the War Department—from £54,185,000 to £44,470,000, the sum expended in 1835. This motion, however, like many others of its class, was unsuccessful. Cobden strongly opposed the Russian and Austrian War loans, and frequently spoke in favour of peace and international arbitration. He received a challenge to fight a duel on account of his speech upon the Borneo massacres, but told his would-be antagonist that he should hand him over to the police if the offence was repeated. The Crimean War was condemned by Cobden in the strongest terms, but it was popular with the country, and resolutions supporting the warlike policy of the Government were carried by his own constituents. On one occasion during the progress of the war, Lord Palmerston delivered a strong philippic against Cobden and his friends in the House of Commons. The peace party failed to gain the ear of the country at this juncture, because of their strong antipathy to war generally. They were not regarded as safe and disinterested judges in regard to any particular wars, such as the war with Russia; but although they failed at this juncture, it was the rapid spread of their principles within the next twenty years which made non-intervention a recognised creed in this country, and destroyed the traditional doctrine that England was bound to take a forward part in European questions, even when not directly concerned. Cobden caused a dissolution of Parliament in 1857 by carrying a vote against the Government condemning the proceedings of Sir John Bowring in China in connection with the *lorcha Arrow*. His attitude on this and

other questions, however, was so distasteful to his Yorkshire constituents, that he did not offer himself again for the West Riding. He appeared as a candidate for the town of Huddersfield, but was defeated, his companion, Mr. Bright, being also rejected by Manchester. When out of Parliament, Cobden travelled the Continent in order to recruit his health, and he also visited the United States. At the general election of 1859 he was returned for the borough of Rochdale. The Conservatives being defeated at the polls, Lord Palmerston became Premier. His lordship offered Cobden the Presidency of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, but, after consultation, the offer was declined. In January, 1860, Cobden was appointed plenipotentiary to negotiate a commercial treaty with France. This important treaty was carried to a successful conclusion, and Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, paid a high tribute to him in the House of Commons for the manner in which he had negotiated the treaty. Cobden declined all public reward for his exertions beyond the bare repayment of the expenses to which he had been put. This refusal was the more honourable to him as it was known that his private affairs were not in a flourishing condition, owing to the depressed state of his American investments. Some time previously his friends had proposed to raise a second subscription for him, but this also Cobden declined, and an improvement shortly afterwards in the share market rendered any such step unnecessary. Towards the close of 1863 a controversy, which proved to be bitter and prolonged, arose between Cobden and Mr. Delane, the editor of the *Times*, in consequence of an accusation in that journal to the effect that the two Gracchi of Rochdale (Cobden and Bright) had excited discontent amongst the poor, and proposed a spoliation of the owners of land. Cobden's health was never very strong, and he was advised to spend his winters abroad. This advice he usually followed, but on the occasion of his visit to his constituents at Rochdale in November, 1864, he made a speech of unusual length, which greatly told upon his strength. The extra exertion required in delivering this address, combined with the heated condition of the room, brought on an illness that resulted in his death. About three weeks before his decease, feeling much better in health, he went up to London, intending to join in the parliamentary debate on the Canadian defence. The weather was very severe, however, and he was suddenly seized with another attack of bronchitis, which proved fatal. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli spoke in warm and eulogistic terms of the deceased, the latter remarking that Cobden was one of those men who, while not present, were still members of the House, independent of dissolutions or the

caprices of constituencies, and even of the course of time. The French Government and press also paid the highest tributes to his memory. Cobden was quiet and unobtrusive in manner, possessing few of those qualities which are generally regarded as essential in popular orators. He was, however, earnest and impressive in speech, his language was always exceedingly clear, and his appeals were enforced by powerful arguments. While cautious in taking up a position, when once assumed he brought to its defence a vigour of thought, a homeliness of illustration, and a power of language which generally carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. He was ever natural in his oratory. He had a mastery over every part of the great Free Trade controversy, such as no other could pretend to; and in the number of speeches which he made on this one subject he showed a boundless fertility of illustration, and an inexhaustible ingenuity in varying the arrangement and the form of his arguments. He succeeded in fighting and winning the battle of Free Trade almost against hope. Time vindicated his principles, and his merits and services were ultimately acknowledged even by his opponents. To his public claims upon the gratitude of his countrymen, he united a private character which was in all respects blameless and praiseworthy.

J. Morley, *Life of Cobden; The League; A. Prentice, History of the Anti-Corn-Law League.*
[G. B. S.]

Cochrane, THOMAS. [DUNDONALD.]

Cockburn, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND, BART, G.C.B. (b. 1802, d. 1880), eminent English judge, was the son of the late Alexander Cockburn, formerly British minister at Columbia. Born at Langton, he received his early education partly in France and partly in England, graduated first-class in civil law in 1824, and subsequently became a fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1829, when he joined the Western Circuit and the Devonshire Sessions. He succeeded to a fair share of junior business at the assizes and sessions, and published, in conjunction with the late Sir William Rowe, a collection of reports of election cases. Obtaining silk in 1841, he soon became one of the recognised leaders of the Western Circuit; and during the railway mania of 1844-5, had a large practice before parliamentary committees. He was for some years Recorder of Southampton, and in 1847 was elected M.P. for that borough in the Liberal interest. He was a steady supporter of the Liberal ministry, and in 1850 established his reputation as a first-class parliamentary speaker by his speech in support of Lord Palmerston's proceedings in the matter of Don Pacifico, a British subject residing at Athens, when he divided the honour with Mr. Gladstone of having saved

the Government from defeat. A month or two later he was appointed Solicitor-General, and was knighted, and in the following spring he succeeded Sir John Romilly as Attorney-General, which post he again held in the subsequent administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. In 1856 he succeeded Sir John Jervis as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. When Lord Palmerston returned to power in 1859 it was expected that Sir Alexander would become Lord Chancellor; but Lord Campbell, his senior, received the appointment, and Cockburn took his position in the Queen's Bench as Lord Chief Justice of England, which he held till his death in 1880. As a debater Sir Alexander Cockburn rendered valuable services to his party, especially during the Crimean War; and as a finished advocate he was for many years without a rival. He was retained in most of the celebrated trials of the day, and among his most successful professional achievements may be mentioned his defence of McNaghten for the murder of Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's private secretary, in 1843; his defence of Cardinal Newman, for a libel upon Dr. Archilli, in 1853; his defence of his uncle, the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Dean of York, who had been deprived of his deanery for simony, and the case of *Swynfen v. Swynfen*. The last great case in which he was engaged was the prosecution of William Palmer, for murder, in 1856, when, after a trial extending over many days, he delivered a brilliant reply without the help of a single note. But it was not as a case lawyer but as a judge in *Nisi Prius* that he was most successful. He presided over many long and intricate trials, civil and criminal, among which may be mentioned *Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, and *Wason v. Walter*, the judgments of which are cited in every text-book on libel, as correctly expressing the law; the prosecution arising out of the Clerkenwell explosion, in 1867; the Wainwright case, and the Tichborne writ of error. Sir Alexander acted at the Geneva Arbitration of 1871 as representative of this country under the Washington Treaty in the *Alabama* case, and afterwards published an elaborate protest against the indirect claims of the United States Government, which had been brought before the arbitrators. On his return from Geneva he was offered a peerage; but this he declined, on the ground, it is said, that he did not consider it compatible with the duties of a judge, that he should be a member of either of the legislative assemblies of the nation. In 1867 he published a pamphlet on *Nationality*, in which he suggested many reforms, and discussed at considerable length the report of the Naturalisation Commissioners. At his death, he was writing a series of articles for the *Nineteenth Century*, on *The Chase and its History*, some of which had appeared; and he was understood to have

collected materials for an essay upon the question of the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*.

Mr. E. Walford in *Law Times*; *Law Journal*, and *Solicitor's Journal*, for Nov. 27th, 1880; *Times*, Nov. 22nd, 1880; Justin McCarthy, *History of our Own Times*; Foss, *Judges of England*, ix. 167. [W. M.]

Cockerell, CHARLES ROBERT, R.A. (b. 1788, d. 1863), architect and antiquarian, was born in London, and educated by his father, an architect of considerable reputation. Having devoted himself entirely to classic architecture, he visited Athens in 1810, and remained abroad till 1817, during which time he investigated the principal remains of antiquity in the Morea, Asia Minor, the Archipelago, Sicily, and Pompeii. He discovered the Æginetan marbles, now at Munich, in 1811, and the Phigalian marbles in the British Museum, between the years 1813 and 1815. After his return he was frequently employed on public buildings. The chief exception to his adoption of the Classic style was the Gothic college at Lampeter. The work by which his name is now best remembered is the Taylorian Museum at Oxford, designed by him in 1840. He also continued the erection of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, after Elmes's death. His great treatises on Greek architecture, and his numerous designs for the restoration of temples, formed a valuable contribution to science. He collaborated with Stuart and Revett in *Antiquities of Athens* (1825). In 1830 he published the *Temple of Jupiter at Agrigentum*, and in 1860 his greatest work, on the *Temples of Jupiter Panhellenius in Ægina, and of Apollo Epicurius near Phigaleia*.

Codrington, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JOHN (b. 1804, d. 1884), a son of Admiral Codrington, entered the army in 1821. He was present during the whole of the Crimea, and early in the war became major-general. Having highly distinguished himself at the Alma and at Inkermann, he was placed in command of the light division during the later part of the siege of Sebastopol, and conducted the grand attack on the Redan. In November, 1855, he was made commander-in-chief of the army for the brief remainder of the war. From 1857 to 1859 he represented Greenwich in Parliament; after which he was appointed to command at Gibraltar. He became general in 1860, colonel of the Coldstream Guards in 1875, and retired in 1877.

Codrington, SIR EDWARD (b. 1770, d. 1851), admiral, entered the navy in 1783, and took part in the actions off Brest of 1794, and as commander of the *Orion* in the battle of Trafalgar. He also shared in the Walcheren Expedition, and in 1821 he was gazetted vice-admiral. In 1826, when in command of the Mediterranean squadron, he was sent, in virtue of the Treaty of London, to restrain Ibrahim Pasha, of Egypt, from operations against the Greeks, with instructions to compel an

armistice. Joined by the French and Russian contingents, he appeared before Navarino, and explained to Ibrahim Pasha that the Turkish fleet was not to sail. The order was disobeyed by Ibrahim, and his ships were in consequence turned back. In his anger he let loose his troops upon the inhabitants, and Codrington determined to convoy his ships back to Turkey and to Egypt. During the parley that followed (Oct. 20th, 1827) shots were fired, and the battle of Navarino ensued, in which the enemy's fleet were completely destroyed. The news of the victory was at first received with enthusiasm, but the weak Goderich ministry, fearing that it might involve England in a war with Turkey, threw cold water upon it, and it was referred to in the King's Speech as "the untoward event." This was Codrington's last active service. He became full admiral in 1837.

Campbell, *Lives of the British Admirals*.

Coffee Calcoli, KING. [ASHANTER.]

Coffin, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT ASTON (b. 1819, d. April, 1885), was born at Brighton, and educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1843 he was appointed to the living of St. Mary Magdalene's in that city, subsequently joining the Tractarian movement. In 1845 he was formally received into the Roman Catholic Church. He accompanied Dr. Newman to Rome, and was ordained priest two years later. In April, 1882, Pope Leo XIII. nominated him to the bishopric of Southwark, which comprehends the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. Dr. Coffin translated into English Blosius's *Oratory of the Faithful Soul*, and also some of the works of St. Alphonso de Liguori. He was a great ascetic.

* **Cohn**, FERDINAND JULIUS (b. 1828), a German botanist, pursued his early studies at Breslau (his birthplace), and at Berlin, where he graduated, and in 1850 became a private teacher of botany in the University of Breslau, being appointed, in 1859, extraordinary, and in 1872 full professor. In 1866 he was mainly instrumental in founding the Institute of Vegetable Physiology at the university, and has made many special studies in microscopic vegetation. He has edited, since 1875, *Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzen*, and has written an elaborate popular work on botany, *Die Pflanze*, and an important treatise on *Bacteria*, which has been translated into English (1881), in addition to numerous other scientific papers and memoirs.

* **Cohnheim**, JULIUS FRIEDRICH (b. 1839), a German pathologist, studied in the Prentz-lan Gymnasium, and in the Universities of Berlin, Würzburg, Greifswald, and Prague. He followed the medical profession for a short period, and in 1864 was assistant to Virchow in the pathological institute connected with the Berlin Charity Hospital. In 1868 he was appointed ordinary professor of

pathology and pathological anatomy in the University of Kiel, and in 1872 and 1878 respectively, to similar positions at Breslau and Leipzig, in the latter year becoming also director of the Leipzig Institute of Pathology. He has undertaken many original researches and experiments in connection with the blood, inflammatory processes, etc., and the origin of pus-corpuscles from the white cells of the blood, transmitted through the capillaries; and he has made great discoveries in the pathology of implanting processes, etc. Among his works are—*Untersuchungen über die embolischen Prozesse*; *Neue Untersuchungen über die Entzündung*; *Die Tuberkulose vom Standpunkte der Infectionalehre*, and *Vorlesungen über allgemeine Pathologie*.

Colchester, CHARLES ABBOT, LORD (b. 1757, d. 1829), was born at Abingdon, and in 1781, after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar. In 1795 he was returned for Helston, in Cornwall, a pocket borough of the Duke of Leeds, and occupied himself with financial and statistical questions, the first census Act of 1800 being introduced by him. In 1801, when his friend Addington became Prime Minister, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, but in the following year he was recalled to fill the Speaker's Chair. In that capacity Abbot won a very high reputation. Upon him fell the onus of giving the casting vote on Mr. Whitbread's resolution impugning Lord Melville's conduct as treasurer of the navy, and he, too, had to deal with the most serious of the escapades of Sir F. Burdett. In 1817 he resigned on account of ill-health, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester. During the remainder of his life he took an active part in politics as a Tory of the most reactionary type. His son CHARLES (b. 1798, d. 1867), was Postmaster-General during Lord Derby's brief ministry of 1858-9.

Diary of the First Lord Colchester, by his Son; Manning, Lives of the Speakers.

Cole, SIR HENRY, K.C.B. (b. 1808, d. 1882), received his early education at Christ's Hospital, obtained an appointment under the Record Commissioners in 1823, and became assistant keeper of the Records. He wrote and edited several works at this time, and was urgent for the reform of the manner of preserving the public records, and mainly instrumental in forcing on the establishment of the Record Office. He and Sir W. Molesworth founded the *Guide* newspaper, which Cole edited, and he also wrote for the *Westminster, British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*; published, under the pseudonym of Felix Summerly, guide-books to various railway routes, public galleries and buildings, etc.; edited Albrecht Dürer's *Small Passion*, and managed the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He was the founder of the South Kensington Museum, art manufacture, art designs, art

schools, art everything, including, it must be added, sometimes art vulgarisation; and he was made a C.B. for his work on the committee of the first great Exhibition of 1852. Cole was an able organiser—knew where to pick up the right men and how to use them. He was an admirable commissioner at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where he saved £10,000 on the Parliamentary vote, and did equally good work as secretary of the Royal Commission at the later Paris Exhibition of 1867. In 1860 he was appointed director of the South Kensington Museum, and to him is due the organisation of the various branches of this institution. Besides acting on many committees and councils connected with the advance of art and education among the people, Sir Henry Cole greatly aided our manufacturing industry, and his reports largely conduced to the reform of the patent laws. He retired after fifty years' service, in 1873, and in 1875 was made a K.C.B. He was also an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Iron Crown. His influence has been felt in all branches of industry and of educational and sanitary progress, and will be long remembered at South Kensington.

Fifty Years of Public Work of Sir H. Cole,
edited by A. S. and H. Cole (1884).

* **Cole, VICAR, R.A.** (b. 1833), landscape painter, was born at Portsmouth, and received the greater part of his artistic education from his father, who was an artist of considerable reputation. From his earliest years Mr. Vicar Cole has devoted himself entirely to the representation of landscape, and, with hardly an exception, of English landscape. His chief delight is in quiet pools and autumnal woods, in the meadows and sedges of the Thames, and the wide heaths, the blue distances, and rich cornfields of the southern counties. Few artists have so faithfully studied the peaceful aspects of English scenery. In 1852 he exhibited two scenes on the Wye at the Society of British Artists, and he gradually became a regular contributor to the Royal Academy, being elected A.R.A. in 1870, and R.A. in 1880. All his works are marked by the same general character of sunlight, peace, and English air; and we need here only mention the following of the more important from recent exhibitions:—*The Heart of Surrey* (1874); *Richmond Hill* (1875); *The River Arun* (1876); *Arundel* (1877); *Autumn Leaves* (1878); *Ripening Sunbeams* (1879); *A Thames Backwater* (1880); *August Days* (1881); *The Source of the Thames, and Abingdon* (1882); *Windsor* (1883); *Oxford from Ifley* (1884); and *Sinodun Hill, Dorchester* (1885).

Colebrooke, HENRY THOMAS (b. 1765, d. 1837), the first great Sanskrit scholar of Europe, was the son of Sir George Colebrooke, who was at the head of an old-established banking firm, member for Arundel, and chairman of the court of directors of the East India Com-

pany, in the service of which his son obtained a writership in 1782. The record of his official services practically begins with his appointment as assistant collector at Tirhut in 1786, whence he was transferred to Purneah in 1789, and soon entered upon judicial functions. In 1795 he became magistrate at Mirzapur, and in 1798–1801 he was at the court of Nagpur, on a special mission to win over the Raja to a defensive alliance with the Company, in which, however, he was, through no fault of his own, unsuccessful. In 1801 his intimate knowledge of Hindu law procured him the appointment of judge in the Superior Court of Appeal at Calcutta, of which he became the president in 1805. The high honour of a seat on the Council was attained in 1807, and a year or two after the expiry of his five years of office he returned to England (1815), after thirty-two years of service in the company, having amassed a sufficient fortune to enable him to retire. His duties as a collector of revenue had led him to make the minute and wide-reaching investigation into the agriculture of Bengal, which resulted in the valuable *Remarks on the Present State of Husbandry and Commerce in Bengal*, published in 1795; and similarly his judicial functions induced a profound study of Hindu law, which could be adequately attained only from a perusal of the native authorities; and the results of these researches were his *Digest of Hindu Law on Contracts and Successions* (4 vols., 1798); *Two Treatises on the Hindu Law of Inheritance* (1810); and a *Treatise on Obligations and Contracts*, Part I. (1818). His other works were a *Grammar of the Sanskrit Language*, based upon that of Pāṇini, of which the first volume alone appeared, in 1805; *The Amera Cōsha: a Sanskrit Lexicon* (1808); and the *Algebra, Arithmetic, and Mensuration of Brahmeḡupta and Bhāscara*, with a dissertation on the science of the Hindus (1817); he was also a frequent contributor to *Asiatic Researches*, the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and the *Transactions of the Linnean and Geological Societies*, and all his papers bore witness to his extensive researches in ancient Hindu literature and science. His essays on the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, on the Vedas, on the sect of Jains, on Hindu philosophy, astronomy, etc., were written at a time when no one had yet explored for himself the wealth of ancient Indian literature, and when the aids to Sanskrit study were very inadequate. To him belongs the credit of having rescued Sanskrit researches from the disrepute into which they had fallen from the exaggerated assumptions and wild hypotheses of the early scholars, who, without an intimate knowledge of Sanskrit, allowed themselves to be imposed upon by the fabricated mythologies and other impudent forgeries of native pundits, until their statements and comparisons became so

extraordinary, that they confuted themselves, and the whole fabric of Indian scholarship then being built up seemed in danger of toppling to the ground. Colebrooke's calm, dispassionate discussion, his quiet, logical arguments, his obvious scholarship, exposed the mistake of the consequent scepticism as well as of the earlier credulity. He laid the foundations of the exact study of Indian antiquity, and was the first to open out, in the accurate spirit of the man of science, the treasures contained in Sanskrit literature. Most of his work was done during the busy time of his life. On his return to England in 1815, he devoted himself more to physical science than to Sanskrit studies, though he completed several works which had been planned in India, and especially contributed papers to the scientific societies on matters connected with the geology and botany of Hindustan. He had been made president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1807. He now helped to found the Royal Asiatic Society of London in 1823, and became its first director; and in 1824 he was elected president of the Astronomical Society.

Life of H. T. Colebrooke, by his son, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, 1873. [S. L.-P.]

Colenso, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WILLIAM (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1883), Bishop of Natal, famous as a Biblical critic and philanthropist, was of Cornish descent, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman, in 1836, and became fellow and tutor of his college till appointed to a mastership at Harrow in 1838. Having held this for four years, he returned to Cambridge, and in 1846 was presented with the living of Fornsett St. Mary, Norfolk. Hitherto he had been chiefly known by his mathematical text-books—on *Arithmetic* (1840); *Algebra* (1841); and *Plane Trigonometry* (1851). In 1853, however, he published a volume of *Village Sermons*, and was appointed to the newly founded bishopric of Natal, which owed its existence to the establishment of a Colonial Bishops Fund, 1849. Soon after reaching his see, he published *Ten Weeks in Natal* (1855), being an account of his first pastoral visitations. His great work in Biblical criticism, *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined*, which created as bitter a controversy as the work of any theologian in this century, began to appear in 1862, and the complete edition was not published till 1879. It was chiefly remarkable for the arithmetical and mathematical acumen, with which the bishop exposed the mistake, common enough in those days, of placing the Biblical account of the Genesis on the same level of authority as the precise historical researches of modern times. Nevertheless, though its conclusions are now generally accepted, or even set aside as unimportant truisms, the book at its publication aroused a storm of

malediction amongst certain sections of the English Church. Confutations of every kind, reasonable and abusive, started upon every side. Both Houses of Convocation condemned the book as heretical in 1864, though the scales of orthodoxy were turned by very small majorities. The Bishop of Capetown made an illegal attempt to depose Colenso from his see. The trustees of the Colonial Bishops Fund, Mr. Gladstone being one, refused to continue his salary, and diverted it to an illegally appointed substitute. Though the Privy Council declared in March, 1865, that the deposition was "null and void," since the sees did not even legally exist, and neither bishop had legal jurisdiction in an independent colony, yet the salary was not restored till Colenso appealed to the Court of Chancery, and in Oct., 1866, the Master of the Rolls delivered judgment entirely in his favour, the costs falling on the defendants, as guilty of breach of contract. In spite of this decision, the Rev. W. K. Macrorie was established at Maritzburg in opposition to Colenso, as bishop for the South African Church of Cape Town, in 1869. In 1874, Colenso revisited England to report the hopeful condition of his diocese to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but especially to plead the cause of the Zulus against the oppressions of the Boers and Cape Town officials, before the Colonial Secretary. Whilst engaged on this errand of mercy, Colenso was inhibited from preaching in the dioceses of London, Lincoln, and Oxford. At Oxford the difficulty was overcome by a simple device, Colenso's sermon being read word for word by a substitute. After his return the bishop, being a personal friend of Cetewayo, became the foremost advocate of Zulu rights, strenuously opposing Sir Bartle Frere's policy, and protesting against the blunders of the Home Government. It was through his efforts that Cetewayo was allowed to visit England, and thus regained his liberty. The natives, whether Kaffir or Zulu, continued to regard him as their natural protector to the end, when he died, worn out by hard work and the climate. He wrote a *Zulu Grammar* and a *Dictionary*. His daughter, Frances Ellen Colenso, published a *History of the Zulu War* in 1880, and *The Ruin of Zululand* in 1884.

[H. W. N.]

Coleridge, HARTLEY (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1849), the poet son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, best remembered now by Wordsworth's prophetic poem on his childhood, was born at Clevedon. In infancy he meets us now and again in some of his father's greatest lines. In 1800 the family removed to Keswick, and here, going to school at Ambleside, Hartley remained, with only the short break of a visit to London in 1807, till he entered at Merton College, Oxford, as a postmaster, in 1815. To the last

he retained his elfin nature—"a young lamb's heart among the full-grown flocks." The childlike mystery of the man was heightened by his diminutive and delicate figure, the soft dark eyes, and wild hair, early grizzled, and then white. At Oxford he took only a second class, but was soon afterwards elected to a fellowship at Oriel College. The unsympathetic respectability of the provost and other clerical authorities unfortunately deprived him of his fellowship within a year, on the charge of intemperance, to which he had been driven by their suspicious espionage, acting with aggravation on a delicately sensitive mind. His dismissal was the turning point to failure in his life. Going to London, he lived for about two years in Gray's Inn; but he had lost his self-confidence; and his power of will, too weak by inheritance, now quitted him altogether. About this time, however, he composed his fragment of *Prometheus*, perhaps his longest poem, much admired by his father. Returning to Ambleside and then to Grasmere in 1822, he tried for some years to support himself by keeping a boys' school, but as he possessed no qualifications except the power of teaching, he failed, and henceforward followed no profession, but wrote occasional articles for *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1832 compiled his biographies of the *Worthies of Yorkshire* for a publisher at Leeds. In 1833 he also published a volume of poems. Poetry came to him with dangerous and unusual ease. A sonnet, his favourite form of verse, for reasons sadly easy to understand, would be completed in a few minutes, always under half an hour. As a poet he is chiefly remembered by a very few songs, such as *She is not fair to outward view*, and by a few sonnets, as those beginning, *The nimble fancy of all-beauteous Greece, Pains I have known that cannot be again, It were a state too terrible for man, and There is an awful quiet in the air*. As a poet's wayward child that "knew well the evening star," his memory will long haunt the Lakes. His letters are full of the humour of melancholy, and it is said that no conversation ever surpassed his. His memoir and poems, and a volume of *Essays and Marginalia*, were published in 1851 by his younger brother, the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE (b. 1800, d. 1883), principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864, and afterwards rector of Hanwell.

[H. W. N.]

Coleridge, SAMUEL TAYLOR (b. 1772, d. 1834), poet, philosopher, and metaphysician, was born at the vicarage of Ottery St. Mary. The youngest of ten children by a second wife, he grew up a solitary, self-concentrated child, vain and dreamy. When he was nine years old his father died, and soon afterwards he entered Christ's Hospital. He tells us that as a child he never had the language or habits of a child. As a youth, however, he

had one athletic pleasure, swimming, and to excessive indulgence in bathing his prolonged ill-health was largely due. In scholarship he was eminent. In poetic gift he was not then supposed to rank high. He tells us that Bowyer, the master, thrashed Parnassus, Hippocrene, and Pierian springs out of him with ridicule and a birch rod. Tiring of his surroundings, he tried to escape from Christ's Hospital, and apprentice himself to a cobbler. This effort failed rather ignominiously. Then he conceived the idea of becoming a surgeon, and read countless books on medicine. Eventually both cobblery and surgery made way for poetising. The sonnets of Bowles inspired his enthusiasm, and he forthwith wrote and studied the arts of verse. Early in 1791 he entered Jesus College, Cambridge. Here for a time, neglecting mathematics, he devoted himself about equally to poetry and politics. Theology, too, diverted his interest from scholarship, and in 1793 he lost his few chances of a fellowship by avowing himself a Unitarian. His private affairs were not more hopeful. He had thoughtlessly contracted debts at the outset of his university career, and now became involved in a love affair. Due to whatever cause of despondency or reckless indifference to material issues, Coleridge wandered up to London during the October term, 1793, and enlisted in the 15th Dragoons. He then called himself Silas Cumberback, a name with which he thought his horse might have sympathised. His literary attainments led to the discovery of his identity, and he was sent back to Cambridge. There, in 1794, he first became known as a poet. During a walking tour he had made the acquaintance of Southey, at Oxford. Both young men were ardent Republicans, and enthusiasts for the French revolution. Together they visited Bristol, where an aunt of Southey resided. Much came of the visit. Coleridge wrote his dramatic sketch, *The Fall of Robespierre*, took it back to Cambridge, and printed it there. This was his first appearance in print. In December of the same year (1794) he published a series of *Sonnets on Eminent Characters* in the *Morning Chronicle*. Much more important was the circumstance that out of the ardour of the combined Republicanism of the two young poets the famous pantisocratic scheme arose. This was an attempt in theory to establish a state of society that should be free from the inequality and artificiality of the existing condition of things. The new Arcadia was to be founded on the banks of the Susquehanna, and the first colonists were to be ten in number. Five were found, Southey, Coleridge, Lovell (a Quaker), Burnett, and Shadrach Weeks, a servant lad of Southey's aunt. "Shad goes with us; he is my brother," said Coleridge, on announcing the new pantisocrat. It is easy to see the ridiculous side of the vain

dream, but it is equally easy to believe what Coleridge says, namely, that to the arguments called forth in its defence he owed much of the political insight afterwards attained. There was another and yet more important result of the Bristol visit. The poets were introduced to the daughters of a Bristol sugar-boiler named Fricker. Lovell was married to Mary Fricker, Burnett was refused by Martha, Southey became engaged to Edith, and Coleridge to Sara. Having completed this transaction, Coleridge returned to Cambridge, and when he left the university at the end of the year, he did not return to Bristol, but came up to London, rarely corresponding with Sara in the meantime. The connection might have dropped, but Southey, who thought Coleridge had gone too far for any honourable retreat, brought him back to Bristol, and saw him safely married in 1795. Put upon the necessity of earning a livelihood, Coleridge sold a volume of poems to Joseph Cottle, the Bristol bookseller, for thirty guineas, and delivered a course of political lectures. In 1796 he started a miscellany, *The Watchman*, and made a tour of the country to canvass for subscribers. *The Watchman* speedily came to an end. Its collapse threatened pecuniary difficulties, but at that juncture Charles Lloyd, son of a Birmingham banker, went to live with Coleridge, and he is understood to have contributed materially to the expenses of the household. The early friendship with Lamb was revived about this period. A second edition of the *Juvenile Poems* appeared in 1797, and to this volume both Lloyd and Lamb contributed. Coleridge now conceived the idea of becoming a Unitarian minister, and was a candidate for a pulpit at Shrewsbury. It was there that Hazlitt first met him, and he has left an enthusiastic account of the preacher. Shrewsbury invited Coleridge, but the brothers Wedgwood offered him a pension of £150 a year to give him leisure for literature, and hence the invitation was declined. The residence at Nether Stowey embraced the happiest, and perhaps the most prolific, period in Coleridge's life. There, at Sheridan's suggestion, he wrote *Remorse*, and there he made the friendship of Wordsworth, and projected the *Lyrical Ballads*. The best of Coleridge's poetry was written between the summers of 1797 and 1798. The *Ancient Mariner* was begun as a joint poem to pay the expenses of a walking tour. Wordsworth contributed the idea of the albatross, and the idea of the verse came out of a friend's dream. The styles of the poets did not harmonise, and Wordsworth dropped out. When the first draft of the ballad was finished, Southey described it as a "clumsy attempt at German sublimity." It eventually formed the chief poem of the first *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798. No special attention was given to

it for several years, and the author himself satirised it in an epigram. Now it is accepted as one of the noblest pieces of imaginative writing produced by a modern poet. The first part of *Christabel* was written almost contemporaneously, but it lay eighteen years in manuscript. The aim here is different. In sheer midday witchery, the marvellous fragment has hardly been equalled, and certainly has never been excelled. *Christabel* acquired a great reputation among literary people while still in manuscript. Scott and Byron imitated its metrical peculiarity. When it was published in 1816, it met with some applause and much ridicule. Its rank in the poetry of the century is unquestionably of the highest. In poetry Coleridge made no material progress after 1800. Removing to London, he engaged himself in journalism, being chiefly connected with the *Morning Post*. He was a born journalist, possessed of every gift that ensures success except stability and regularity. He had the chance of £2,000 a year, but declined the offer in order to retain his liberty. Several years later, when his publishers failed, and money difficulties pressed heavily, he was glad to earn trifling sums by writing paragraphs for the journals and sermons for lazy clergymen. As a literary critic he had few equals in his generation. His analysis of the art of poetry in his discussion of Wordsworth's poetic canons (*Biographia Literaria*) is probably as subtle a piece of criticism as the language possesses. At intervals he lectured on literature in London and in Bristol. His success was unequal. He had all the powers requisite for a lecturer. His resource was limitless. More than once he lectured with extraordinary power on subjects chosen for him while he was on the platform. His usual theme was poetry, and of the course of lectures of which the fullest record has been preserved (that of 1811-12), the subject was Shakespeare. But health failed him frequently while fulfilling his lecturing engagements, and of the sufferings thereby entailed we have only too painful evidence. In later years he returned to philosophy as to an old love, and became lost to poetry and to criticism in a thick haze of German metaphysics. Kant dominated him. He intended to formulate a system, but did little in a direct way towards that end. Churchism got hold of him, too, and his contributions towards a phase of modern theology is understood to have influenced Maurice, and Newman also, in early years. Of his domestic life, after his twenty-eighth year, only the briefest, as well as the saddest, story can be told. He left Nether Stowey about July, 1800, and settled at Greta Hall, Keswick. Southey joined him there. He had already contracted—in innocence of the consequences—the habit of eating opium. The climate of the Lake Country was not agreeable to his temperament; his

home life was becoming vexatious, and as a consequence he spent much of his time in London. In 1810, after the failure of a miscellany, *The Friend*, conducted from Wordsworth's house at Grasmere, he left the Lake Country, and never returned to it as his home. He saw his wife no more. The years from 1810 to 1816 were years of all but abject misery and total failure. The opium-eating had developed from its small beginning to unparalleled excess. It sapped away his will, and reduced him to the condition of a slave to a sordid appetite. He was only too conscious of his degeneracy. His appeals to his friends to save him from the curse of his own weakness are cries wrung out of the heart at terrible moments. But the salvation came at length. In 1816, just when *Christabel* was about to appear, Coleridge took up his residence with the family of Dr. Gillman, of Highgate. He remained in that household to the end. Between 1816 and 1834 his powers ripened, and his work mellowed. But his brighter era—the era of poetry—was gone with the youth that was gone. He was an old man before his time. Nothing more pathetic is to be found in poetry than the two poems, *Youth and Age* and *Work Without Hope*, in which he looks back on his lost opportunities. His influence on the world was deeper and broader than before, and his home was for many years a centre of intellectual life. Young men destined to achieve eminence themselves gathered about Coleridge as a rallying point. Carlyle alone, or almost alone, of the young men of his generation, held himself aloof. With a vast reputation as a conversationist, with the homage of the greatest men of his age, Coleridge saw his life slipping away, while less than a tithe of all he had intended to do had been done. Three of his children—Hartley, Sara, and Derwent—had grown up to some eminence of public usefulness, and this cheered his last days. Perhaps, all things considered, he was the largest, broadest, deepest, and most ineffectual genius of the nineteenth century.

Gillman, *Life*; Cottle, *Reminiscences*; Carrington, *Early Years and Late Reflections*; Allsop, *Letters and Correspondence*; De Quincey; J. H. Green; H. D. Traill, *English Men of Letters*.

[T. H. C.]

Coleridge, SARA (b. 1803, d. 1852), the only daughter of the poet, was born at Keswick, and lived for many years with her uncle, Robert Southey. In 1829 she married her cousin, HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE (b. 1800, d. 1843), who was the chief editor of the poet's *Table Talk* and *Literary Remains* (1836). She herself gave much assistance to this task, and was sole editor of the *Aids to Reflection*. In 1837 she published her only original work, *Phantasmion*, a long, romantic fairy story, that met with little appreciation

at the time, but has since (in 1874) been re-issued by Lord Coleridge.

***Coleridge, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN DUKE, BARON** (b. 1821), the eldest son of Sir John Taylor Coleridge (q.v.), was born at Ottery St. Mary, and educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford, afterwards becoming a fellow of Exeter College. Called to the bar in 1846, he became leader of the Western Circuit, Queen's Counsel in 1861, and Benchler of the Middle Temple. Returned for Exeter in the Liberal interest in 1865, he was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, was knighted, and in 1871 appointed Attorney-General. He therefore undertook the Crown prosecution of the Tichborne claimant, and stated his case in one of the longest speeches on record, lasting from Jan. 15th to Feb. 16th, 1872. Next year he was created Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, being also raised to the peerage as Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary (December, 1873). On the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, in 1880, Lord Coleridge naturally succeeded him as Lord Chief Justice of England. In 1846 he married Jane Fortescue, daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour. She died in 1878, leaving three sons and one daughter. Lord Coleridge visited America in 1884, and was very warmly received.

Coleridge, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TAYLOR (b. 1790, d. 1876), nephew of the poet, King's Bench judge, was born at Tiverton, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became acquainted with Keble and Dr. Arnold, for his long friendship with whom he is now chiefly remembered. Called to the bar in 1819, he became serjeant-at-law in 1832, and one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1835. On his retirement in 1858, he was sworn Privy Councillor. In 1869 he published the well-known memoir of John Keble.

Coles, COWPER PHIPPS (b. 1819, d. 1870), sailor and inventor, entered the navy at an early age, and distinguished himself in the operations by sea of the Crimean War. In 1855 his plan for the construction of shot-proof rafts with guns and mortars was most favourably reported upon by a board of experts appointed by the commander-in-chief, and in 1862 the scheme, developed into the "turret-system," was adopted in the case of the *Royal Sovereign*. The Captain was constructed on the same plan, and Captain Coles accompanied her on the trip which terminated on Sept. 6th by her foundering with her captain, H. T. Burgoyne, and nearly all the crew of 500 men, off Cape Finisterre. Despite the outcry then raised against the turret system, it has since been universally adopted for men-of-war.

Annual Register (1870).

Colfax, SCHUYLER (b. 1823, d. 1885), an American statesman, was born in New York. His early education was very limited, owing to the poverty of his widowed mother. In 1845 he established a weekly journal called the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, which he edited for many years, making it one of the chief organs of the Whig party. As a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Indiana, he strongly opposed the clause which prevented free coloured men from settling in that State. In 1854 he was elected a member of Congress, and soon after his election made a very eloquent speech upon the Kansas question. From 1863 to 1869 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, being several times re-elected to the same office. In 1868 he was chosen Vice-President, General Grant being President. In 1873 Mr. Colfax was implicated in the charge of corruption brought against many members of Congress, but the Judiciary Committee of the House considered that there was no ground for the impeachment, since if he had been guilty of any offence, it was before he became Vice-President. After that time he took no active part in politics.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Men of our Times*;
Moore, *Life of Schuyler Colfax*.

Colley, SIR GEORGE POMEROY, C.M.G. (b. 1835, d. 1881), soldier and author, was born in Dublin, entered the army in 1852 as an ensign in the 2nd Regiment of Foot, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1854. He served in the Caffre War of 1858, and again in the China War of 1860, being present at the taking of the Taku Forts and the advance on Peking. In 1873 he went with Sir Garnet Wolseley to Ashantee, where he took command of the transport arrangements. For his services there he was nominated Companion of the Order of the Bath, and it was acknowledged that the success of the campaign was in a great measure due to the most efficient manner in which he conducted the department under his charge. In 1879 he became private secretary to Lord Lytton, then Governor-General of India; and when Lord Wolseley went to Zululand to take command there, Sir George was especially requested to accompany him. But on the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari at Cabul, and the outbreak of the Afghan War, Lord Lytton telegraphed for Sir George to rejoin him. In 1880 he was appointed to succeed Lord Wolseley as Governor of Natal, High Commissioner of South-East Africa, and major-general commanding the forces in Natal and the Transvaal. He guided the military operations against the Boers in 1881, and was twice repulsed, at Laing's Nek and at Ingogo River. On Sunday, Feb. 27th, with 600 men, he climbed Majuba Hill, hoping to force the Boers from their position at Laing's Nek; but the hill-top was found to be untenable,

and, being assailed on all sides by the enemy, the British suffered a grievous defeat, Sir George being among the slain. He had been nominated C.M.G. in 1878, and was knighted in 1879. Sir George was the author of the able article *Army* in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He also contributed several papers to the periodicals.

Collier, JOHN PAYNE (b. 1789, d. 1883), a distinguished man of letters, but especially noted for his Shakespearean scholarship, entered as a student of the Inner Temple, but soon relinquishing the study of law became a parliamentary reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, and shortly afterwards giving up all other work he turned his attention exclusively to the study of Elizabethan literature. In his first work, *The Poetical Decameron*, published in 1820, he aimed at reviving the study of the Elizabethan dramatists, Peele, Nash, Greene, Lodge, Middleton, and others whom he considered so undeservedly neglected. Two years later he privately printed his allegorical poem, *The Poet's Pilgrimage*. In his edition of *Doddsley's Old Plays* he published six plays of high merit, hitherto not included in the work, and in a supplementary volume issued five other plays, which had remained buried in oblivion. His *History of Dramatic Poetry* gave him a foremost place among the writers of the day, and he became librarian to the Duke of Devonshire; Lord Ellesmere and others also placing the literary treasures of their libraries at his disposal. He next published his *Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue*. His *New Facts Regarding the Life of Shakespeare* appeared shortly after, followed by *New Particulars* and *Further Particulars*. He worked for more than twenty years at his life of Shakespeare, which was published in 1857, uniform with his edition of plays. A Civil List pension of £100 per annum for his services to English literature was conferred upon him, and the latter years of his life were spent in retirement at Maidenhead. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of a number of smaller publications upon Shakespeare and the Elizabethan dramatists.

Collier, THE RIGHT HON. R. P. [MONKEWELL.]

Collingwood, CUTHBERT, LORD (b. 1750, d. 1810), one of the noblest of British sailors, entered the navy in 1761, and in 1780, on the *Hinchinbroke*, a small frigate, began his famous association with Admiral Nelson. He took part in Lord Howe's great "1st of June" victory over the French in 1794, and distinguished himself in the battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1799, for which services he was made rear-admiral. He was deputed in 1803 and onwards to watch the designs of Napoleon off Brest, and he was sent in pursuit of the Toulon fleet when it ventured

forth from Cadiz. In the battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21st, 1805) he commanded the second line, and was the first to engage, with the words, "What would Nelson give to be here?" After the death of Nelson he took command, and by his skilful management made the victory complete. In spite of his request to be recalled on account of ill-health, he was compelled by the Government to remain at sea, watching affairs round the Mediterranean. His blameless career came to an end off Port Mahon, and he was buried in St. Paul's by Nelson's side.

G. L. N. Collingwood, *Memoir of Admiral Collingwood*; Campbell, *Lives of the Admirals*.

Collins, Mortimer (b. 1827, d. 1876), novelist and poet, was a native of Plymouth. He is best known as a writer of *vers de société*, and some of his lighter pieces have great freedom and delicacy of touch in the lower range of poetic feeling. His volumes of verse were, *Summer Songs* (1860), *Idyls and Rhymes* (1865), *Inn of Strange Meeting* (1871). His novels achieved success, and one of them, *Sweet Anne Page* (1868), secured distinct popularity. Others, less known, are *Who is the Heir?* (1865), *The Ivory Gate* (1869), *Two Plunges for a Pearl* (1872), *Miranda* (1873), and *Frances* (1874). One of his books, *Mr. Carrington*, appeared under the pseudonym of "R. T. Cotton." He published anonymously, in 1871, a volume of essays entitled *The Secret of Long Life*. As a journalist, Mortimer Collins had considerable success. His chief connection was with the *Globe*, but he wrote for other journals, and was accused by Charles Reade of attacking him anonymously in the *Athenæum*. His rank as an author was undoubtedly high, although no single performance of his reached signal excellence.

[T. H. C.]

Collins, William, R.A. (b. 1788, d. 1847), painter of rustic scenes, was the son of a picture dealer, and was born in London. Through his father, who wrote a memoir of George Morland, he became a pupil of that dissipated artist, and in 1807 was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy. His early pictures of rustic life are of comparatively small value, though often popular from a happy choice of subject. *The Country Kitchen* (1811), now in South Kensington, and the well-known *Sale of the Pet Lamb* (1812), are fair specimens of this period. He was elected A.R.A. in 1814, and R.A. in 1820. In the interval between these years he had studied on the coast, and his *Scene on the Norfolk Coast* (1818) was bought by the Regent, and is now at Windsor. After this his art and employment steadily improved, till in 1836 he produced his two masterpieces, *Sunday Morning* and *As Happy as a King*, now in the National Gallery. Unfortunately, he was persuaded by his friend Wilkie to visit Italy in that year, and was thus tempted to abandon his

true province of art. But this was only for a time, and his pictures of *Seaford in Sussex* and *Rustic Civility*, works of his last years, are almost equal to his best.

Life of W. Collins, by his son, W. Wilkie Collins (q.v.), 1846.

* **Collins, William Wilkie** (b. 1824), novelist, was born in London, his father being William Collins, R.A., and his mother a sister of the portrait painter, Mrs. Carpenter. He was educated first at a school in High-bury, and afterwards on the Continent, where he learnt French and Italian. His education was completed at home. After a few years spent in commerce he was entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but he was destined to employ his legal knowledge in literary rather than forensic pleading. His first essay in literature was a biography of his father. This was published in 1848. Two years later he made his first attempt as a novelist, but *Antonina*; or, *The Fall of Rome*, achieved only a moderate success. In 1851 Mr. Collins published a volume of picturesque writing entitled, *Rambles beyond Railways: a Narrative of a Walking Tour in Cornwall*. Having secured some amount of attention, Mr. Collins became connected with Dickens in *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. Mr. Wilkie Collins was perhaps the only prominent associate of Dickens who did not slavishly follow him; and Dickens's admiration of his contributor certainly suffered no abatement from that circumstance. In 1856 he published *After Dark*, in 1857 *The Dead Secret*, in 1858-9 *The Queen of Hearts*. These books showed skill in the narrative art and general literary craftsmanship. In 1859 *The Woman in White* appeared, being first published in *All the Year Round*. It was now no longer possible to doubt that Mr. Wilkie Collins was a great novelist. Such grasp of a central idea, so much power of detail, such hold of interest and marshalling of incident, and, above all, so much art in withholding the key to a mystery, had not been shown by any living English novelist. True, his competitors were great, each possessing gifts to which Mr. Collins could not aspire. He lacked command of the nicer shades of character, and in point of humour his work was not eminent. But his gifts, as a whole, were those of a master of his craft, and *The Woman in White* speedily acquired the reputation of one of the finest novels of the age. It was followed in 1866 by *Armada*, for which the author received a very large remuneration, but did not repeat his former success until he published *The Moonstone*, in 1868. It were hardly too much to say that in sheer ingenuity of construction *The Moonstone* has no superior, and perhaps no equal in fiction—English or foreign. In 1873 *The New Magdalen* appeared, being first published in *Temple Bar*. The central idea in this book was a very bold one, liable to

offend all sticklers for the conventions. And it was undoubtedly open to the objection of gaining false sympathy for a woman who was practising an imposture. But the fundamental nobility of the aim in view was sufficient to over-ride all minor shortcomings. *Basil* (1852) was not an unqualified success; *No Name* (1862) was a fine subject rather inadequately executed; *The Law and the Lady* (1875) was the victim of some rather damaging criticism. The common observation that Mr. Wilkie Collins is deficient in character and in humour is not groundless; but no one who remembers Count Fosco, Mr. Fairlie, and Mercy Merrick, ought to question his command both of heroic and eccentric types. In 1873-4 Mr. Wilkie Collins visited America, and read there two of his short stories, *The Frozen Deep* and *The Dream Woman*. He had a hearty welcome. He has had a career as a dramatist, and has even played in his own person. His first drama, *The Lighthouse*, was privately played at Tavistock House, and was afterwards brought out at the Olympic theatre. *The Frozen Deep* was dramatised, and Dickens played in it. *The Moonstone* and *The Woman in White* were produced at the Olympic, but did not succeed. This can hardly be matter for surprise. The strong element of mystery, which made the novels, must have undone the plays. *The New Magdalen*, however, was dramatised with success, and appears likely to hold the stage.

* **Collinson, ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD** (b. 1811), surveyor and Arctic explorer, born at Gateshead, in Durham, entered the navy as volunteer in 1823, and gained his first experience of surveying on board the *Chanticleer*, which was occupied in making scientific observations on the coasts of the Atlantic. After having surveyed the coast of Africa in the *Ætina*, and Central America in the *Sulphur*, he was appointed lieutenant on the flagship in the China seas during the first Chinese War. After the conclusion of the war he remained to survey the coast-line of China as commander of the *Plover*. The results of his work were published in *The China Pilot* (1855). In 1849, Sir James Ross having returned from his unsuccessful search for the Franklin expedition in Lancaster Sound, the Government despatched the same vessels, the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, to renew the search by way of Behring Strait, Captain Collinson being appointed to command the *Enterprise*. Starting in 1850, the *Enterprise*, having failed to round Point Barrow, was forced to winter in Hong-Kong. But, being successful next spring, she remained in the ice three winters without communications, exploring in the meantime some five thousand miles of coast. When all hopes of her safety had been given up, she suddenly reappeared in 1854, having penetrated to within a few miles of the spot where her companion ship, the *Investigator*,

had been abandoned by her crew. On Captain Collinson's return he received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, for having proved the existence of a passage from Behring Strait to King William's Land. He was afterwards employed in Canada, and was raised to the rank of admiral in 1862. In 1875 he was appointed deputy-master of the Corporation of the Trinity House.

Colman, GEORGE (b. 1762, d. 1836), dramatist, known as George Colman the Younger, to distinguish him from his father (d. 1794), the author of *Polly Honeycomb* and *The Jealous Wife*, succeeded his father as manager of the Haymarket theatre in 1785, having in the previous year married an actress at Gretna Green. In 1787 he produced his first noticeable drama, *Izzie and Yarico*. In 1796, *The Iron Chest* (lately revived by Mr. Irving) appeared at Drury Lane, but was at first a failure, owing, as Colman asserted, to Kemble's indifferent acting. It was followed in 1797 by Colman's best known comedy, *The Heir-at-Law*, that has become so familiar to playgoers since 1871 through Mr. J. S. Clarke's inimitable personification of Dr. Pangloss. Of his other comedies we may mention *The Poor Gentleman* (1800), and *John Bull* (1802). A volume of comic verses, entitled *Broad Grins*, was published in 1802, and *Poetical Vagaries* in 1812. Like his dramas, Colman's comic ballads run over with a wild and often coarse humour, rendered irresistible by its freedom, spontaneity, and good temper. Unfortunately the change in external morals, during this century, precludes most of his dramas from the modern stage, and most of his verses from the drawing-room. Colman himself was a type of the humorist of that day—large, boisterous, witty, bankrupt, given to much laughing and much drinking, and a boon-companion of the Regent and the Duke of York.

Colman's *Autobiography*; *Random Readings* (1890); and George Buckstone's edition of *Broad Grins* (1874).

* **Colquhoun, ARCHIBALD ROSS** (b. circa 1848), explorer of Chryse, or Indo-China, went to India as a civil engineer in his youth, and gradually rose to be executive engineer of the Indian Public Works. In 1879 he accompanied the Government of India Mission to Siam, and a perusal of Marco Polo's travels suggested to him the idea of penetrating into Upper Burmah, and exploring the boundaries of India and China, partly with a view of discovering a new trade route from China down the Irrawadi. Having been thirteen years in the East, he returned to England in 1881, and a few months afterwards started on the projected expedition with Mr. C. Wahab, also a civil engineer, who died after his return. Starting from Canton, the small party, with an interpreter,

made their way up the Chu-Kiang parallel to the southern boundary of China, till, on approaching the country of the Shāns, they trended north-west, and finally emerged on the Irrawadi, near Bhamo, having traversed a district the greater part of which had never been explored by Europeans. Returning to England in the autumn of 1882, Mr. Colquhoun read a paper on his travels before the Royal Geographical Society that attracted much attention. In 1883 he published *Across Chrysē*, which is a minute account of the expedition. In the same year he visited Hong-Kong and Tonquin as correspondent to the *Times*, and in 1884 his letters were published in a pamphlet entitled, *The Truth about Tonquin*. In 1885 he published *Amongst the Shāns and Burmah and the Burmese*.

Colt, SAMUEL (b. 1814, d. 1862), inventor of the revolver, born at Hartford, Connecticut, was a sailor in early life, and constructed a wooden model of a revolving pistol on his way to Calcutta in 1829. He took out a patent in 1835, but the enterprise was unsuccessful, and was for a time abandoned. He next invented a torpedo, and tried to establish a new line of telegraph to New York; but ill-fortune attended him till, having recovered his patent for revolvers, he started a gun factory in Hartford about 1848, and his supply of revolving pistols and rifles soon made his name well known throughout the world.

Colvin, JOHN R. (b. 1807, d. 1857), Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces of India during the Mutiny, was born in Calcutta, but educated in Scotland and at Haileybury. Having returned to India in 1826, he rose by gradual steps in the Company's service till he became private secretary to Lord Auckland on his appointment as Governor-General in 1836. After six years' valuable work in this capacity he returned to England for a time, but in 1845 was appointed Resident in Nepaul, and was soon afterwards promoted to the Suddee Court. In 1853 he was also created Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces, where he displayed the excellence of his administrative powers till the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, when his governments became the focus of the insurrection. Cut off from communication with his superiors, he issued a manifesto from Agra promising pardons and various concessions in hopes of conciliating the native contingents. His conduct was, however, condemned at Calcutta and by the home authorities, and the proclamation was withdrawn. The siege of Agra followed. The population was forced into the narrow limits of the old fort. Colvin's health gave way under anxiety and disappointment, and on Sept. 9th he died.

* **Colvin, SIDNEY** (b. 1845), Keeper of the Prints at the British Museum, born at Nor-

wood, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for English verse in 1865, and graduated as third classic in 1867, becoming a fellow two years later. He was elected Slade professor in 1873, and appointed director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1876, both of which appointments he resigned on receiving a post at the British Museum. Besides contributing to periodical literature he has published:—*A Word for Germany, by an English Republican, being a Letter to Professor Beesley* (1870); *Children in Italian and English Design* (1872); *Drawings of Flaxman* (1876); *Landor, in the English Men of Letters Series* (1878); *Selections from Landor* (1882), and *Keats, also in the English Men of Letters Series*.

* **Colvin, SIR AUCLAND, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.** (b. 1838), son of J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces of India, was born at Karnal, in the Punjab, educated at Eton and Haileybury, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1858. He held successively several Government secretaryships of importance, and was in 1880 appointed a member of the International Commission for Egyptian Liquidation, and shortly afterwards became the representative of England under the scheme of Anglo-French control. Throughout the Arāby insurrection, Sir Auckland (who was made a K.C.M.G. in 1881) was the guiding counsellor of the Khedive, and whatever was right and whatever was wrong in the policy of the Egyptian Government, after the first show of weakness by the Khedive (which Sir Auckland did his utmost to avert), must be largely ascribed to the strong will, fixed opinions, and resolute manner of the English controller, who, however, recognised the inapplicability of Indian methods to Egyptian rule. When the Dual Control vanished in 1883, he became financial adviser to the Khedive; but shortly afterwards returned to India as Financial Secretary to the Viceroy's Government, in which capacity he introduced an Income-tax Bill in 1885, his budget of December having announced a considerable increase of expenditure owing to the advance of Russia on the northern frontier.

Combe, GEORGE (b. 1788, d. 1858), the phrenologist, born at Edinburgh, became a disciple of Spurzheim, and in 1819 published his *Essays on Phrenology*, followed in 1828 by his main work, *The Constitution of Man considered in Relation to External Objects*. Having married a daughter of Mrs. Siddons in 1833, he visited America in 1838, and afterwards published *Notes on the United States* (1841). Richard Cobden set a high value upon the friendship of Combe, to whom he wrote his most interesting letters. George Combe's brother, Andrew (b. 1797, d. 1847), also a phrenologist, was an eminent writer on physiology.

Combe or Coombe, WILLIAM (b. 1741, d. 1822), satirical poet, was born at Bristol,

and having wasted his substance in riotous living, was forced to come to London to write for his bread. Here he published the *Diaboliad, dedicated to the Worst Man in His Majesty's Dominions* (1777), the *Life of Napoleon, a Hudibrastic Poem* (1805), the *English Dance of Death* (1815), illustrated by Rowlandson; the *Dance of Life* (1817), and in 1813 the *Tour of Dr. Syntax*, by which alone his name is now remembered. Though the humour has become rather old-fashioned, the book is still of importance as a picture of those times, and a specimen of our great-grandfathers' wit. The illustrations by Rowlandson have made Dr. Syntax almost as familiar as Mr. J. S. Clarke has made his first-cousin, Dr. Pangloss.

Combermere, STAPLETON COTTON, VISCOUNT (b. 1773, d. 1865), soldier, entered the army in 1790, and saw service under the Duke of York in Flanders, at the Cape in 1795, and in India during the campaign against Tippoo Sahib. In 1808 he was sent to Spain in command of a brigade of cavalry, and so distinguished himself in the course of the war, notably at Salamanca and Orthes, that he was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, and was offered a pension of £500. In 1819 he was made Governor of Barbadoes, and in 1825 commander-in-chief in India, and a member of the Council. He was promptly called upon to take the fortress of Bhurtpore from the usurping Rajah Doorjum Sal, and carried the place in brilliant style on Feb. 6th, 1826. For this achievement he was advanced a grade in the peerage. Lord Combermere saw no active service afterwards, but became Constable of the Tower in 1852, and field-marshal in 1855. As a cavalry officer he had few equals, and was something of a tactician as well.

Lady Combermere and Captain Knollys, *Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Combermere*.

* **Common**, ANDREW AINSLIE (b. 1841), astronomer, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was educated privately, and for many years past has devoted his leisure to celestial photography in the private observatory which he has erected at Ealing, near London. In 1878 he succeeded in constructing a three-foot reflecting equatorial telescope for celestial photography, for which work he received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1884. Next year he was elected F.R.S., and for the last two years he has been treasurer of the R.A.S. In June, 1881, Mr. Common obtained a successful photograph of comet (b) of that year, and in March of the year following a photograph of the nebula of Orion, which proved a distinct advance on all previous efforts, and gives evidence of a time approaching when the shapes of nebulae and the relative brightness of the different parts will be recorded photographically in a better manner than by the most careful hand drawings. Mr. Common also obtained beautiful photographs

of other nebulae, and of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, and he also applied himself successfully to obtaining photographic star-maps to stars of the eleventh magnitude. In presenting him with their gold medal the Astronomical Society desired to express not so much their appreciation of the originality of his methods of research, as of the great practical success which has attended his efforts in the field of astronomical research. The difficulties which Mr. Common had to surmount in the construction of his telescope were of the most uniquely discouraging nature. Just as the great speculum—a lump of glass of about 38 inches diameter and 7 inches thickness—was ready to receive its final figure at the hands of the optician, it burst into a thousand pieces with a terrific explosion. Within a few hours' time Mr. Common had telegraphed to the glass makers in Paris for two more discs of like dimensions, the extra one to be brought into service in case of another explosion. The second disc, however, was successfully ground, polished, and mounted for work about the middle of 1877, and it is with this instrument that Mr. Common has carried on his unequalled researches. In some respects it is proper to call it the most powerful telescope in existence, although the great refractor of 30 inches aperture now being mounted near St. Petersburg may be expected to surpass it.

Science (Boston, U.S.A.), vol. iii., No. 65, p. 544 (1884); *Monthly Notices, R.A.S.*, vol. xlii., p. 79; *Short Studies from Nature, art. Comets* (1885).

Comonfort, IGNACIO (b. 1810, d. 1868), Mexican general and short-lived president, born at Puebla, was a soldier from his youth, and having become a senator in 1848, assisted Alvarez in forcing Santa Anna to abdicate in 1855. In the same year he succeeded as provisional president, and having crushed a rebellion in 1856, became Constitutional President in the next year, but only retained his power for a few months, being driven into exile early in 1858. In 1863 he returned to command part of the Liberal army against the French, but was murdered by brigands.

Comte, AUGUSTE (b. 1798, d. 1857), a celebrated French philosopher and social and religious reformer, was born at Montpellier, where his father was a cashier in the Inland Revenue department. His mother, a woman of strong character, was a staunch Catholic and royalist. At the age of nine he was sent to the Lycée of his native town, and soon distinguished himself by his ardour for study and his indifference to play. His progress was rapid, especially in mathematics, and he won one of the first places on the list of candidates for the École Polytechnique a year before the legal age of admission. His career in this higher school was cut short after two years, through an act of rebellion in which he was the leading spirit, and Comte had to

return to his father's house at Montpellier. When he came back to Paris he earned a precarious existence by giving lessons in mathematics; he also acted for a few weeks as secretary to Casimir Périér. In 1818 he made the acquaintance of the once famous writer and philanthropist Saint-Simon, the founder of *Industrialism*, and remained on intimate terms with him as his friend and *collaborateur* for six years. But permanent sympathy was hardly possible between men so different in training, objects, and cast of mind, to say nothing of the great disparity of age. A final breach took place in 1824, and it has been continued and enlarged by the disciples of the two speculators. Comte, in his later days, repudiated all debt or gratitude to Saint-Simon, while the followers of the latter freely charged the author of the *Positive Philosophy* with unacknowledged obligations to their master. An impartial judgment would probably now declare that of direct debt of Comte to Saint-Simon there is no trace. Saint-Simon was a disconnected and desultory thinker, with small grasp of principles, and large ignorance of details. He cannot be said to have had a system, and was always shifting his point of view. Comte, on the other hand, had a power of generalisation rarely surpassed, and his system is synthetic and consistent to a fault, while his scientific knowledge in many departments was accurate, and extensive. Yet Saint-Simon had fertility of mind, and original ideas which he was incompetent to work out; and it is easy to conceive that such a mind as Comte's received considerable stimulus in the first instance, from contact with Saint-Simon. In February, 1825, Comte married Caroline Massin. In his later years he described his marriage as the one serious fault in his life. But there is evidence in his letters that he at least was on terms of affection with his wife twelve years after their union. She was a person of considerable ability and force of character, and it appears from Comte's own testimony that she rendered him on one critical occasion a most important service, to be presently mentioned. Comte's ideas rapidly matured and acquired a consistent form after his separation from Saint-Simon. Even before the rupture he had evolved some of his more characteristic conceptions with reference to the reorganisation of society. (See *Opuscules* in appendix to vol. iv. *Politique Positive*.) But in 1826 he went much further, and realised in outline the great synthetic system, the elaboration of which was to occupy the remainder of his life. In a letter to M. de Blainville (unpublished) he relates how he had attained to this result, "after a sustained effort of thought continued during eighty hours, with few and short intervals of sleep." He began a course of lectures on Positive Philosophy, and had delivered four lectures, when the overtaxed brain gave way, and he became

deranged in his mind. The crisis was so severe that he had to be consigned to the care of the famous *alienist* Esquirol, in whose establishment he remained several months, getting worse rather than better. At last it was suggested by De Blainville that possibly the treatment and discipline of the madhouse were aggravating his disease, and it was arranged that Mme. Comte should take him home. This step certainly needed great courage and devotion on his wife's part, and it was crowned with success, as the patient immediately began to improve. But the period of excitement was followed by one of profound depression, and in an access of morbid melancholy, in the spring of 1827, Comte attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the Seine. He was rescued, and before the end of the year had completely recovered, and resumed his labours. The first volume of the *Philosophie Positive* appeared in 1830, and the remaining five volumes at the following dates: 1835, 1838, 1839, 1841, 1842, which seems a reasonably rapid rate of composition for a work of such depth and compass. But Comte would probably have accomplished his task in a much shorter space if his time had been his own and his mind free from anxiety. Unfortunately both these conditions were wanting. For a livelihood he had to take the posts of teacher and examiner at the *École Polytechnique*, and in another institution (Laville) he was professor, in each case of mathematics. More serious still was the state of his domestic relations with his wife. In some fifty of her letters before us in MS. there is hardly one not chiefly filled with querulous reproaches and complaints, together with strong assertion of her own conjugal perfections. In the summer of 1842 the inevitable crisis came, and they separated by apparently mutual consent, though each of them afterwards threw the blame on the other. In the preface to the sixth volume of his *Positive Philosophy* Comte had spoken of his official superiors in the Polytechnic School with such asperity, that it is not surprising that great offence was taken by persons who had it in their power to make their displeasure felt. Among them was Arago, whom Comte had attacked by name. In 1844 Comte was not reappointed. He had been in correspondence with John Stuart Mill for some three years before this (it was Mill who made the first advances), and when the latter heard of his friend's loss of office and salary he induced three Englishmen (Sir William Molesworth, George Grote, and Raikes Currie) to subscribe a sum of 6,000 francs (£240) as a temporary subsidy to Auguste Comte, to relieve him from any immediate inconvenience. He was very thankful for this timely aid, and expressed his gratitude to Mill and the subscribers in warm terms. But when he learned that the donation would not be repeated in

the following year, he was so irritated as to write to Mill that his English protectors deserved more blame even than the French Government, which had allowed him to be deprived of his post. In May, 1845, occurred perhaps the most important event in Comte's life—his meeting with Clotilde de Vaux. A woman of thirty, with a pleasing person and attractive manners, Clotilde united to a penetrating mind a lofty and firm character, depth and refinement of feeling, and a natural dignity of thought and conduct. Her position was a sad one, her husband being condemned to penal servitude for life. The charm of her nature and the pathos of her lot touched Comte with pity and admiration, and soon revealed in him a depth of romantic passion hitherto unsuspected even by himself. She never pretended to reciprocate the ardent love he felt for her, but always showed a sense of warm gratitude and friendship in return for his kindness and devotion. She did not live quite a year from the time when he first made her acquaintance, which he always called his "incomparable year," and it certainly modified in many ways the whole cast of his feelings, and even his speculations, for the rest of his life. Comte's extraordinary fertility of mind and power of concentrating his ideas on a given subject enabled him to carry on his work in all circumstances; in poverty, in sickness, in general neglect, in domestic unhappiness, in joy, in grief, in the extreme anguish of bereavement, his brain ceased not to teem with wide and lofty thoughts, which he transferred to paper with as much ease as if he were copying them from a book. Within a year of his terminating his *Positive Philosophy* he published his *Analytical Geometry* (1843), and his *Popular Astronomy* in the year following. In 1846 he conceived the plan and elaborated the chief conclusions of his second and greater work, *Positive Polity*. These he gave to the world in a series of twelve lectures (1847), and the year following they appeared in a volume called *General View of Positivism* (subsequently republished in the first volume of the *Positive Polity*). Meanwhile Comte's pecuniary resources were reduced to the verge of penury. The troubles of 1848 were prejudicial to the private institution where he gave lectures. Comte was one of the dismissed teachers, and with his post he lost 2,000 francs a year. His sole means of subsistence now depended on the small salary he received as *répétiteur* of the Polytechnic School, viz. 2,000 francs, or £80 per annum. In this extremity he tried to resume his old occupation of giving private lessons in mathematics, and published an appeal to the "Public of the West," calling on Europe to repair the injustice he had received from the Government, by supplying him with work "like any other *prolétaire* in the profession he had exercised from his youth." The

appeal met with no response, and some other resource had to be found. Fortunately Comte had in M. Littré a zealous and influential disciple, who organised with success a general subsidy, to which all admirers and friends of the *Positive Philosophy* were invited to contribute. The subscriptions, though never very large or numerous, were sufficient to ensure him a moderate degree of comfort in his latter years. He then took in hand the great work already referred to on *Positive Polity*. He needed about a year to produce each of the four volumes, but only half that time was taken up by the process of writing; six months were devoted to preparatory meditation, in which he thought out the subject he was going to treat with such precision and clearness, even of minor details, that at the end of the process he was accustomed to say that his book was finished, though very often not a line of it had been written. The fourth and last volume of *Positive Polity* was published in 1854. The *Positivist Catechism* appeared in 1852, and the *Subjective Synthesis*, his last work, in 1855. Comte's life was now drawing to a close. In May, 1857, he caught a severe chill at the funeral of his friend, M. Vieillard; a variety of menacing symptoms followed, and he ultimately succumbed on Sept. 5th, wanting three months of sixty years of age. No attempt can be made here to give an exposition of Comte's philosophic, social, and religious views. That many of his ideas will never be accepted in the form he gave them will be admitted now by his sincerest disciples; that his system will be modified and its rigour relaxed by subsequent philosophers, who will yet own their initial obligations to him, is also manifest. But, after all this is said, it will become clearer than ever what a profound, fertile, and suggestive thinker he was. His influence has already extended far beyond the limits of his own school, and controlled unconsciously the views of many who repudiate his doctrines. He belonged to that small class of rare minds, whose errors even are often more valuable and stimulating than other men's truths.

Dr. Robinet, *Notice sur l'Œuvre et sur la Vie d'Auguste Comte* (Paris, 1864); E. Littré, *Auguste Comte et la Philosophie Positive* (Paris, 1864); Documents still in manuscript.

[J. C. M.]

Concha, DON MANUEL DE LA (b. 1794, d. 1874), Spanish general, took part in the war of independence against Napoleon, and in the first Carlist War, being throughout a firm supporter of Isabella as Infanta and as Queen. He may be said, indeed, to have played a leading part in every movement of the royalist army up to 1854, when for a short time he went into exile for his share in O'Donnell's manifesto of the previous year. The last general to support the Queen in

face of the revolution of 1868, he retired soon after her fall, till summoned from private life by the Carlist War in 1874. As commander-in-chief of the army of the North he marched to the relief of Bilbao, and entered it in triumph early in May, but about a week later suffered a severe repulse near Vittoria, whilst trying to make his way to Estella, and was himself slain at the head of his troops.

Congleton, HENRY BROCK PARNELL, 1st BARON (b. 1776, d. 1842), the second son of Sir John Parnell, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. His parliamentary career began in 1802, when he was returned for Portarlington, the pocket-borough of his father-in-law, the Earl of Portarlington; he was elected for Queen's County in 1806, and for Dundee 1833. A moderate Whig in politics, Sir Henry Parnell was a prominent member of his party, and in particular was regarded as a high authority on financial questions, upon which he wrote largely, his most important treatise being one *On Financial Reform* (1830). It was in the same year that he defeated the Duke of Wellington on a motion on the Civil List, and he became in consequence Secretary at War (1831), and Paymaster of the Forces (1835-41), after which he was raised to the peerage as Baron Congleton of Congleton. In the following year, having long suffered from depression and want of health, he committed suicide.

* **Congreve, RICHARD** (b. 1818), the Positivist thinker, was one of Dr. Arnold's pupils at Rugby, and subsequently became fellow and tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, being for a time also assistant-master at Rugby. In 1855 he published his well-known edition of *Aristotle's Politics*, and two years later his pamphlets on *Gibraltar* and *India*, in which he condemned the continuance of the British Empire in the East. About this time he resigned his fellowship, and definitely adopted the Positivist system of social and religious theories. Of his numerous other writings we may mention:—*Elizabeth of England* (1862), *Our Foreign Policy* (1870), *Human Catholicism* (1876), and numerous addresses on the *Worship of Humanity*.

Conington, JOHN (b. 1825, d. 1869), scholar, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold and Dr. Tait, and was elected scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1843, and of University College in 1846, becoming a fellow of the same college in the following year. In 1854 he was elected first Corpus professor of Latin. He devoted himself mainly to English editions of the classical texts, such as the *Agamemnon* (1848), and the *Choëphoræ* (1857), but his name will chiefly be remembered for his great edition of *Virgil*, published between the years 1861 and 1868,

which is likely to remain a text-book for English students. He also wrote an English verse translation of the *Odes of Horace* (1863), and of the *Æneid* (1866), neither of them of high literary value, and several critical essays and reviews, collected since his death as *Miscellaneous Writings*. His influence and reputation in Oxford were greater than his remaining works would appear to justify.

* **Conkling, ROSCOE** (b. 1828), American politician, born at Albany, was educated for the law, and in 1858 elected to the House of Representatives. Having become a senator in 1867, he was re-elected each six years, till in 1881 he suddenly resigned owing to a dispute with President Garfield. In the meantime he had become one of the most prominent members of the Republican party, having been nearly appointed candidate for the Presidency in 1876. His support to General Grant in 1880, and his personal opposition to Mr. Blaine, divided the party into the Conklings and Anti-Conklings, or the "Stalwarts" and "Half-breeds," or again, the "Machines" and the "Anti-Machines." On the formation of the ministry in 1881, President Garfield appointed Mr. Robertson, one of Mr. Blaine's most strenuous supporters, collector of the customs at New York. The appointment was so obnoxious to Mr. Conkling's party that he and Mr. Platt took the unprecedented course of retiring from the Senate, and submitting themselves to the New York Legislature for re-election. On the returns, however, they were both rejected, though vigorously supported by Vice-President Arthur. Since this occasion Mr. Conkling has taken no prominent part in public affairs.

* **Connaught, H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, DUKE OF** (b. 1850), the third son of Queen Victoria, born at Buckingham Palace, received his military education at Woolwich from 1866 to 1868, when he became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, passing into the Royal Artillery in 1869. In the same year he joined the Rifle Brigade (Prince Albert's Own), of which he became colonel-in-chief in 1880. At his majority he received a grant of £15,000 a year from Parliament, and in 1874 was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex. In 1879 he married Margaret Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, nephew of the Emperor, and received a further grant of £10,000 a year. During 1875 and 1876 he was assistant-adjutant-general at Gibraltar, and in 1880 reached the rank of major-general. During the Egyptian expedition of 1882 he commanded the brigade of Guards on service, and took part in the actions of Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir. Having been created brigade-general at Aldershot in 1883, and major-general of Bengal, he acted as commander of Meerut until the autumn of 1885, and in 1886 at Rawul Pindi.

Connolly, JOHN (b. 1799, d. 1866), authority on lunacy, was educated at Edinburgh, and having studied lunacy in all its forms in London, became chief physician and general director to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. He wrote several important works connected with this subject, such as *An Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity*, and *The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums*. He was also the author of a treatise on Hamlet's madness (1863).

Conscience, HENDRIK (b. 1812, d. 1883), the Flemish poet and novelist, of French origin on the father's side, was born at Antwerp, and at the revolution of 1830 volunteered for the Belgian army, in which he served six years. This period was marked by his national and military songs in French and Flemish, the best part of his poetic work. At the end of the war, being cut adrift by his family, he became for a time job-gardener, schoolmaster, and accountant. The year 1837, however, saw his first great prose work, *The Year of Miracles*, a story of the Flemish rebellion against Spain. This work placed him at the head of the movement that aimed at restoring the Flemish language in place of the French. The *Lion of Flanders*, a work of the same tendency, followed in 1838, but after this the author turned to modern subjects and every-day life, which he portrayed with something of the accuracy and humour of Tourgenieff, though wanting in profound personal insight and tragic intensity. Having attracted the attention of the late King Leopold, Conscience in 1845 was appointed assistant professor at Ghent, and entrusted with the education of the royal children. In 1868 he became keeper of the Musée Wiertz in Brussels. Shortly before his death a statue was erected to him as the representative of Flemish nationality. Of his extremely numerous works we may mention the following under their English titles: —*Evening Hours*, *The Executioner's Child*, *The Conscript*, *Martyrdom of a Mother*, *The Blue House*, *The Poor Gentleman*, *Blind Rosa*, *The Demm of Gold*, *The Joy of Life* (1868), *The Justice of Duke Karel* (1876), and *The Peasant's War* (1879).

Constable, ARCHIBALD (b. 1776, d. 1827), the Scottish publisher, was born at Kellie, and in 1795 started a bookseller's shop in Edinburgh. Seeing an opportunity for a great advance in the publisher's art, he began the publication of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802, and established the rule of paying his authors high. In 1805 he had a share in the publication of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and in 1807 he paid £1,000 for *Marmion*. He also published *Waverley* in 1814, and the great majority of the *Waverley* novels. The degree of his responsibility for the great failure for £250,000 in 1856, involving Scott in ruin and closing his career in misery, has been very

variously estimated. He continued the management of the *Edinburgh Review* up to the same year. In 1835 he started *Constable's Miscellany*.

Lockhart's *Life of Scott* gives the darkest version of Constable's conduct. He is defended by his son Thomas in *Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents*, which also supplies some interesting details on the Edinburgh society in which Constable was prominent.

Constable, JOHN (b. 1776, d. 1837), one of the creators of landscape painting, was the son of a comfortable miller, who lived on the banks of Stour at East Bergholt, in Suffolk. The effects of his early training and surroundings are to be seen in all his mature works. Hence came his love for wide and various skies, for mills and canals, broads, and far distances. After gathering a certain amount of useful knowledge at the Dedham Grammar School, where his love of drawing was first noticed, he quietly settled down to follow his father's trade, till in 1795 he was introduced to Sir George Beaumont, who recommended a visit to London. Next year, however, he returned discouraged, and remained working at home till 1799, when he was definitely entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and went to live in Cecil Street, Strand. He worked assiduously, studying especially from Ruysdael and Wilson, till a tour in Derbyshire (1801) revealed to him that there was "room for a natural painter," and that the supremacy of the "brown-fiddle" school of landscape might be disputed. Henceforward, to the best of his power, he followed what he justly called "God Almighty's style." In 1802, his first picture was exhibited at the Academy, and he continued to exhibit annually (except in 1804) up to the year of his death. He became A.R.A. in 1819, and R.A. in 1829. After his marriage (1815) with Miss Bicknell, through whom he inherited a considerable fortune, Constable lived in various parts of the West Central district, till in 1827 he removed to Hampstead, which he had long been in the habit of visiting for the study of skies. Of his numerous works the following of the more celebrated may here be mentioned: —*A Lock on the Stour* (1814); *A Scene on the Stour*, known as *The White Horse* (1819); *Stratford Mill* (1820); *The Hay Wain* (1821); *A Canal Scene*, known as *The Jumping Horse* (1825); *The Cornfield* (1826), now in the National Gallery; *Salisbury Cathedral and Yarmouth Pier*, both finished in 1831; *Waterloo Bridge* (1819–32), once his masterpiece, afterwards covered with blacking and mastic varnish, at the request of several noblemen, to give it "tone;" and *The Valley Farm* (1834), now in the National Gallery. Constable's delight was in gleaming showers, and breezy sunshine after rain, and grey mists of summer mornings. Hence Fuseli's sneer that he painted "great-coat weather." He loved freshness and startling effects. His colours were often laid on with a palette-knife. He

has been justly accused of slovenly drawing and disregard of form, and of a preference for subjects of low class. Nevertheless, few artists have rendered the quiet charm of English scenery more faithfully, and his influence on painting was at the time of the highest importance—an influence felt even more in Paris than in England, and still to be traced in the modern French landscapes.

C. B. Leslie, *Life of Constable*; Ruskin, *Modern Painters*, especially vol. i. [H. W. N.]

Constant, BENJAMIN (b. 1767, d. 1830), the politician and orator, was born at Lausanne, of French parentage, and educated in England and Germany. In 1795 he took up his residence in Paris, joined the Moderate Republican party, and subsequently became a member of the Tribunate. In 1801 his opposition to the First Consul was punished by banishment, a sentence which was shared by his friend Madame de Staël. He travelled much in Europe during the ensuing years, visiting Weimar, where he became acquainted with Goethe and Schiller. In 1813 appeared his celebrated pamphlet *De l'Esprit de Conquête et de l'Usurpation dans leur Rapport avec la Civilisation européenne*, which procured for him the favour of the Allied Powers of Europe. He severely attacked Napoleon in his *Journal des Débats*, but during the Hundred Days he accepted a place in the Imperial Council. After the second restoration he became the leader and moderator of the Liberal party. As a speaker he was unequalled for brilliancy and wit, and his letters are models of style. He professed the Protestant religion, but was a sceptic at heart, and has been called a second Voltaire. He left a number of political and literary works, amongst which we may mention his great work, *La Religion considérée dans sa Source, ses Formes, et ses Développements*.

De Cormenin, *Le Livre des Orateurs*; Sainte-Beuve, articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1844 and 1845.

* **Constant, BENJAMIN** (b. 1845), French artist, was born in Paris, and received his artistic education from M. Cabanel (q.v.) and in the School of Fine Arts. In 1869 his picture of *Hamlet and the King* was admitted to the Salon, and since then he has been a regular contributor, the following being amongst the most important of his works:—*Samson and Delilah* (1872); *Prisoners in Morocco* (1875); *Mahomet II.* (1876); *The Harem* (1878); *The Favourite of the Emir* (1879); and *The Last of the Rebels* (1880). His pictures are well known in England through photographs. M. Constant is a prominent member of the modern Realistic school of French artists.

* **Constantine, NICOLÆWITCH** (b. 1827), Grand Duke of Russia, is the second son of Czar Nicholas, and is therefore uncle of the present Czar. Having been educated for the

navy, he rose to the rank of admiral, and held the position of Grand Admiral of the Imperial Fleet. Becoming one of the most prominent leaders of the Muscovite or National Party, he was largely responsible for the outbreak of the Crimean War. Contrary to general expectation, he loyally supported his brother Alexander II. during his ill-fated tenure of supremacy, and in 1865 was appointed President of the Grand Council of the Empire, being re-appointed in 1878. He devoted his attention almost entirely to the reconstruction and organisation of the fleet, but in April, 1881, he was dismissed from his dignities on suspicion of intriguing with the revolutionary party. His son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was at the same time arrested.

Conway, HUGH, was the pseudonym of FREDERICK FARGUS (b. 1840, d. 1885), novelist, who was engaged in business in Bristol when he published the melodramatic story *Called Back in Arrowsmith's Annual* for 1883-4. Re-published in a cheap form, the book had the most extraordinary success, owing to the boldness and originality of the plot. It was followed in the next number of *Arrowsmith's Annual* by *Dark Days*, a story of similar character, equally successful with the great mass of the excitable and unreflecting public. Hugh Conway's next story, *A Family Affair*, which contains signs of higher artistic merit, was appearing in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, when news came of the author's premature death from typhoid fever at Monte Carlo. Some posthumous novels, entitled *Slings and Arrows*, *At what Cost*, and *A Cardinal Sin*, appeared in the winter of 1885. Except for his example of terseness and compression, Hugh Conway's influence on English literature is hardly likely to be permanent.

* **Conway, MONCURE DANIEL** (b. 1832), lecturer and man of letters, was born in Virginia, U.S. and joined the Methodist ministry at eighteen years of age. Having fallen under the influence of Emerson, he abandoned his former position, went to study at Cambridge (U.S.), and having taken his degree at Harvard University, opened a chapel or lecture hall at Cincinnati in 1860. He distinguished himself by his resolute advocacy of the emancipation of slaves. Some time afterwards he came to England, and was for many years occupant of South Place Chapel, Finsbury. He was personally intimate with Emerson, Carlyle, and Mill, and the most valuable portions of his works are records of such intimacy. His collection of essays, entitled *Idols and Ideals*, gives the most explicit account of his own position, together with his criticism on what he considers the disastrous religion of Christianity. Of his other works, omitting numerous discourses, we may mention:—*Republican Superstitions* (1872), *Demonology and Devil Lore* (1879), *The Wandering Jew* (1881), *Travels in South Kensington*

(1882), and *Emerson at Home and Abroad* (1882). In 1885 he returned to the United States.

Conybeare, THE VERY REV. WILLIAM DANIEL (b. 1787, d. 1857), geologist, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, and applied himself to geology on leaving College. He was one of the earliest members of the Geological Society, before which he read his first paper in 1814. In the previous year he had made a geological survey of the north of Ireland with Dr. Buckland. In 1821 he read his celebrated paper on the reconstruction of the *Plesiosaurus* from a few scattered and mutilated bones. In the next year he published his *Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales*, long regarded as a text-book. After being for many years rector of Sully, in Glamorganshire, he was appointed to the deanery of Llandaff in 1847.

Conybeare, THE REV. WILLIAM JOHN (b. circa 1818, d. 1857), divine, eldest son of the above, was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. His name is well known as the collaborator with the Rev. J. S. Howson, the late Dean of Chester, in the *Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, a work of classic authority. His younger brother, HENRY CONYBEARE (b. 1823), is the civil engineer and architect who constructed the water-works and docks at Bombay (1854 and 1856).

Cook, DUTTON (b. 1832, d. 1883), dramatic and art critic and novelist, was born in London, and educated at private schools and at King's College. From 1868 to 1871, he was assistant editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and for many years acted as dramatic critic to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and subsequently to the *World*. He was the author of various works of fiction, amongst which we may mention *Paul Foster's Daughter*—perhaps his masterpiece (1861)—*Hobson's Choice* (1866), *Over Head and Ears* (1868), *Douleday's Children* (1875). His novels give bright, healthy pictures of English life and quiet domestic affection, and will long continue to charm and interest English readers. He also published several volumes of essays upon art and the drama.

* **Cook**, ELIZA (b. 1818), verse-writer, the daughter of a rich merchant in Southwark, began to write when quite young, and contributed many articles to newspapers and magazines. Her first volume of poems appeared in 1838, under the title of *Melania and other Poems*. This book was favourably received, and was followed by another volume in 1864, and another in 1865, called *Diamond Dust*. In 1849 she published *Eliza Cook's Journal*, which appeared till 1854, when she gave it up on account of failing health. In 1864, the Government settled on her a pension of £100 a year. Miss Cook's poems have

attained a wide popularity, shown by the numerous editions issued; the simplicity of their themes, the absence of abstruse thought and abstruse beauty, together with their acceptable morality, having endeared them to a large class of unpoetic readers some twenty or thirty years ago.

* **Cooke**, JOHN ESTEN (b. 1830), was born at Winchester, Virginia, and studied law at Richmond. During the Civil War he was on the staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson, and General R. E. Lee. After the war he took up his residence for a short time in New York, occupying himself in the work of a journalist, but subsequently returned to his farm near Winchester. He has contributed much to the magazines of the day, and is the author of several popular novels and biographies. Among the most important we may mention *Leather Stocking and Silk* (1854), *The Virginia Comedians* (1855), *Life of Stonewall Jackson* (1866), *Out of the Foam* (1871), *Life of Robert E. Lee* (1871), *Mr. Grantley's Idea* (1879), *Justin Harley* (1874), *The Virginian Bohemians* (1880); and *Virginia: a History of the People* (1883).

* **Cooke**, MORDECAI CUBITT (b. 1825), an English botanist, was a pupil at the dame-school of Horning, Norfolk, till 1834. Then for two and a half years he was under the instruction of an uncle, who was a Nonconformist minister, and finally was apprenticed for five years in a wholesale Manchester and drapery warehouse. At a later period, he was usher in a boarding school, which employment he exchanged for that of clerk in a solicitor's office. After engrossing law papers for several years, he was appointed in 1851 to take charge of a metropolitan national school. In 1856 he passed the Government examination and obtained a certificate, but in 1861 he abandoned scholastic life and became attached to the Indian Museum until it was abolished, when Mr. Cooke was transferred to the Kew Herbarium as the official cryptogamist. In 1859 he obtained a first-class certificate in botany as teacher of science at South Kensington, being the first candidate who ever passed in botany at the Science and Art examinations. Mr. Cooke has especially distinguished himself as a student of the fungi and the fresh-water algae, his works on these orders being the standard treatises in English. He has also paid some attention to zoology and chemistry, his education in these as in other sciences being obtained by persistent self-instruction. In 1877 he was elected an associate of the Linnean Society. He was one of the founders of the Quekett Microscopical Club, of which he has been twice president, and he has been twice awarded the honorary degree of M.A., and once that of LL.D., by American universities, for his investigations of American fungi and his contributions to general cryptogamic botany. Dr. Cooke's chief

technical works are:—*Handbook of British Fungi*, 2 vols. (1871); *Microscopic Fungi* (1865); *The Myxomycetes of Great Britain* (1877); *British Fresh-water Algae*, 2 vols. (1882-4); *Clavis Synoptica Hymenomycesium Europæorum* (in conjunction with Dr. Quellet) (1878); *Illustrations of British Fungi* (1881-5); *Report on the Oils and Oil Seeds of the Indian Museum*; *Report on the Gums and Resins of the Indian Museum*; besides a number of popular and educational works on botany and zoology, and a large number of papers in scientific periodicals. He is the editor of *Grevillea*, a journal of cryptogamic botany, which he projected in 1872, and was the originator and for seven years the editor of *Science Gossip*.

Cooke, Sir William Fothergill (b. 1806, d. 1879), electrician, born at Ealing, entered the East Indian army in 1826, but having retired in 1831, devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of natural science, beginning to study the electric telegraph in 1836. In conjunction with Prof. Wheatstone and J. L. Ricardo, he founded the first telegraph company, constructing the lines from Paddington to West Drayton (1838). These were afterwards extended to Slough, and several other short lines were established in various parts of the country, the longest being from London to Portsmouth, constructed for Government (1844). Cooke was knighted in 1869, and received a Civil List pension for his services in 1871.

Cooper, Abraham, R.A. (b. 1787, d. 1868), battle-painter, was born in London, and in childhood was employed at Astley's theatre, where he began to make studies of the horses, and gradually obtained employment on sporting publications. In 1816 he gained a prize at the British Institution for his *Battle of Ligny*, and next year was elected A.R.A. His celebrated picture of the *Battle of Marston Moor* was exhibited in 1819, and in 1820 he was elected R.A. Besides his numerous contributions to the Academy and Institution, he also illustrated *Sporting* (1838), *The Sportsman's Annual* (1836), and *Recreations in Shooting* (1849).

Cooper, James Fenimore (b. 1789, d. 1851), one of the most popular novelists of the century, was born at Burlington, New Jersey. His father was a judge and member of Congress, and on the family estates in the wild country around Otsego Lake the novelist was brought up. He was at school at Albany and Newhaven, and afterwards at Yale College. At sixteen he joined the United States navy, and stayed long enough in the service to secure a lieutenantancy. Marrying in 1811, he left the navy, and thereafter began to write. His first book, published in 1819, was a fashionable novel, entitled *Precanction*. It possessed no remarkable quality, and being published anonymously, did nothing

for Cooper's reputation. In 1821 *The Spy* appeared, and this was successful; but a far greater and more enduring success was achieved in 1823, when *The Pilot* was published. Two years later a feeble book entitled *Lionel Lincoln* appeared, and then came the author's masterpiece, *The Last of the Mohicans*, which was produced in 1826. In this year Cooper removed to Paris, and occupied himself in journalism there, writing in the *National* on American subjects. While at Paris he wrote his *Prairie* and *Red Rover*, as well as such inferior and unworthy books as *The Waterwitch* (1830); and *The Notions of a Travelling Bachelor* (1828). Three novels, written about the same period—*The Bravo* (1831), *The Heidenmauer* (1832), and *The Headman of Berne* (1833)—are usually cited as efforts to exalt the people at the expense of the aristocracy. In 1833 the novelist returned to America, and wrote several sets of notes on his travels and experiences. His *England* (1837) is chiefly eminent for its bitterness against the English, and his *Home as Found* (1838) is understood to contain an idealised portrait of himself. His later books were *The Pathfinder* (1839), *The Deerslayer* (1841), *The Crater of Vulcan's Peak* (1847), a story introducing supernatural machinery. His last work was *The Ways of the Hour* (1850). Despite his glaring inequalities, he was enormously popular, and secured the admiration of some notable men. Balzac and Hugo were among his warmest upholders, and there were not a few novelists in England prepared to pronounce him the "American Scott." In picturesqueness he was eminent; in invention he was remarkable; but in character he was not the equal of many writers who were far inferior as a whole. One striking and impressive figure he did, however, introduce into fiction. It is no small distinction to be the creator of the type of Leather-stocking Cooper's choice of scene and subject often contributed materially to his success. His *Pilot* is a sea story that will always stand high, and his *Last of the Mohicans* will probably remain without a rival in its own domain of art.

Griswold, *Prose Writers of America* (1847); *American Literature*, vol. i., p. 725.

[T. H. C.]

Cooper, Peter (b. 1791, d. 1883), an American engineer and philanthropist, was born in New York. After trying many trades, he finally entered the glue and isinglass business, which he carried on for half a century, amassing an enormous fortune. He subsequently became interested in the iron manufacture, and erected large works near Baltimore, where he built the first locomotive engine in America. He was the founder of the widely known "Cooper Institute," for the advancement of science and art, designed especially for the working-classes.

Cooper, SIR ASTLEY PASTON (b. 1768, d. 1841), an eminent English surgeon, was born at Brooke, in Norfolk. He was surgeon to George IV., and had an enormous practice in London. His work on *Hernia* is very celebrated; in addition he published a book on *Dislocations and Fractures*, and on *Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast*, and a great number of medical treatises.

* **Cooper, THOMAS** (b. 1805), the Chartist, was born at Leicester. When he was about four years old his mother, recently left a widow, went to live at Gainsborough, where he was sent to the Bluecoat School. At the age of fifteen he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker. Whilst pursuing his trade, he gave up every moment of spare time to his beloved books, rising every morning at three or four o'clock in order to study. By the time he was three-and-twenty, he had taught himself the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and French languages, together with mathematics, history, and literature. Amongst his friends at Gainsborough was the late Thomas Miller, then a mischievous youth, learning the basket trade, in whom, however, Thomas Cooper discovered the elements of genius. In 1829 he left his last in order to become a school-master; subsequently held appointments on the staff of one or two country newspapers, and in 1840 settled in Leicester, the town of his birth, and became the leader of the Chartists there. The following year he went to lecture in the potteries during the "Riots," was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Stafford gaol. Whilst in prison he wrote *The Purgatory of Suicides*, an epic poem in ten books: a "Mind History," as he calls it, in which he deals with the great social and religious questions of the past and present, making the spirits of suicides the actors or speakers. He also wrote a series of stories, which he called *Wise Saws and Modern Instances* (published in 1845). In 1846 he began to write papers upon the *Condition of the People in Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the north of England to collect material for his work. A few years later he began to be known in London as an active political and historical lecturer. Thomas Cooper began life as a Methodist; during his long imprisonment doubts and unbelief arose in his mind, which culminated in atheism. Towards the end of 1855 he threw aside scepticism, and for many years now he has been lecturing in England and Scotland upon the Evidences of Christianity. He is the author of two novels, *Alderman Ralph* (1853), and *The Family Feud* (1854). His poetical works appeared in 1878.

The Life of Thomas Cooper, written by himself.

* **Cooper, THOMAS SIDNEY, R.A.** (b. 1803), animal painter, was born at Canterbury, where he began making sketches at an early

age, but was entirely self-taught in his art. After obtaining employment for a time as a scene-painter, and then as a drawing-master, he wandered through France and Belgium, and settled in Brussels till the disturbances of 1830 forced him to return to England. Being fortunate enough to gain the patronage of Mr. Vernon, the famous collector, he now advanced rapidly in his profession, began to exhibit in the Royal Academy towards 1840, and was elected A.R.A. in 1845, and R.A. in 1867. He has been the most industrious of painters, and his works are sufficiently familiar in several private collections, and every exhibition at the Academy. In choice of subject he has limited himself almost entirely to cattle, having especial delight in cows and goats, which he groups amidst precipitous rocks or on flat meadows by quiet streams. Few artists have succeeded in drawing the animal forms so faithfully, but of recent years his colouring has become somewhat hard, black, and cold. The names of his pictures are comparatively unimportant, their range being very limited and their manner easily recognised. The following, however, may be mentioned here, with their dates of exhibition at the Academy:—*The Herdsman's Charge* (1876), *A Cool Retreat* (1877), *The Victor's Shout* (1879), *Isaac's Substitute* (1880), *The Scapegoat* (1881), *Cooper's Short-horns* (1882), *In the Rob Roy Country* (1883), and *For Southern Markets* (1884). Mr. Cooper has also published a useful series of lithographs on animal drawing.

* **Cope, CHARLES WEST, B.A.** (b. 1811), historical and figure painter, was born at Leeds, and studied art at the Royal Academy, and in Italy and the Netherlands. He began to exhibit at the Academy when about twenty years of age, and has been a constant contributor ever since, except during the years when he was engaged on the frescoes for the House of Lords. He was elected A.R.A. in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. The subjects of his works, which were far too numerous for separate mention, were chiefly drawn from striking events in English history, or scenes described by English poets. In manner his earlier works resembled both Mulready and Ward, and it was no surprise when he was appointed to execute some of the decorations for the new Houses (1844). His eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor to illustrate scenes from the history of the Civil War in England were completed about the year 1865, and after that he regularly contributed to the exhibitions at the Academy, his choice of subjects being now rather imaginative than historical. Of the numerous works of his later years the following may be mentioned here:—*Launcelot Gobbo's Siesta* (1870), *Taming the Shrew* (1874), *Bianca's Lovers* (1877), *A Country Club* (1879), *The Good Shepherd giveth his Life for the Sheep* (1880), and *Anne Page*

and *Slender* (1882). Between the years 1867 and 1874 Mr. Cope held the professorship of painting at the Royal Academy.

* **Cope, EDWARD DRINKER** (b. 1840), naturalist and comparative anatomist, was born at Philadelphia, and studied at the University of Pennsylvania and in Europe. He has undertaken several exploring expeditions in the western regions, and has made a large collection of extinct vertebrate animals, of which 400 species were hitherto unknown to science. Professor Cope has written many essays upon fishes, batrachians and reptiles, and has published a series of papers upon the theory of evolution. He is the author of the following treatises:—*Report upon the Extinct Vertebrata obtained in New Mexico in 1874* (1877), and *The Short-footed Ungulata of the Eocene of Wyoming* (1878).

* **Copeland, RALPH** (b. 1837), an Anglo-German astronomer and explorer, a native of Woodplumpton, in Lancashire; was educated at private schools in Manchester and Over Darwen, and from 1865–9 in the University of Göttingen. From 1867–9 he was volunteer assistant in the Göttingen Observatory, and during this period produced, in co-partnership with Professor Börgen, the *Göttingen Catalogue of Stars*. From 1869–70 he was astronomer and physicist to the Second German Arctic Expedition, and on Aug. 12th, 1870, with Payer and a seaman named Ellinger, ascended Payer's Peak, in lat. 73° 8' N.—7,200 feet high—the loftiest elevation ever attained within the Arctic Circle. In 1874–82, Dr. Copeland observed two transits of Venus, the former with Lord Lindsay at Mauritius, the latter at Jamaica. From 1871 to 1874 he studied Moore's law of heat, etc., with Lord Rosse; and on Aug. 21st, 1874, landed from Lord Lindsay's yacht in South Trinidad, and collected some interesting plants described in the *Challenger Report*, vol. i. In 1876 he was appointed astronomer to the Dunecht Observatory, an office which he now fills. Aided by Lohse, he for the first time detected iron in the spectrum of the great comet of 1882. During 1883 he made various astronomical observations on the Andes up to 14,400 feet. For example, at Puno, on Lake Titicaca, 12,540 feet above the sea, he saw with the naked eye Sirius 9° 20' before sunset, being the first accurately recorded observation of a star in full sunlight. There, and at Dunecht, he discovered various nebulae and "gas-stars" by the spectroscopic method; and, since then, has taken an active part in all of the current astronomical work carried on at the Observatory under his charge. He is Ph.D. and a fellow of the English and German Astronomical Societies.

* **Coquelin, BENOIT CONSTANT** (b. 1841), actor, was the son of a baker at Boulogne, and was intended to follow his father's trade, but having a strong desire to go on the stage

he was admitted to the dramatic class at the Conservatoire in 1859. He was the most brilliant pupil of his master, M. Régnier, and won the second prize for comedy in 1860. His first appearance was at the Théâtre Français, in 1860, in the part of Gros René, in *Le Dépit Amoureux*. Since then he has been constantly acting in the classical and modern schools of comedy, and is generally regarded as the most perfectly finished comedian in Europe. Of his favourite rôles we may mention *Scapin*, *Don Juan*, *Aristide* in *Le Lion Amoureux*, and *Leopold* in *Les Fourchambault*. He visited England with the company of the Comédie Française in 1878.

* **Coquelin, ERNEST ALEXANDRE HONORÉ** (b. 1848), is the brother of the above, and has had a very similar career. He was also intended for his father's trade, but preferred to follow his brother on the stage. In 1864 he was admitted to M. Régnier's class, and in 1867 took the first prize for comedy. He made his *début* at the Odéon, in classic comedy, and in 1868 joined his brother at the Comédie Française. In 1875 he took an engagement at the Variétés, but has since returned to the Comédie Française.

* **Corbould, EDWARD HENRY** (b. 1816), historical painter, was the son of an artist, and was born in London, where he early became known as a clever illustrator of books, especially for ballads or early English literature. He designed the illustrations for editions of Percy's *Reliques*, of Spenser, of Johnson's *Seven Champions of Christendom* (1861), of *Mother Goose's Fairy Tales* (1878), and of the *Canterbury Tales* (1878). He also began to exhibit at the Royal Academy at an early age, his subjects being almost entirely drawn from the history of mediæval England, or from scenes in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, though occasionally, as in *The Plague of London*, he descended to later times, and sometimes, as in *Florette de Nérac* and *The Destruction of the Idols of Basle*, went to Continental history for his theme. For many years he held the post of instructor in historical painting to the Royal Family.

* **Cormenin, LOUIS MARIE DE LA HAIE, VICOMTE DE** (b. 1778, d. 1866), a French political writer, was born and educated in Paris. He took up the profession of law, and in 1810 was summoned by Napoleon to the Council of State. He was a member of the Chamber for nearly twenty years, opposing every party in turn, but showing himself always a zealous supporter of social and political progress. He had little or no power of oratory, but as a writer he was unrivalled, and is considered the pamphleteer of Louis Philippe's reign. He wrote what was reputed to be the best treatise upon administrative law published in France; his political pamphlets exercised an enormous influence in the country, creating for him many enemies,

and closing the door of the French Academy to him. His *Livre des Orateurs* has been translated into many languages, and has passed through numerous editions.

Cornelius, PETER VON (b. 1783, d. 1867), the German painter, was the son of the inspector of the Academy at Düsseldorf. Being left in poor circumstances at his father's death, he abandoned thoughts of art, and apprenticed himself to a goldsmith, till in 1809 he was set free by his mother's death, and went to Frankfurt, as a step on the way towards Rome. At Frankfurt he published his series of outline designs for *Faust*, that were commended by Goethe, and in some ways show higher promise than was to be fulfilled. Their sale enabled him to reach Rome in 1811, and here he stayed for eight years, working in common with Overbeck and Schadow. In 1816 the publication of a series of illustrations to the *Nibelungenlied* attracted general attention throughout Germany, and made the name of Cornelius widely known. The artist was much patronised by Niebuhr, then ambassador in Rome, and through his influence was appointed Director of the new Academy at Düsseldorf in 1819, and may thus be regarded as one of the founders of the "Düsseldorf school." But at the same time he was also invited to Munich by the Crown Prince, afterwards Ludwig I., and in the end he divided his year between the two cities, till in 1824 he settled in Munich altogether, with the appointment of director to the Academy of Arts. Here he executed some of his largest paintings and frescoes; and size was with Cornelius the general standard of excellence. In 1825 he produced *The Fall of Troy*, and in the following years he covered large spaces of the Glyptothek and Pinacothek with frescoes. In 1822 he was commissioned to decorate the interior of the Church of St. Louis, and with this object produced four enormous frescoes, the largest being *The Last Judgment*, reputed to be the tallest and broadest picture in the world. But in course of time a certain coolness arose between the artist and the king, and in 1841 Cornelius applied for an invitation to Berlin, and was invited accordingly. One of the many artistic schemes of Frederic William IV. was to build a great cathedral in his capital, and Cornelius was entrusted with the execution of frescoes to adorn the "Campo Santo" that was to be. He set to work, and, living partly in Rome, partly in Berlin, produced a series of designs from the history of Christianity, now deposited in the Berlin National Gallery; for the disturbances of 1848, and the king's subsequent madness put an end to all hopes of the new cathedral; and, indeed, the artist's popularity began to wane before many years. Nevertheless, pedantic as his conceptions are, and frigid as is his execution, he has been

generally recognised by German professors as one of the chief restorers of modern art.

Peter von Cornelius: ein Gedenkbuch aus seinem Leben und Wirken, by E. Forster.

Cornell, EZRA (b. 1807, d. 1874), founder of the Cornell University, was born at New York. He gave up all his time to studying and improving the system of the magnetic telegraph, and eventually became one of the richest men in the United States. A large portion of his wealth he set apart for the purpose of founding the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. Mr. H. W. Sage, of Brooklyn, recently gave £50,000 for the establishment of an institution for women in connection with the University, to be called "The Sage College of Cornell University."

Cornwall, BARRY, was the pseudonym of BRYAN WALLER PROCTER (b. 1787, d. 1874), the poet and man of letters, born in London, and educated at Harrow with Byron. Having entered the bar in 1831, he became one of the Commissioners of Lunacy; but before this time his name had become known as the author of the *Dramatic Scenes* (1819) and the tragedy of *Mirandola* (1821), produced with real success at Covent Garden by Macready. The first edition of his *English Songs and other Small Poems* was published in 1832, and followed in 1835 by his *Life of Edmund Kean*, a work of no very high merit. He also wrote *A Sicilian Story*, the *Flood of Thessaly*, *Marcian Colonna*, and a *Memoir of Charles Lamb* (1866), which remains the highest authority on Lamb's life. His marriage with the daughter of Mrs. Basil Montagu early brought him into contact with all the conspicuous men of letters of the time, and their friendship was retained by his genial, unenvious temperament and the innocence of his life. As age came on new friends gathered round him, attracted by his own fame and that of his daughter, Adelaide Anne Procter (q.v.), Mr. Swinburne being amongst his latest and warmest admirers. Though not profound with the mysteries of life nor obscure with far-reaching significance, Barry Cornwall's poems are always welcome from their simplicity of pathos and natural utterance of joy. Of his longer poems we may mention the *Familiar Epistle to Robert Browning* (1839) and *The Pale Queen*. Some of his pathetic satires, like the *Pauper's Funeral*, are widely familiar; but it is by his songs and short lyrics that he will be longest remembered, such as *Sit down, sad soul, and count the moments flying*; *Sing, maiden, sing*; and *Dawn, gentle flower*, the two last of which have been set to music by Sterndale Bennett.

An Autobiographical Fragment and Biographical Notes, edited by Coventry Patmore (1877).

[H. W. N.]

Cornwallis, CHARLES, FIRST MARQUIS (b. 1738, d. 1805), the eldest son of the first Earl

Cornwallis, entered the army, and in 1761 was gazetted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. Though disapproving of the American War, he repaired to the scene of action, and in 1780, as commander of the British forces in South Carolina, he won the victory of Camden. Two years later his foolhardy attempts upon Virginia resulted in his being surrounded at Yorktown and forced to capitulate. His surrender practically brought the war to an end. In 1786 he was appointed Governor-General of India, and during his administration he personally reduced Tippee Sahib, and effected the important settlement of the Bengal land revenue. In 1798 he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, and, by firmness mingled with clemency, brought the rebellion to a conclusion. It was his misfortune to have to undertake the wholesale bribery which was a prelude to the Union. "I despise and hate myself," he wrote, "every hour for engaging in this dirty work." Moreover, he had been induced to undertake it under the idea that a measure of Catholic emancipation would follow, and when George III. refused to consent to such a measure, Cornwallis, with Pitt, sent in his resignation. Shortly afterwards he was employed in negotiating the short-lived and short-sighted Peace of Amiens (1803). Lord Cornwallis's honourably laborious career was brought to a close soon after he had landed at Calcutta, as Governor-General of India for the second time.

Cornwallis Correspondence.

Cornwallis, WILLIAM (b. 1744, d. 1819), admiral, served in the American War, commanded a squadron in the East Indies from 1789 to 1793, and was made vice-admiral in 1795, after gallant conduct in an engagement with the French. From 1801 to 1806 he commanded the Channel fleet, and played a prominent part in the great naval operations which culminated in the battle of Trafalgar, in particular paralysing the enemy at Brest by a highly efficient blockade.

Corot, JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE (b. 1796, d. 1875), one of the most remarkable of modern French painters, was born in Paris, and educated for commerce, but turned to art against the wishes of his relations, and entered the studio of Michallon, and, then, on the latter's death, of Bertin, Michallon's old master. He was thus educated in art under the full influence of the classical school of the first Empire, and, in spite of all his strangeness and unconventionality, he retained distinct traces of this influence to the last. It is, perhaps, this unusual intermixture of the extremes of romanticism and classicism that makes Corot one of the most interesting of modern artists. After a visit to Italy, he began in 1827 to exhibit his early works—chiefly Italian views—in the annual collections in Paris. For many years he received little or no encouragement, and, indeed, his

powers were unusually slow in coming to maturity. His *Dante and Virgil* and his *Macbeth Meeting the Witches*, which may, perhaps, be regarded as his masterpieces, did not appear till 1859. Meantime he had exhibited *Hagar in the Wilderness* (1835), *St. Jerome* (1837), *The Flight into Egypt* (1840), *The Destruction of Sodom* (1844), a *Dance of Nymphs*, now in the Luxemburg Gallery, *Christ in Gethsemane* (1849), *A Nymph Playing with Cupid* (1857), and many other important works. It would be a mistake to suppose, from the names of his works, that Corot was in any sense an historical or figure painter. He was essentially a landscape painter, and the tone of the landscape is invariably the important motive in his work: for, whereas other painters have generally arranged the landscape to suit the subject, Corot chose his subject to sympathise with the general feeling of his landscape, as was often Turner's way as well. And after 1860 we find, in fact, that the name of the subject generally drops out, and the landscape is left to stand simply on its own merits, as in *Sunrise* (1861), *Storm* (1864), *Morning at Ville d'Avray* (1868), and *Moonlight* (1874). Owing to his love of greys and mists and vapours, his general indistinctness of form, his want of finish, and uncertainty of line, Corot has been rightly regarded as the founder of the "Impressionist" school of French landscape painters. Nature in his works is almost as impalpable as a dream; her lines and edges fade away into thought, and sunshine seldom gleams through the thin haze of pearly grey. He often rightly called his pictures "memories" of certain scenes, for they are rather memories or unconscious aspects of nature than studies of her reality.

Alfred Robaut, *Camille Corot* (Paris, 1884).

* **Corti, LUIGI, COUNT** (b. circa 1826), a prominent Italian diplomatist, who represented his country at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, together with the Count Edoardo de Launay, belongs to a noble and ancient Piedmontese family. When quite young he entered the diplomatic career, and on the formation of the kingdom of Italy he was appointed First Secretary of the Italian Legation at the Court of St. James, under the Marquis D'Azeglio. He held this post until April 6th, 1864, when he was appointed Minister Resident to the King of Sweden and Norway. Three years later, in 1867, he was promoted envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and went in this capacity to Madrid, where he successfully concluded a treaty with the Queen of Spain for the reciprocal extradition of criminals between the two kingdoms. In 1870 he was transferred to Washington in the same capacity, and during the six years he resided in the United States he did much to render the already amicable relations that

existed between Italy and that country closer and more cordial. In recognition of his eminent services he was entrusted in 1876 with the important legation of Constantinople. He was selected in 1878 to represent Italy at the Congress of Berlin, as his profound knowledge of Ottoman affairs rendered him particularly adapted to sit at that Congress. Although Italy had neither special interests at stake nor an important part to play at Berlin, Count Corti did not lose any opportunity to uphold and defend Italian claims at the Congress, and also those of minor Eastern States, like Roumania and Greece. At the conclusion of the Congress he was summoned to Rome, where for a few months he acted as Minister for Foreign Affairs, but was afterwards transferred to the legation of Constantinople, and in 1881 was elevated to the dignity of ambassador. Count Corti enjoyed the confidence and personal friendship of the Sultan, and showed on all difficult occasions great tact, giving proofs of being both an experienced and clever diplomatist and a devoted patriot. In 1885 he was appointed to succeed Count Nigra at the Italian embassy in London.

Calendario Generale del Regno d'Italia of different years; Almanach de Gotha, from 1861 to 1885.

Costa, SIR MICHAEL (b. 1810, d. 1884), composer and conductor, was born at Naples. His father was of an old Spanish family. He studied at the Royal Academy of Music at Naples. His first original composition was a cantata for the Academy, *L'Immagine*; this and *Il Delitto punito*, which followed it, were well received. His first opera, *Il Carcere d'Idagonda*, came out at the Teatro Nuovo, and held the stage for a whole season. *Malvina*, his next work, was produced for the theatre of San Carlo. In 1828 Costa came to England, where he assisted at the Birmingham Musical Festival. In 1831 he became conductor at Her Majesty's, where he brought out three successful ballets. In 1837 his opera, *Malek Adhel*, was produced in Paris and London. In 1839 he became a naturalised British subject. In 1846 he was conductor of the Philharmonic Society, and in 1849 of the Sacred Harmonic Society. His chief opera, *Don Carlos*, appeared in 1844, and his oratorio, *Eli*, was performed at Birmingham in 1855. He was appointed leader of the Handel Festivals in 1859, his performances of the oratorios in Exeter Hall having done much to encourage the love of Handel in England. Besides *Eli*, Michael Costa wrote an oratorio on *Naaman*, equally well known through the Sacred Harmonic Society. He may almost be said to have introduced the highest art of conducting into England, and he did much to raise the standard of musical taste in this country. The date of his knighthood was 1869.

M.W.—10

Cotta, JOHANN FRIEDRICH (b. 1764, d. 1832), the famous German publisher, began business in connection with a long-established house in Tübingen. Having acquired the friendship of Schiller in 1794, and of Goethe soon afterwards, he became the publisher also for most of the other great writers in Germany, such as Wieland, Richter, Uhland, Fichte, Hegel, the Humboldts, and many others. Having removed his business to Stuttgart in 1811, he established further extensions at Augsburg and Munich. Though he never published any work of his own, his patriotism for the States of South Germany, and his numerous missions to the various courts on behalf of the freedom of the press, and other constitutional questions, make him an important figure in German history during the first quarter of this century.

Cottenham, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPPYS, EARL OF (b. 1781, d. 1851), was the son of Sir William Pepys, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar in 1802, it was not until 1826 that he became a King's Counsel. He entered Parliament in 1831 in the Fitzwilliam interest, and was appointed Solicitor-General in 1834. An indifferent speaker, it was not until he became Master of the Rolls, on the retirement of Sir John Leach, in 1834, that his breadth of mind became recognised. Additional promotion soon came to him, and in 1836 Pepys became Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Cottenham, only to prove, according to Lord Campbell, that he "could not put his sentences together in the House of Lords." Retiring with his party in 1841, he became Lord Chancellor again in 1846, but, his health giving way, the Great Seal was put in commission in 1850, and he went abroad to die.

Lord Campbell, *Life of Lyndhurst in Lives of the Chancellors*; *Annual Register*, 1851.

***Cotton, JAMES SUTHERLAND** (b. 1847), a high authority on India, was born at Coonoor, in the Madras Presidency, and educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford, being elected fellow of Queen's College in 1871. He was called to the bar in 1874, and assisted Dr. W. W. Hunter in compiling the *Statistical Account of Bengal* (20 vols., 1875-7), the *Statistical Account of Assam* (1879), and the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (9 vols., 1881). He has written important articles on India and its government in the encyclopædias, and *A Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the years 1882-3* (*Parliamentary Papers*, 1885). Since 1881 he has been editor of the *Academy*.

***Cotton, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY, D.C.L.** (b. 1821), Lord Justice of Appeal, a younger son of the late Mr. William Cotton, Leytonstone, Essex, a former governor of the Bank of England, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1842, obtaining a first-class in

mathematics, and a second class in the school of *literæ humaniores*. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, he chose the equity side, and soon acquired a large practice. He obtained silk in 1866. The following year he was made a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and in June, 1877, he was appointed to succeed the late Sir George Mellish as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal of the High Court of Judicature, whereupon he was knighted and sworn a member of the Privy Council. In October of the same year the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Cotton, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE EDWARD LYNCH, D.D. (b. 1813, d. 1866), Bishop of Calcutta, was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1836 was appointed to a mastership at Rugby School under Dr. Arnold, where he entered thoroughly into the spirit of the Arnold system. In 1852 he was appointed headmaster of Marlborough College, and raised it from rather a low ebb to a high position among the great public schools in the short space of six years. Appointed in 1858 to the metropolitan see of Calcutta, he continued to display the same remarkable powers of organisation and of inspiring subordinates with zeal, until, to the great loss of the Church of India, he was accidentally drowned at Kooshtea, on the Gorai river.

Courbet, GUSTAVE (b. 1819, d. Dec. 31st, 1877, or the first week of 1878), the painter, was born of peasant parentage at Ornans, in Franche-Comté. Though educated for the law at Besançon, he abandoned the study, as well as every other kind of literature, as soon as he arrived in Paris, in 1839, and devoted himself entirely to art. In later life he used to boast that he never had a master in painting, but he studied the Italian and Flemish schools with careful patience. In the Salon of 1844 he exhibited a portrait of himself, always rather a favourite subject with him, and soon afterwards produced the *Walpurgis Night*, almost his only venture in the world of imagination or romance. The revolution of 1848 left him an uncompromising realist. He could claim to be the founder of realism in painting. A born son of earth, headstrong, passionate, sensual, and fearless, he rejoiced in her every natural aspect, and revelled in her natural dirt. He would paint nothing but what he saw, and was willing to paint everything he saw, except what is generally pleasing to society, priests, tyrants, and artists. He could not spell, and he hated the sight of a book. He worked and lived for the most part in his native village, spending his days in the open fields and forests and his evenings with the peasants in their drinking-shops. His pictures were frequently exhibited at the Salon, and were popular in Munich, where the artist was received with much enthusiasm.

In 1869 he accepted a decoration from the King of Bavaria, though he refused the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the emperor. His work, often careless of form and defective in drawing, is nevertheless remarkable for the magnificence of its colour and the simple directness of its delight in the humblest and most unconventional phases of original nature. The following are the titles of some of his most celebrated works: — *L'Après-dînée à Ornans* (1849); *Les Casseurs de Pierres* (1850); *Les Baigneuses* (1853), one of the most severely criticised of his early paintings; *Les Demoiselles des Bords de la Seine* (1857); *Combat de Cerfs* (1861); *Chasse au Renard* (1863); *Remise de Chevreuils* (1866); and *La Mer orageuse* (1870). Having proved himself a thorough-going democrat all his life, he became Director of Fine Arts after the revolution of 1870, and in the following spring threw in his lot with the Commune. Though his own accounts of the affair differed according to the sympathies of his audience, he is generally credited, and probably justly, with the destruction of the Vendôme Column. He certainly directed the operations, though he sometimes protested afterwards that he saved it from the Seine. After the entrance of the troops from Versailles he was arrested, but condemned to only six months' imprisonment. He never recovered from the effects of this year. In 1872 his pictures were refused by the Salon. Having retired to Tour de Peilz, near Geneva, he was condemned by the French Government to pay for the reconstruction of the Vendôme Column, but was allowed to work off the debt by annual instalments of 10,000 fr. To raise the money his pictures were sold, and he wasted his powers on insignificant works for commonplace purchasers. Fortunately, death put an end to his degradation.

E. Gros-Kost, Courbet: *Souvenirs intimes*; Jules Claretie, *Peintres et Sculpteurs contemporains*, 1st Series. [H. W. N.]

Courbet, JEAN (b. 1827, d. 1885), a French naval officer, born at Abbeville, joined the Polytechnic School in 1847. In 1852 he was appointed naval ensign, and in that capacity showed great readiness and varied aptitude in discharging duties which were new to him. He made a voyage round the world on board the *Capricieuse*. As a lieutenant he joined the Government gunnery-school ship, on board of which he distinguished himself by his profound scientific studies. In 1873 he received the full rank of captain, and commanded the *Savoie* in the squadron of evolution. He was then appointed Governor of New Caledonia. In 1882 he returned to France, but he had little rest. In March, 1883, he was appointed to conduct a series of experiments to test the value of the new type of ships. While so engaged he was directed, on the death of Rivière, to take his place as commander of the naval division at Tonquin, the seat of

naval operations in the war with Annam, in which China took an active though informal part. On board the *Bayard*, he set out for the far East, where he arrived early in July. He studied the situation, and proposed to attack Hué. This was done. He took the forts of Thuan-un, and imposed a short-lived treaty on the Chinese Government. On General Bonet's return to France, Admiral Courbet was appointed to take his place. He established his headquarters at Hanoi, and on Dec. 16th took Sontay. He afterwards united all his ships, and went with them up the River Min, where he destroyed the forts and defences of the Chinese. He next proceeded to Kelung, which he seized. Two days before the signature of the peace between France and China he took possession of the Pescadore Islands, directing in person the mixed operations against an enemy in very superior numbers. This was his last exploit. He died of an attack of bile, after two days' illness.

Courier, PAUL LOUIS (b. 1773, d. 1825), French Hellenist, and political and miscellaneous writer, was born in Paris. The son of a proprietor in Touraine, he nevertheless emphatically declined to take the name of his estate, de Meré, "de peur qu'on ne le crût gentilhomme." In early life he devoted himself to the acquirement of classical literature, and attained extraordinary proficiency in the Greek language, which continued to be his favourite study. He made some progress also in mathematics; and having entered the artillery, served with distinction, first in the campaign of 1792, and afterwards in the campaign of Italy and Germany. He rose rapidly to the rank of *chef d'escadron* in the horse artillery, but after the battle of Wagram, in 1809, he threw up his commission, the independence of his nature rendering subordination and obedience irksome and intolerable to him. He went to reside in Florence for a time, and was fortunate enough to discover in the Laurentian Library a complete MS. of Longus's *Daphnis and Chloe*, an edition of which he brought out. He subsequently returned to his estate in France, and divided his attention between literature and his farm. He now acquired an extraordinary notoriety as the author of several powerful political pamphlets, and became one of the most dreaded opponents of the Government of the Restoration. The proposal in 1821 to purchase the estate of Chambord for the Duke of Bordeaux, called forth from Courier the *Simple Discours*, one of his most powerful and successful pieces. For this he was tried, condemned, imprisoned, and fined. On his return, he resumed his former work with his wonted zeal, but was soon after assassinated at the moment when his popularity was greatest. All Courier's writings dealing with the facts and events of his own

time are valuable sources of information as to the condition of France.

Collection complète des Pamphlets politiques et Opuscules littéraires de P. L. Courier, par Armand Carrel (1834); Edinburgh Review, March, 1829; Westminster Review, April, 1866.

***Courtney, LEONARD HENRY** (b. 1832), the son of the late Mr. J. S. Courtney, banker, of Penzance, Cornwall, was educated at Penzance, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1855, and became a fellow in 1856. In 1858 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and soon afterwards began to write for the *Times*, and to produce important pamphlets on statistics and finance. From 1872 to 1876 he was professor of political economy at University College, London. After unsuccessfully contesting Liskeard in 1874, he was returned, on the death of Mr. Horsman, in 1876. Mr. Courtney distinguished himself by his strenuous opposition to the annexation of the Transvaal, and as an advocate of women's rights. In 1880 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1881, and in 1882 he succeeded Lord F. Cavendish as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In the autumn of 1884, however, he resigned, when it became known that the Redistribution Bill of the Government would not contain any concession to the principle of proportional representation, of which he is a warm advocate. In the next session Mr. Courtney criticised, with considerable freedom, the Egyptian policy of the Government, but on the ground that they had done too much, not too little. In 1885 he was returned for the South-East division of Cornwall. In 1886 he was appointed Chairman of Committees, but differed from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

Cousin, VICTOR (b. 1792, d. 1867), one of the greatest thinkers, and one of the greatest prose writers of France, in the nineteenth century, was born in Paris, under the very shadow of Notre Dame. His father was a jeweller, and a most ardent republican. The boy inherited the intense love of freedom, and it became the key-note of his character and talent. In 1802 his father made every sacrifice in order to give him a university education, and the boy was sent to the Lycée Charlemagne, where, even at that early age, a short time sufficed to prove the extraordinary variety and strength of his intelligence. In 1810, young Victor Cousin carried off all the prizes the university had to give, except one. He was then eighteen, and attention was naturally drawn to his powers. A position in the Conseil d'Etat was offered to him at once by the Home Minister, but he refused, preferring to enter the then newly created Ecole Normale. According to this first *début*, Cousin was on the road to be one of the leaders of literature in France, when a fortuitous circumstance

turned him suddenly to philosophy and metaphysics. He attended one day the lesson of M. Laromiguière, and, as he has himself noted, "that day changed the tenour of my life. . . . I experienced what Malebranche experienced on first reading a work of Descartes." From the age of eighteen, Fame never abandoned the name of Cousin, but, to the hour of his death, kept him foremost in the ranks of the greatest thinkers and professors of the modern world. At the fall of the empire in 1815, M. Royer-Collard, becoming grand master of the University of France, appointed Cousin as his successor in the Chair of philosophical history, and in the direction of the École Normale. The lectures of the young professor stirred the whole thinking world of Europe, and for the next ten or twelve years his life was one of celebrity and power, alternating with the struggles inflicted upon him by the tyranny of despotic governments. From this period date the two great achievements of his earlier life: the first volumes of his translation of *Plato*, and the original plan of his grandest work, *Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien*. From the accession of Charles X. to the year 1828, free-thought fared but ill, even in France; but in 1828, under the Martignac ministry, Cousin once more opened his lectures at the Sorbonne, exciting his thronging audiences to all but fanaticism. From 1828 to 1830 was his period of brightest public glory, for in 1830, with the July monarchy, his ideas and opinions may be said to have begun to reign; the energy inspired by opposition had no longer any object. In 1831 he visited Germany with a view to introducing the Prussian system of education into France. His report on the subject was published in 1833. Cousin was created a peer of France in 1840, under the Thiers Cabinet, was named Minister of Public Instruction, and as head of the University, left his mark most beneficially on many details of its organisation. When the Thiers ministry fell, to pave the way for the fatal Guizot administration of the end of the year 1840, Cousin fell with his friends, and never more wielded governing authority till, in the February revolution of 1848, he was for one brief moment called to power, with M. Thiers, in the vain hope of saving the dynasty by the advent of a Liberal Cabinet. During all the ensuing years, from 1848 to 1867, through republic and empire, Cousin remained strictly in retirement so far as official life went. He was more than once solicited to take office, but his refusal was undeviating; only the remarkable point was, that he never, till his dying day, lost his authority. Never, while the empire lasted, and Cabinets came and went, wielding supremacy, and committing mistake after mistake, was the authority of Cousin upon public opinion at all diminished. But with the mental collapse of France under

Louis Napoleon, and the cessation of his external activity, Cousin's career as an historian began. As a youth he had the highest aims in literature; as a young man, he turned to the philosophical teaching which cast glory round his prime; and towards the close of his career he brought all his gifts and acquirements to bear upon the history of the seventeenth century in France, upon which he shed a glow of light that can never be dimmed while the French language endures. As a philosopher, M. Cousin is the inventor of no system, the prophet of no sect; he is the explainer and commentator of them all, and the admirer of whatsoever is best and highest in each. He was a prophet of eclecticism, but throughout everything and always, he is a Cartesian and therefore a spiritualist, and more than all others has proved the excellence of Descartes's method. As an historian, he has led his readers' minds never to dissociate really wise policy from truth, and to show that grandeur of purpose is inseparable from lasting success. His principal works are:—*Traduction de Platon* (entire) (1825–40); *L'Histoire générale de la Philosophie* (1828); *L'Examen critique de la Philosophie de Locke* (1829); and the collection of all his *Lectures*, parts of which are also contained in *Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien* (1854), perhaps his grandest book of all. As an historian, his eleven 8vo volumes on the seventeenth century (containing *La Jeunesse de Mazarin*) will always remain indispensable to all French moralists, all French statesmen, and all those who aspire to write French prose.

Sir W. Hamilton in *Edinburgh Review* (1829);
C. Fuchs, *Die Philosophie von Victor Cousin* (1847).
[Y. B. de B.]

Coutts, BARONESS BURDETT. [BURDETT-COUTTS.]

COUSA, A., OF MOLDAVIA. [MOLDAVIA.]

***Cowen, FREDERICK HYMEN** (b. 1852), composer, was born at Kingstown, Jamaica. At the age of four he showed so much precocious talent for music, that his parents brought him to England, and placed him under the tuition of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir J. Goss, under whom he continued to study till 1865; after this his musical education was carried on at Leipzig and Berlin, and he returned to London in 1868. His first composition was a waltz, written at the age of six. At an early age he wrote an operetta called *Garibaldi*, a trio, pianoforte concerto, and a symphony in c minor. His cantata, *The Rose Maiden*, was produced in 1870, the incidental music to Schiller's *Maid of Orleans* in 1871; a symphony in F major in 1872; *The Corsair*, at Birmingham, in 1876; a sacred cantata, *St. Ursula*, at Norwich in 1881. Besides these Mr. Cowen is the composer of an oratorio, *The Deluge*, *Scandinavian* and *Welsh Symphonies*, and popular songs. His opera, *Pauline*, was brought out with

great success by the Carl Rosa Company at the Lyceum, and his cantata of *The Sleeping Beauty* at the Birmingham Festival of 1885.

* **Cowen, JOSEPH, M.P.** (b. 1831), is the son of the late Sir Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose coal-mines and fire-brick manufactory he inherited. He is proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, and has published some of his speeches. Mr. Cowen was first elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne in January, 1874, and has been returned at the subsequent general elections. An orator of almost the highest class, he may be considered to have caught the mantle of J. A. Roebuck. Independent of party ties, he may perhaps be described as a strongly individualistic Radical, in favour of a vigorous foreign policy. He is also an advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. Among his best speeches are those delivered on behalf of Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy, and against the closure resolutions of the autumn of 1882. He retired in 1886.

Major Jones, *Life and Speeches of Joseph Cowen* (1895).

Cowley, EARL, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY RICHARD CHARLES WELLESLEY, K.G., G.C.B., (b. 1804, d. 1884), diplomatist, the son of the first Baron Cowley, diplomatist, became an *attaché* at Vienna in 1824, and served successively in different capacities and grades at the Hague, Stuttgart, Constantinople, Berne, and Frankfurt. On Feb. 15th, 1853, having been made a Privy Councillor two days previously, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French republic, a post which he continued to occupy when the republic was transformed into the empire, and which he never quitted until his final retirement in 1867. He successfully carried out the negotiations between this country and France during the Crimean War, and along with Lord Clarendon was English plenipotentiary at the Congress of European Powers which concluded the Treaty of Paris in 1856. In 1857 he signed the treaty of peace with Persia on behalf of Britain; in 1858 he had trying difficulties over the Orsini affair; and in 1860 he was appointed joint plenipotentiary with Mr. Cobden for the negotiation of a treaty of commerce between France and England. Among the other events of importance which occurred while Lord Cowley was at Paris may be mentioned the abortive proposals for a European Congress made by the Emperor Napoleon in 1863; the Danish War in 1864; the Mexican expedition and its disastrous sequel in the execution of the Emperor Maximilian; the negotiations concerning Luxembourg; and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Lord Cowley succeeded his father as Baron Cowley in 1847, his title being raised to that of earl in 1857, and he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1866.

Times, July 16th, 1884.

Cowley, MRS. HANNAH (b. 1743, d. 1809), maiden name Parkhouse, dramatist, was born at Tiverton, and was married to Captain Cowley, an officer of the East India Company. She wrote two very successful comedies, *The Runaway* and *The Belle's Stratagem*, and several other plays. She was also the authoress of *The Maid of Aragon*, and other poems.

Baker, *Biographica Dramatica; Gentleman's Magazine*, 1806.

* **Cowper, THOMAS DE GREY, EARL, K.G.** (b. 1834), was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1880 he accepted the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and had therefore to deal with an agrarian revolution and a separatist agitation. The Arrears Act and the Land Act had to a certain extent made the outlook brighter, when on May 3rd, 1882, he resigned, owing, it was said, to private reasons. In 1884, the day of the prorogation of Parliament, he wrote to the *Times* suggesting that the franchise difficulty might be got over if the Government would produce their Redistribution Bill in the autumn. It will be remembered that a compromise was eventually effected on these lines.

Cox, DAVID (b. 1783, d. 1859), one of the foremost landscape painters of this century, was the son of a whitesmith, and was born in Birmingham, where in early youth he was apprenticed to a miniature-painter, and afterwards engaged to paint scenes for the local theatre. After working at this employment for four years he removed to London (1804), settling first in Lambeth and afterwards for about eight years near Dulwich Common. Disappointed in his hope of obtaining work at Astley's theatre, he turned to water-colours, and under John Varley's encouragement began the great series of water-colour studies in landscape through which his name is chiefly known. A visit to Wales in 1805 revealed to him new beauties and fresh power, and partly in order to be near his favourite scenes, he removed to Hereford in 1814, having become a member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters in the previous year. At Hereford he lived till 1827, with the best possible results for the development of his art. He then returned to London, and remained at Kennington till 1841, when he removed to Harborne, near Birmingham, where he died and was buried. Though he visited the Netherlands once (1826), and made two short tours in France (1829 and 1832), Cox remained steadily faithful to the scenery of his own land. He loved our soft distances and showering clouds and gleams of sun, and he chose for his almost invariable themes the heaths of Surrey, the rich cornfields, the banks of Thames, the rocks of Snowdon, and the streams of his favourite Bettws. Often as a centre for his landscape

he introduced one of the great English buildings, cathedral towers, or a castle—Harlech, Windsor, or Haddon. In later life he abandoned water-colour almost entirely in favour of oil. Besides his innumerable sketches and finished landscapes, he published illustrations for *Warwickshire Illustrated* (1829), *Wanderings in North Wales* (1835), *Wanderings in South Wales* (1837), and several books of studies and treatises on drawing. A large exhibition of his works was given in Liverpool, 1875.

H. Neal Solly, *Memoirs of David Cox* (1875); William Hall, *David Cox: a Biography* (1881).

* **Cox**, THE RIGHT REV. SIR GEORGE WILLIAM (b. 1827), was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a B.C.L. degree in 1849. He took orders, and, after holding some curacies in Devonshire, became vicar of Bekesbourne, Kent, and of Scrayingham, York. His numerous historical works comprise *Collections of Stories from Greek History*, good of their kind, but inferior in merit to Charles Kingsley's *Heroes*; pleasantly written manuals on *The Crusades* (1874), and *British Rule in India* (1881). A more ambitious book on the *Mythology of the Aryan Nations* seems to the ordinary mind to be very hasty in its conclusions; and the same criticism applies to the earlier part of his *History of Greece* (1874, published in another form in 1876), which is written in support of the solar myth theory. In the later chapters, however, the well-worn theme is handled with much freshness. He edited, in conjunction with W. T. Brande, the *Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art* (1865-7). In 1886 he became Bishop of Bloemfontein.

Coxe, WILLIAM (b. 1747, d. 1828), historian, became curate of Denham in 1771, after which he travelled on the Continent as bear-leader to various young noblemen. The results of his travels were published in 1804, *Travels in Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark*, which are still valuable as a highly interesting record of manners and customs; and *Travels in Sweden* (1789). He was appointed Chaplain to the Tower in 1796, and Archdeacon of Wilts in 1806. His historical works are numerous. The *Memoirs of Walpole* (1798), the *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough* (1817-19), and the *Memoirs of Henry Pelham* (1829) cover a large amount of ground, and, because of the valuable documents with which they are enriched, must necessarily be consulted for the period of which they treat. On the other hand, they are dull, and it is to be regretted that an archidiaconal regard for truth does not prevent a good deal of *suppressionis veri*, notably concerning the tergiversations of Marlborough. Dulness, together with occasional paucity of information, and a want of appreciation of the relative importance of institutions to individuals, is also a fault of the *House of Austria* (1792) and of

the *Spanish Bourbons* (1813). Nevertheless, they are still standard authorities in default of better books, and must be considered favourable specimens of the old style of unreflective historical writing.

London Quarterly Review, Oct., 1833.

[L. C. S.]

* **Coxwell**, HENRY TRACEY (b. 1819), the balloonist, was born at Wouldham, near Rochester Castle. His early education at the Military School, Chatham, fitted him for the army, but as his father died before he had yet entered, young Coxwell repaired to London, and became a surgeon-dentist. He left this profession in 1844, however, in order that he might devote his time wholly to aërostatics, which had always had a strong fascination for him. The following year he projected and edited *The Balloon*, and in 1869 he started *The Aërostatic Magazine*. Mr. Coxwell has made numerous and daring ascents, and has done much to familiarise the science of aërostation by papers and lectures.

Coyne, JOSEPH STERLING (b. 1805, d. 1868), dramatic author and critic, was born at Birr, King's Co., Ireland, the son of an officer in the Irish Commissariat. He was intended for the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature. One of his earliest pieces was a farce called *The Phrenologist*, brought out at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1835. In 1836 Mr. Coyne supplied the Dublin manager with two more farces, *Honest Cheats* and *The Four Lovers*. Next year he repaired to London to push his fortune, where the success of the farce, *The Queer Subject*, at the Adelphi theatre, the leading part of which was sustained by John Reeve, decided his future course. The Haymarket and the Adelphi were his favourite fields of activity, although he wrote for nearly every theatre in London. As a writer of farces, interludes, and occasional pieces, he was one of the best known men in London. Among his productions may be mentioned—*The Merchant and his Clerks*, *The Signal*, *The World of Dreams*, *Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell?* *The Man of Many Friends*, *Samuel in Search of Himself*, *Everybody's Friend*, *Urgent Private Affairs*, *The Old Château*, *Pas de Fascination*, *An Unprotected Female*. Mr. Coyne's most popular farce was *How to Settle Accounts with your Landlady*, which was originally produced at the Haymarket in 1847, and was translated into French and acted at Paris, under the title of *Une Femme dans ma Fontaine*. Mr. Coyne was also the author of *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, and of some minor works of fiction. Along with the late Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Henry Mayhew, he was one of the projectors and original proprietors of *Punch*.

Crabbe, THE REV. GEORGE (b. 1754, d. 1832), poet, was born at Aldeburgh, in Suffolk.

His father came of a family of farmers, or well-to-do yeomen, and was a village schoolmaster, parish clerk, and, later, warehouse keeper and collector of salt duties. Crabbe, who, though a rather delicate and timid child, inherited strength of character from one parent, and a lovable, humane nature from the other, displayed early a studious bent, and but little aptitude for those minor practical affairs to which he was native. In 1768, after a short employment by his father in the warehouse, he was apprenticed to a surgeon near Bury St. Edmunds, and in 1771 to a Mr. Page at Woodbridge. Before completing his apprenticeship he had written a great mass of verse, and had even published *Inebriety, a Poem* (Ipswich, 1775). On leaving Woodbridge, he set up as a surgeon at Aldeburgh, but failed, and determined to go to London as a literary adventurer. In 1780 he issued anonymously *The Candidate: a Poetical Epistle to the Editors of the Monthly Review*. Reduced to desperation by want of material success, he sought the mediation of Burke. Convinced of his worth and genius, Burke commended his work to Dodsley, who published *The Library* in 1781. This was an immediate success, and was followed by *The Village* (1783). Meanwhile, he had taken orders, and been appointed curate at Aldeburgh, an occupation which he soon relinquished for that of domestic chaplain to the Duke of Rutland. At the end of 1783 he married Miss Sarah Elmy, and in 1786 he left Belvoir Castle with his wife for Stathern, where he had obtained a curacy. During the same year, his next poem, *The Newspaper*, appeared. From his thirty-first to his fifty-second year he was absorbed in domestic and village life. In 1789 he became rector of Muston, in Leicestershire. He reappeared as a poet in 1807, issuing a volume which contained, besides reprints of former works, *The Parish Register* and other fresh poems. In 1810 followed *The Borough*, and in 1812 *Tales in Verse*. In 1813 he was left a widower. In the next year he obtained the living of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, and in 1817 he published a sermon entitled *Variation of Public Opinion as it respects Religion*. In 1819 came forth his *Tales of the Hall*, with the imprint of Mr. Murray, who paid for them, and for the copyright of Crabbe's previous works, £3,000. Crabbe lived on until 1832, officiating in his church until the last two Sundays of his life, and performing his duties as a magistrate. In 1834 his *Posthumous Tales* were published; and his *Life*, by his son, followed in 1838. Crabbe maintained through life an amiable, upright, and vigorous character, and was much beloved and respected. He had great sympathy for the poor, and was a keen observer of commonplace life and external nature. His sound judgment gave an admirable balance to the various shades of experi-

ence and feeling treated in his poems. Conventional to a fault in matters of metre and diction, he was, in essentials, an uncompromising realist. Inferior in intellect and introspection to Wordsworth, he was also without that wilfulness which sometimes offends in the greater poet; and it was perhaps his frank identification of himself with the ways, and joys, and sorrows of the lower classes, which, while rendering his voluminous works priceless as a record of the manners of the time, called forth from the subtle critic Hazlitt that damaging admission of power conveyed in the verdict that it would take half a century to shake him off. Midway between that and Byron's hyperbolic "Nature's sternest painter, yet her best," we may meet the truth. He is not the best of Nature's painters; and though dead over half a century, he is not yet shaken off; nor will he be. His poetry may never again be popular; but it must always have a certain audience among those who study human nature through the medium of literature.

The Life and Poetical Works of the Rev. George Crabbe, edited by his son. [H. B. F.]

* **CRAIK**, DINAH MARIA (b. 1826), novelist, the daughter of Mr. Mulock, a clergyman, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent. Her father, a man of wide knowledge, superintended her education. In 1864, in consideration of her work in the field of literature, she obtained a pension of £60 per annum. In 1865 she became the wife of Mr. George Lillie Craik. Miss Mulock's first novel, *The Ogilvies*, was published in her twenty-third year, and was succeeded in 1850 by the much more widely recognised *Olive*. It was not, however, until 1856 that she published the novel that made her famous, *John Halifax, Gentleman*. In all, she has published about twenty-four novels and stories, some twenty other books for children and young people, two or three collections of essays and papers on ethical and domestic subjects, and two volumes of poems, since revised in one volume, under the title of *Thirty Years*. She has also translated three of the popular works of Madame de Witt, and also Guizot's *M. de Brante*. In turn, many of her romances have been translated into foreign languages, most frequently into Italian and German. While *John Halifax, Gentleman*, is the novel by Mrs. Craik which is generally considered her *chef d'œuvre*, her strongest work is to be found in *A Life for a Life* (1860). This is a critical opinion in which the authoress is said to concur. Mrs. Craik always affects the pure, limpid English, which she was taught to regard as the first consideration of a writer. In other respects her books, though refined in sentiment, lack breadth of treatment; and especially is this noticeable in her delineation of men, not excluding "the ideal Christian Gentleman," John Halifax himself.

Craik, GEORGE LILLIE (b. 1791, d. 1866), man of letters, was born in Fifeshire, and educated at St. Andrews University. His parents intended him for the Scottish Church, but in 1826 he found himself in London, where he determined to devote his life to literature. He was first employed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and afterwards by Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher. His first and best production, which has run through several editions, was *The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties*, a book suggested to him by Lord Brougham, which appeared in 1831. He contributed many historical and biographical articles to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and he wrote the chapters on religion, commerce, industry, and literature in the *Pictorial History of England* (Knight, 1840-9), which he edited in conjunction with Mr. Charles Macfarlane. He produced *Bacon: his Writings and his Philosophy*, in 1846; and *Romance of the Peerage*, in 1850, was soon followed by a *History of English Literature*. He was appointed professor of English literature in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1849, which post he retained till his death. His miscellaneous labours are *Spenser and his Poetry*, *Popular Tumults*, *History of British Commerce*, *The English of Shakespeare*. All his books are characterised by the same solid thought and careful compilation.

Gentleman's Magazine, Aug., 1866; *Athenæum*, June, 1866.

Cramer, JOHANN BAPTIST (b. 1771, d. 1858), an eminent pianist, and one of the principal founders of the modern pianoforte school, belongs to the well-known Cramer family of German musicians. Johann was born at Mannheim, but removed with his father, Wilhelm, to London in 1772, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was self-educated in theory and composition, except that he received a few hints from Muzio Clementi, and a short course of lessons in thorough-bass from C. F. Abel. After 1788, Cramer undertook professional tours on the Continent, living in the intervals in London, and enjoying a well-earned reputation as a pianist and teacher. In 1828 he established the firm of J. B. Cramer and Co., music publishers. All Cramer's works are distinguished by a musical solidity, but most of them suffer from a certain dryness and poverty of expression in the melody. The consequence is that his one hundred and five sonatas, and his countless variations, rondos, and fantasias, are nearly forgotten; while it is always risky to revive any of his seven masterly concertos. But Cramer will always be remembered for his *études*.

* **Cranbrook, THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE GATHORNE-HARDY, VISCOUNT** (b. 1814), the son of the late Mr. John Hardy, formerly M.P. for Bradford, was educated at Shrewsbury

School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he took his B.A. degree in 1836. Called to the bar in 1840, he made his first effort to enter Parliament in 1847, when he unsuccessfully contested Bradford, and it was not until 1856 that he first entered the House of Commons as member for Leamington. In 1858 Mr. Hardy was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in the following year gained a great triumph for the Conservative party by defeating Mr. Gladstone for Oxford University. In 1866 he was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and on the retirement of Mr. Walpole he became Secretary of State for Home Affairs until the resignation of the ministry in 1868. Mr. Hardy's reputation as one of the most effective debaters in the House of Commons was increased during the ensuing period, when his attacks on the Government measures, particularly Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill, were highly effective. After the Conservative victory of 1874, he became Secretary of State for War, and later on made some striking speeches on the Eastern question. In 1878 he was raised to the House of Lords, with the title of Viscount Cranbrook, and in the same year succeeded Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State for India. The chief event during his administration was the Afghan War. On the formation of the Conservative administration of 1885, Lord Cranbrook was appointed Lord President of the Council, and in January, 1886, he became Secretary for War.

* **Crane, WALTER** (b. 1845), allegorical and decorative painter, was born in Liverpool, and having received an artistic education, was chiefly known for some years by his illustrations for books of an imaginative or allegorical kind. Of his work in this department we may mention his illustrations to the following editions:—*Agatha's Husband* (1875); *Aladdin's Picture-book* (1876); *The Necklace of Prince Fiorimonde* (1880); *Grimm's Household Stories* (1882); and *The Golden Primer*, by Meiklejohn (1884). Since the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery he has been a constant and large contributor, the following being his most important works, with the dates of their exhibition:—*The Renaissance of Venus* (1877); *The Fate of Persephone* (1878); *The Sirens* (1879); *Truth and the Traveller* (1880); *The Laidley Worm and Europa* (1881); *Fate*, from Omar Khayyâm (1882); *Diana and the Shepherd* (1883); *The Bridge of Life* (1884); *Pandora and Freedom* (1885). His design of *Socialism* for the newspaper *Justice* may be mentioned as of kindred purpose with the last-named work.

Cranworth, ROBERT ROLFE, LORD (b. 1790, d. 1867), Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of a Norfolk clergyman, and took his degree from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1812. Called to the bar in 1816, he took silk

in 1832, and was elected in the following year as a Whig for Penryn. After holding the office of Solicitor-General, Rolfe was raised to the bench in 1839 as Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1850 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and raised to the peerage. In 1851 he was created Lord Justice of Appeal; and, according to Lord Campbell, used frequently to settle his differences of opinion with Lord St. Leonards on the principle *presumitur pro negante*. He was Lord Chancellor in Lord Aberdeen's ministry from 1852 to 1858, and again from 1865 to 1867, when advance of years compelled his retirement. Though described as "weak and pliable," he was a lawyer of great ability, and notably free from pedantry and affectation.

***Crawford, FRANCIS MARION** (b. 1854), novelist, was born at the Bagni di Lucca, Tuscany, but is an American citizen by birth, and was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, after which he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, the Polytechnicum, Karlsruhe, and the Universities of Rome and Harvard. In 1880 he visited India (where he was admitted to the Roman Catholic Church), and studied the locality for his first novel, *Mr. Isaacs* (published 1882). This was followed in 1883 by *Dr. Claudius* and *To Leeward*, by *A Roman Singer* and *An American Politician* in 1884, and by *Zoroaster* in 1885. The *Story of a Lonely Parish* and *Prince Sarracinesca* were announced for 1886. Mr. Marion Crawford has also gained distinction for his knowledge of Sanscrit and comparative philology.

Crawford and Balcarres, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD LINDSAY, EARL OF (b. 1812, d. 1880), was the eldest son of James, the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, and ninth Earl of Balcarres. Educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Lord Crawford never took an active part in politics, confining himself to his literary studies. The first book which Lord Crawford published was the two volumes of *Letters from the Holy Land*, published in 1838. His next, in 1846, attracted much attention, under the title of *Progression by Antagonism*, in which he enunciated the principle of action involved in the contest of opposing intellectual forces, illustrating his views by means of a diagram, which he called *A Chart of Human Nature*; the second title of this being *A Theory involving Considerations touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain*. In 1847 he published the book by which he is best remembered. His *Sketches of Christian Art*, which made its appearance almost contemporaneously with *L'Art Chrétien* of M. Rio on the same subject, has taken its place with it, and the *Iconographie Chrétienne* of M. Didion, among the classics of art literature. *The Lives of the Lindsays*, a work deservedly of high repute as a

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contribution to the history of Scotland, has passed through three editions, and continues to be read as one of the most interesting works of the kind. His strong feeling for theological studies was evinced by a thick octavo on *Scepticism a Retrogressive Movement in Theology and Philosophy, as contrasted with the Church of England, Catholic (at once) and Protestant, Stable and Progressive* (1861), and a volume of letters on *Ecumenicity in relation to the Church of England* (1870). He published in 1872 a volume of translated Etruscan inscriptions, and in 1876 a poem in ten books, *Argo; or, the Quest of the Golden Fleece*. But his dominant idea was not so much to write books as to create a perfect library, which might form a kind of literary picture of the history of civilisation. In this endeavour he was successful. His library at Haigh Hall, near Wigan, is considered to be unrivalled among private collections. In the spring of 1881 people were horrified by the report that the corpse of Lord Crawford had been abstracted from the family vault at Dunearch House, Aberdeenshire. After a long search, the body was found hidden in a wood close by. The mystery has never been satisfactorily explained, but it is supposed that a "handsome reward" was the temptation. One of the culprits was brought to justice.

Athenæum, Dec. 25th, 1880.

Crawford, JOHN (b. 1783, d. 1868), author and traveller, was born in the island of Islay, Argyllshire. After studying at Edinburgh University, he became surgeon in the East India Company's service. He proceeded to Penang, where he resided for some time, and from 1811 to 1817 he was British representative at Java. In 1821 he served as envoy to Siam and Cochin-China, and in 1823 was appointed Governor of Singapore. In 1861 he was elected president of the Ethnological Society. Mr. Crawford wrote the *History of the Indian Archipelago* (1820), *Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries* (1856), *Journal of an Embassy to the Courts of Siam and Cochin-China, exhibiting a View of the actual State of these Kingdoms* (1839), *Inquiry into the System of Taxation in India*, a valuable Malay grammar and dictionary, and one or two books of less importance.

Creasy, SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD (b. 1812, d. 1878), historian, after a distinguished career at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, of which foundation he became a fellow in 1834, was called to the bar in 1837, and became assistant-judge of the Westminster Sessions Court. In 1840 he was appointed professor of history at University College, London, and in 1860 he was appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, a post which he resigned in 1869 in consequence of ill-health. Of his numerous works, *The Rise and Progress of the British Constitution* has been superseded by more recent investigations, but

the *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* (first edition, 1851) is still exceedingly popular—and rightly so—with those who relish that form of entertainment. *The History of the Ottoman Turks* is still among the best English books on the subject, notwithstanding the fact that its author, as he honestly confesses, based his account on that of Von Hammer. Among Sir Edward's later works were a novel, the commencement of a *History of England*, and a treatise on the *Imperial and Colonial Institutions of the Britannic Empire*.

[L. C. S.]

Crémieux, ISAAC ADOLPHE (b. 1796, d. 1880), a celebrated lawyer and legislator, born at Nîmes of Jewish parents, first came into notice by his defence of the *National*, the *Tribune*, and other newspapers, and subsequently, during the debate on the Orient question in 1840, for the zeal he manifested in defending his co-religionists. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1846, and became a leading reform agitator and opponent of Guizot. He advocated Free Trade, and opposed the Game Laws and the admission of paid functionaries (ministers excepted) to the Chamber. Foreseeing the result of Count Duchâtel's memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Crémieux urged Louis Philippe and his queen to flee, remarking that "no hope for them was left." He next proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and advocated the formation of a provisional government. He was then nominated Minister of Justice. After the *Coup d'État* he was arrested and taken to Mazas. He then quitted public life altogether, and devoted himself to his briefs. On the passing of the new law respecting the right of public meeting, in the early part of 1869, M. Crémieux emerged from his retirement, and made his voice heard at various literary and political conferences at Paris. He became Minister of Justice a second time, on the establishment of the Government of the National Defence, and he was one of the ministers composing the Government Delegation at Tours, and subsequently at Bordeaux. On Feb. 14th, 1871, he resigned, and on Dec. 16th, 1875, he was elected senator for life of the National Assembly. He is one of the authors of the *Code des Codes*. He has also published a collection of speeches under the title of *Liberté* (1869), and a long work on the part he played in the war of 1870, *Gouvernement de la Défense nationale, Actes de la Délégation de Tours et de Bordeaux, Ministère de la Justice* (2 vols., Tours, 1871).

Creswell, SIR CRESWELL (b. 1794, d. 1863), lawyer, was educated at the Charterhouse and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. in 1818. Called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1819, he chose the Northern

Circuit, where his natural abilities, aided by local connections—for he was descended from an old Northumbrian family—soon brought him into notice. That he worked hard in Westminster Hall, the long series of *Bramwell and Creswell's Reports* will testify. He was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1830, and four years later he obtained silk. He was elected for Liverpool in 1837, in the Conservative interest; but he was little of a politician, and his seat in the House neither advanced nor retarded him. Sir R. Peel appointed him to succeed Mr. Justice Bosanquet as Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1842, whereupon he was knighted. But the work by which Sir Creswell Creswell is best remembered is the creation of the Divorce Court, over which he was appointed to preside in Jan., 1858. It was an experiment at the time not at all liked by the public, and most dangerous to the reputation of the man who should first undertake it. But Sir Creswell had confidence in himself, and fortunately for himself, for litigants, and for the public generally, that confidence on this occasion was not misplaced. To him chiefly is owing the success of the Divorce Court. His decisions have come to be regarded as a code of divorce law—a code based upon sound, broad principles. His death was the result of a carriage accident.

Solicitors' Journal, Aug., 1863.

Creswick, THOMAS, R.A. (b. 1811, d. 1869), landscape painter, was born at Sheffield, and studied art in Birmingham till he came to London in 1828. He soon gained a high reputation for his faithful representations of English scenery, and in 1842 was elected A.R.A., and R.A. in 1851. He exhibited regularly both at the British Institution and the Royal Academy, and contributed excellent illustrations to the editions of Thomson's *Seasons* (1842), the *Book of English Ballads*; Tennyson's *Poems* (1857), and Walton's *Angler* (re-issued in 1881). His range of subject was limited to the quiet corners, shady lanes, and unnoticed brooks of North Wales and the northern and southern counties of England. He was among the first to attempt an accurate and characteristic representation of foliage, and his drawing of trees is always admirable, though his fondness for pea-green has often injured the colour. The names of his pictures, such as *The Weald of Kent* (1843), *The Valley Mill* (1851), and *Across the Beck* (1864), merely indicate the nature of his subjects, without being distinctive. But his works are easily recognised by the sparkling lights and depths of shadow of the foliage.

Baskin, *Modern Painters*, vol. i., pp. 392, 401.

• **Crispi**, FRANCESCO (b. 1819), an Italian politician, was born at Ribera, in Sicily. He entered the bar at Naples, and ranging himself on the side of the Neapolitan

youth, joined in the conspiracies caused by the tyranny of Ferdinand II., which led to the overthrow of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a deputy and general secretary of the war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After a flight to France on the success of the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi planned the second Sicilian revolt of 1859-60. He joined the volunteers of Garibaldi, and after fighting as a private, he became a minister of State. In this capacity he used his influence for the annexation of the Sicilies to the kingdom of Italy. Signor Crispi next became a member of the first Italian Parliament in 1861, representing Palermo, and on account of his powers as an orator and his eminent services, he became leader of the constitutional opposition, adopting as his programme administrative reform, retrenchment, and liberty to all. Uniting with the old Piedmontese "Third Party," he brought about the Ratazzi ministry in 1867. He was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in November, 1876. In 1877 he became Minister of the Interior, and played an important part in maintaining an amicable understanding between England, Germany, and Italy in relation to the Eastern question. He resigned in the spring of 1878 for private reasons. His name is intimately associated with many Italian journals, and in 1866 he brought out a remarkable brochure, entitled *Repubblica ed Monarchia*, directed against the Mazzini party.

• **Crofts**, ERNEST, A.R.A. (b. 1847), painter, was born at Leeds, and studied art in Berlin, and later, under E. Hüntner, the German battle painter, at Düsseldorf, where he has for the most part resided. He first attracted general attention in England by his great picture of the *Morning of the Battle of Waterloo*, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. Next year it was followed by *Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor*; and in 1878 Mr. Crofts was elected A.R.A. In 1879 he exhibited the *Evening after the Battle of Waterloo*; in 1880, *Marlborough at the Battle of Ramilies*; in 1881, *George II. at the Battle of Dettingen*; in 1882, *Hougoumont, Waterloo*, and *At the Farm of Mont St. Jean, Waterloo*; in 1883, *Charles I. on his Way to Execution*; and in 1884, *Wallenstein*.

Croker, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON (b. 1780, d. 1857), was born in Galway. His father was Surveyor-General of Customs and Excise in Ireland, and his mother, Miss Rathbone, was the daughter of an Irish clergyman. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1801 entered at Lincoln's Inn. He early showed a taste for the exercise of political literature, and in 1807 entered the House of Commons, where he

began to attract notice; and when the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Secretary for Ireland, left England for Portugal in July, 1808, he entrusted Croker with the parliamentary business of his office. In 1809 Mr. Perceval made him Secretary to the Admiralty, a place which he retained for twenty-one years without ever being desirous of changing it. In 1810 he became connected with the *Quarterly Review*, and continued a regular contributor for the long period of forty-three years, during the last fourteen of which he was its recognised political authority. He never re-entered Parliament after the carriage of the Reform Bill, and he broke off his friendship with Sir Robert Peel in consequence of the repeal of the Corn Laws. He died in 1857, having outlived most of his contemporaries, and to some extent his own reputation; for when he was reproduced by Mr. Disraeli in the character of Rigby, in *Coningsby*, the world at large hardly knew who Croker was. He was a bold and ready debater; and as one of the speakers on the Reform Bill showed himself more than a match for Mr. Macaulay. But his written style was dull and commonplace; his articles were overloaded with italics; and with all his practice he never acquired the art of putting a point effectively. His letters, however, are better than his essays, and some of them, written to the leaders of the Conservative party, are shrewd, sensible, and forcible. His character has been variously painted. Sir Robert Peel on two separate occasions doubted his sincerity; and he appears in the pages of *Coningsby* as one of the basest of mankind. This portrait is doubtless an exaggeration; but his recently published correspondence contains various passages which seem to show that it had some foundation. Macaulay's cruel attack on Croker's edition of *Boswell's Life of Johnson* (1831) was undoubtedly animated by personal considerations, for the book is not utterly devoid of merit; and Croker also did good service to historical literature by editing Lord Hervey's *Memoirs*, the *Suffolk Papers*, and Walpole's *Letters to Lord Hertford*. He was also one of the projectors of the Athenæum Club.

The *Croker Papers*, published by Mr. Murray in 1884, edited by Mr. L. J. Jennings, M.P., in 3 vols., are a fund of political information, and no history of the nineteenth century can hereafter be written without being largely indebted to them. [T. E. K.]

Croker, THOMAS CROFTON (b. 1798, d. 1854), a popular author and collector of Irish stories and legends, born at Cork, was apprenticed to a mercantile firm, but through the interest of John Wilson Croker, who had been a friend of his father, he became a junior clerk in the Admiralty, where he rapidly rose until he had £800 a year. He retired from the Admiralty in 1850, on a pension of £580.

In early life, when he was still a merchant apprentice, he devoted himself to the collection of legends and songs of the Irish peasantry. In 1824 he published his *Researches in the South of Ireland*, characterised by a happy blending of humour and sentiment with archaeological learning. Next year he produced *The Fairy Legends and Traditions of Ireland*, a work which has frequently been reprinted and translated, and which procured for him the personal acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott. Croker next produced *Legends of the Lakes* (1828), with illustrations by Maclise; *Daniel O'Rourke* (1828), a sort of Irish Munchausen; *Barney Mahoney* (1832); *My Village* (1832); and *Popular Songs of Ireland* (1839). Of all these works, *Barney Mahoney* and *My Village* are the most original—the others partly consist of compilations; but all are marked by a sound knowledge of their subjects, and are reliable as sources of information. In 1827 he was made a member of the Irish Academy, and in 1839 and 1840 he helped to found the Camden and Percy Societies, for the former of which he wrote (1841) a narrative illustrative of the contests of Ireland in 1641 and 1690, and for the latter his *Revolution in Ireland* in 1688, and several other works.

Gentleman's Magazine, Oct., 1854.

* **Croll, JAMES** (b. 1821), a Scottish physicist, was born at Little Whitefield in Perthshire. His school training was limited to five years, and though at an early date he had been taught to read and write by his parents, most of his education was entirely derived from self-application. In science and philosophy he had no teaching, his knowledge being obtained by the study of books between the ages of eleven and sixteen, and to the rudiments thus early acquired may be attributed much of the success he has attained in physics. Apprenticed to a country millwright, he followed this trade up to the age of twenty-four, when he was compelled to abandon it, owing to the effects resulting from an accident sustained in his left elbow joint when a boy. When about thirty-two he received an appointment as an insurance agent, and for several years worked at the duties it entailed. In 1859 he afterwards accepted, owing to the reputation which a small metaphysical treatise which he had published two years before had obtained for him, the office of Keeper of the Andersonian University and Museum, in Glasgow, and here he remained until 1867, when he was invited to join the Geological Survey of Scotland. Since this date he has continued to pour out, both in separate works and in papers published in the scientific journals and Transactions, a long series of researches, many of them relating to the ocean currents, and the physical aspects of the glacial period, which have attracted wide attention, and are now

regarded as part and parcel of the literature of physical geography and geology. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Andrews, and in the same year was elected F.R.S. In 1881 he retired from the Geological Survey. Dr. Croll's chief works are:—*Climate and Time* (1875), *The Philosophy of Theism* (1857), and *Discussions on Climate and Cosmology* (1886). But from 1861 to 1883 may be found in the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *British Association Reports*, the *Reader*, the *Geological Magazine*, the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and other publications, no less than eighty separate memoirs and papers, many of them, though short, containing a vast amount of research on geological climatology. On geology proper, Dr. Croll has, curiously enough, never written a single line. Indeed, for geology he had never any love, his duties on the survey being for the most part office work.

Crome, JOHN (b. 1769, d. 1821), the artist, generally known as "Old Crome," to distinguish him from his son, John Bernay (b. 1793, d. 1842), an artist of far less importance, was the son of a poor journeyman weaver, and was born at Norwich, where he spent the greater part of his life. As the boy showed an unfortunate talent for art, his parents apprenticed him to a coach and house painter, and in his intervals of leisure he used to wander through the sleepy and peaceful scenery of the neighbourhood, taking rude sketches of stream, and heath, and tree. He formed his style to some extent on Wilson, but chiefly on the Dutch, especially Hobbema. After an introduction to Sir W. Beechey in 1790, he became a drawing-master by profession, and struggled through life just above the low-water mark of poverty. In 1803 he founded the Norfolk Society of Artists, and contributed constantly to their exhibitions. After 1806 he also sent occasional pictures to the Royal Academy. *Moushold Heath* (1816), a characteristic work of his, is now in the National Gallery. He is chiefly memorable for his careful delineation of the distinctive characters of trees, and for artistic treatment of the simplest rural subjects. His colour, though rich and warm, is too often untrue, probably owing to his fatal habit of painting in the studio.

Memoirs, by Dawson Turner, in *Crome's Norfolk Picturesque Scenery* (1838).

Crompton, SAMUEL (b. 1753, d. 1829), inventor, was the son of a weaver of Bolton, Lancashire, and was brought up to the same trade. His great invention, the "spinning-mule," was perfected after five years' toil in 1770, and the superiority of his yarn at once attracted great attention. Unable to obtain a patent, he at length made the plan public, under vague promises of a public subscription, the result of which was a meagre £60. After years of

disappointment and hardship, he received an insignificant grant from the Government, and having made many millionaires, died in great poverty.

G. J. French, *Life of Crompton* (1890).

* **Crookes, WILLIAM** (b. 1832), man of science, is a native of London. At the age of sixteen he entered the Royal College of Chemistry, and after two years (1850) he became assistant to Dr. Hofmann, the distinguished chemist, then professor at the College, and held this post until 1854, when he was appointed to superintend the meteorological department of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. Next year he became teacher at the Science College, Chester. In 1866 he was appointed by Government to report upon the application of disinfectants in arresting the spread of the cattle plague, which was then prevalent in England. In 1871 he accompanied the English expedition to Oran to report on the total solar eclipse which occurred in December of that year. In 1875 he received from the Royal Society the award of a royal medal for chemical and physical researches. In 1876 he was elected a vice-president of the Chemical Society, and next year to the Council of the Royal Society. His first important discovery was the metal thallium, the spectrum of which consists of one emerald-green line, an account of which he read to the Royal Society in 1863. For the next eight years he was engaged in researches on the atomic weight of thallium, an elaborate account of which he submitted to the Royal Society in June, 1872. In 1865 he discovered the sodium amalgamation process for separating gold and silver from their ores. Following up some hints suggested during his observations made when weighing heavy pieces of glass apparatus in a vacuum balance during his researches on the atomic weight of thallium, in 1872 he began his experiments on repulsion resulting from radiation. One important result of these experiments is the radiometer, and so successful had he been with them, that in 1877 he was able to describe the otheoscope, a greatly modified radiometer, susceptible of an almost endless variety of forms. In 1879, in a paper to the British Association, he showed that gases, when very highly rarefied, lose most of the ordinary properties of matter, and pass into a fourth, or ultra-gaseous condition; and in 1886, in another paper, he resolved the earth into a remarkably small number of chemical elements. He is the author of *Select Methods in Chemical Analysis*, which has run through several editions; of the *Manufacture of Beetroot Sugar in England*; a *Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing*, and a *Handbook of Dyeing and Tissue Printing*. In 1859 Mr. Crookes founded the *Chemical News*, and in 1864 he became editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*.

New Monthly Magazine, 1881.

* **Cross, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD ASHRETON**, VISCOUNT, G.C.B. (b. 1823), son of the late William Cross, D.C.L., was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1874. He was called to the bar in 1849, and went the Northern Circuit, being at the same time connected with a bank at Wallington, and an active magistrate. He has written a volume on the *Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor*, and another, in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming, on *Quarter Sessions*. From 1857 to 1862 he represented the borough of Preston in Parliament, and during that time attempted to improve the course of procedure in municipal elections. Unsuccessful in 1862, Mr. Cross remained absent from Parliament until 1868, when he was elected for South-west Lancashire. During the expiring days of the Liberal Government he distinguished himself by his able and temperate impeachment of the Government for the Collier (q.v.) appointment. In 1874 Mr. Disraeli astonished the country by appointing Mr. Cross, a comparatively untried man, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, but the choice was amply justified by the skill with which he conducted a number of unambitious measures, such as an Act amending Mr. Bruce's Licensing Act (1874), an Explosives Bill, and an Artisans' Dwellings Bill (1875) through the House. Later on he was one of the chosen exponents of the Eastern policy of the Government, and it was to him that several of the most important despatches were addressed during the Congress of Berlin. In spite of the unfavourable comments that were passed upon his Water Bill, introduced during the dying moments of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, Mr. Cross was again returned for South-West Lancashire in 1880. He was created shortly afterwards a G.C.B. In 1884 he sat on the Commission of Enquiry into the Housing of the Poor, a subject on which he is a recognised authority, and in 1885, on the return of the Conservatives to office, he became once more Home Secretary, and introduced, under circumstances of some difficulty, a Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which eventually became law. In 1886 he was raised to the peerage, and became Secretary of State for India.

Crosse, ANDREW (b. 1784, d. 1855), a quiet English gentleman, who spent his life in "selling hay, barking oak, cutting down poles, gardening," and making experiments in electricity, was born in Somersetshire. He had fitted up his laboratory with seven furnaces, upon which he remarked that "my house is now thoroughly furnished," and he attached electric wires to the trees of the forest, and conducted through them streams of lightning, and even turned the current through his house with the "dexterity of an able charioteer." He had already made some

important discoveries, but he could not be persuaded to make them known. He was, however, induced to attend the British Association at Bristol in 1836, when he explained that he had made no less than twenty-four minerals and crystalline quartz, which Dr. Buckland, the geologist, pronounced to be "discoveries of the highest order." By an arrangement in which he passed a voltaic current, excited by water alone, through certain mineral solutions, he formed various crystalline bodies analogous to those found in nature. In these experiments, in which he used long-continued voltaic action of low intensity, he had obtained artificial crystals of quartz, arragonite, carbonates of lime, lead, and copper, besides more than twenty other artificial minerals. A few months after the British Association meeting, Mr. Crosse found insects of the *acarus* tribe to have been developed under conditions usually supposed fatal to animal life, namely, in highly caustic solutions and out of contact with atmospheric air. Mr. Crosse next directed his attention to the purification of sea-water and other fluids by electricity. His mode of electrification was curiously simple. Two cylinders of dissimilar metals are placed in two porous earthenware tubes, open at the top and closed at the bottom. The metallic cylinders being connected together by a copper riband, the porous tubes, with the metals inverted in them, were filled with water, and placed in the fluid required to be purified. The electrical action immediately commenced, and the fluid not only became purified, but was rendered antiseptic in a few hours.

Memorials of Andrew Crosse, the Electrician, by his wife (London, 1857); *London Quarterly Review*, 1858.

Crotch, WILLIAM (b. 1775, d. 1847), composer, the son of a Norwich carpenter, when little more than two years old played "God save the King," and other tunes, on the organ with wonderful correctness; and when in his fifth year, performed in public in London. In 1786 young Crotch went to Cambridge to act as assistant to Dr. Randall, the professor of music, where he composed an oratorio, *The Captivity of Judah*, which was performed at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1789. Removing to Oxford, he was appointed organist of Christ Church in 1790. In 1797 he succeeded Dr. Philip Hayes as organist of St. John's College, and professor of music in the University. In 1812 he produced his oratorio *Palestine*, which was received with great favour. In 1820 he was appointed music lecturer at the Royal Institution, London; and finally, on the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in 1822, he became its principal. Dr. Crotch's chief productions are, *The Captivity of Judah*, wholly different from his juvenile work, though bearing the same title; ten anthems; a motet, *Methinks I hear*; besides several chants, glees, pianoforte

pieces, and fugues and concertos for the organ. He also published *Elements of Musical Composition* (1812), *Specimens of Various Styles of Music* (1831), and the *Substance of several Courses of Lectures on Music at Oxford and in the Metropolis*.

* **Crowe, EYRE, A.R.A.** (b. 1824), historical and subject painter, born in London, received his artistic education under Delaroche (q.v.), in Paris and in Rome. In 1852 he accompanied Thackeray on his tour in the United States. The force of his designs and the fidelity and brilliancy of his colouring have raised him to the first rank amongst contemporary painters of historical or quasi-historical subjects. One of his most striking pictures, *French Savants in Egypt*, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1875. It represents the savants and donkeys ordered into the midst of the infantry square during an attack on the expedition of 1798. Next year he was elected A.R.A., and exhibited *Darning Day*, a scene at a Bristol orphanage. Since then he has exhibited the following important works, amongst others:—*Sanctuary* (1877); *Marat* (1879), representing Marat in his bath and Charlotte Corday just opening the door; *Forfeits* (1880); *The Explosion of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi in 1857* (1881); *The Defence of London in 1643* (1882); *The Market Place at Evesham* (1883); and *The Fish Market at Rouen* (1884).

Crowe, MRS. CATHERINE (b. 1800, d. 1876), authoress, whose maiden name was Catherine Stevens, was born at Borough Green, Kent. She was married in 1822, to Lieut.-Colonel Crowe, of the British army. She began her literary career in her thirty-ninth year with *Aristodemus*, a tragedy, which, however, shortly fell out of notice. She was more successful in the realms of fiction; and she produced, in rapid succession, *The Adventures of Susan Hopley*; *Men and Women, or Manorial Rights*; *The Story of Martha Guinnis and her Son*; *Adventures of a Beauty*; and *Linny Lockwood*, in all of which she manifests a delight in the supernatural and mysterious. Her *chef d'œuvre*, *The Story of Lily Dawson*, appeared in 1847. She next appeared as the translator of Kerner's *Seeress of Prevorst*, and *The History of a German Clairvoyante*; and the step from this to *The Night Side of Nature* was easy. This last-mentioned work, which is a fair specimen of the metaphysical extravagance so characteristic of the fifties of the nineteenth century, is a pretended history of the supernatural, or, rather, a collection of ghost stories, tales of prophetic dreams, presentiments, wraiths, and haunted houses, linked together by many skilful and original remarks. The reception of this work encouraged her to bring out *Light and Darkness*; or, *Mysteries of Life*, in the same strain, and *Spiritualism and the Age we Live in*. Her next were three pleasant little books for children:—*Pippie's*

Warning, or Mind your Tempers; Arthur and his First Shilling, and Adventures of a Monkey; followed, in 1871, by *The Last Portrait*.

Blackwood, Sept., 1850; *Victoria Magazine*, May, 1879.

* **Crowther**, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL ADJAI, D.D. (b. 1812), Bishop of Niger Territory, is a native of Africa, and was born in Ochugu, which lies a little to the east of the kingdom of Dahomey. Adjai (his native name) was carried off as a slave by the Eyo Mahomedans in 1819, bartered for a horse at Abdahda, sold again at Ijalu, where he suffered great cruelty, bartered again at Ikkeku for some tobacco and rum, sold again to the Portuguese, and finally captured by a British man-of-war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. Adjai, along with some other captured slaves, was placed under the charge of a missionary at Bathurst, near Free Town. He was admitted to the Christian religion in 1825, and took the name of Samuel Crowther, after the vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London. Having now acquired a pretty fair education, he was placed in charge of the mission school at Regent's Town, Sierra Leone, which post he held for some time. He accompanied the first Niger expedition in 1841, and came to London in 1842. Passing through the Missionary College at Islington, he was ordained by the Bishop of London, and subsequently located in his native country, where he devoted himself to his work with all the zeal of an enthusiast. He again accompanied the second Niger expedition in 1854, of which he has written an interesting account; and in 1864 the former slave-boy was consecrated first Bishop of the Niger Territory, West Africa. He has translated the Bible into the Yoruba tongue, has written several tracts for his countrymen, and his services to geography have been recognised by the Royal Geographical Society.

Miss A. F. Childs, *Biography of the Rev. S. A. Crowther*.

Cruikshank, GEORGE (b. 1792, d. 1878), the humorist and caricaturist, was of Scotch descent on both sides, but was born in London, his father, Isaac Cruikshank, being also an engraver and caricaturist of some skill, after the manner of Gillray. George and his elder brother, Robert (b. 1791, d. 1856), who afterwards attained considerable reputation as an illustrator of comic publications, were both brought up to assist in the preparation of their father's plates, though in early youth Robert spent some years at sea. After being engaged for a time at a theatre, where he helped with the scene-painting and occasionally took a part, George began to design political caricatures on his own account, taking up the weapons of Gillray to give the parting thrusts at the "Corsican Scoundrel." In 1811 he began to contribute plates regularly to *The Scourge*, and in 1814 illustrated the

Life of Napoleon, by Dr. Syntax. Soon afterwards he formed an alliance with William Hone, the publisher, in whose windows Cruikshank's political caricatures regularly appeared, exciting the keenest interest amongst the crowd, especially during the last years of the Regency, and at the time of the Queen's trial, when Cruikshank published his representations of the "First Gentleman," and the extraordinary series of satires known as *The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder*. Apart from the Regent, he struck at both parties unsparingly, being no politician, but a humorist. Hence he naturally turned about this time from political to social satire. In 1818 he published his famous design of the *Bank Restriction Note*, signed by Jack Ketch, to which he himself afterwards attributed the abolition of hanging for forgery. In 1821 he illustrated Pierce Egan's *Life in London*, and in 1824 the *Tales of Irish Life*. At this time, too, he discovered what was really his true province in art, a grotesque and partially satirical fairyland, the borders of which are strangely blended with the British public's common world. In 1823 a translation of Grimm's *Fairy Tales* was published, with Cruikshank's illustrations—perhaps, on the whole, the best pieces of work he ever did, unless they are equalled by the illustrations to the *Points of Humour*, published in the same year. In 1824 he illustrated *Peter Schlemihl*, by Chamisso (q.v.), in the same manner; and the *Ingoldsby Legends*, at a much later date, besides many works of his old age, display his inexhaustible genius for ghosts and goblins. The works that followed are far too numerous for separate mention, but the following are some of the most justly celebrated:—*Mornings in Bow Street* (1825–30); *Illustrations of Phrenology* (1826); numerous illustrations to the *Novelists' Library* (1831–2); *The Waverley Novels* (1835–45); *Sketches by Bos* (1836); *Bentley's Miscellany*, which was begun in 1837, and extended to fourteen volumes, including *Oliver Twist*, *Jack Sheppard*, and *The Ingoldsby Legends*; *Life of Mansie Waugh* (1838); *The Tower of London* (1840); *Ainsworth's Magazine* (1842–54), which included *Windsor Castle* and many other tales; and *The Bottle* (1847). The publication of the series of plates illustrating the history of *The Bottle* marked a distinct point in Cruikshank's career, and, in spite of their power and popularity, these plates were the beginning of his art's decline. They were followed next year by *The Drunkard's Children*, and later by *The Gin-shop*, and other works designed to further the temperance cause. In 1862 the artist began *The Worship of Bacchus*, a strange medley in oil-colours, now in the National Gallery. He exhibited it through the country himself, with lectures of earnest warning on the subject. His later years were clouded by poverty and neglect, partly due to his extraordinary pretensions

against the originality of great novelists, especially of Dickens, whom, in a work entitled *Artist and Author: a Statement of Facts* (1872), he accused of having borrowed the ideas for *Oliver Twist* from his designs. His last design was a frontispiece of singular beauty to the *Rose and the Lily*, by Mrs. Blewitt (1877). By the exuberance of his humour, his disregard of conventional propriety, his delight in life, and his profound knowledge of all sorts and conditions, but especially of the lower sort, Cruikshank belongs by natural right to the band of great English humorists, and will remain in men's minds by the side of Hogarth, Fielding and Smollett, Sterne, Thackeray and Dickens.

William Bates, *George Cruikshank* (1879); Blanchard Jerrold, *Life of George Cruikshank* (1882); W. M. Thackeray, *Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank*, *Westminster Review*, June, 1840. [H. W. N.]

Crusentolpe, MAGNUS JACOB (b. 1795, d. circa 1870), a Swedish politician and writer, born at Jönköping, was educated at the University of Lund, and then betook himself to the study of the law. He next held several political offices, and soon became an energetic politician. His *Political Views*, the first of a series of speeches and pamphlets to "rouse the nation from its apathy," created a lively sensation. Falling out of favour, he withdrew in 1834 from public service, and devoted himself to publications intended to throw light upon the Swedish constitution, the working of government, the wants of the people, and the imbecility, selfishness, and corruption of their rulers. He was at the same time a frequent contributor to the *Aftonblad*, but he was mostly engaged on pamphlets. Of these, two, called *Paintings from the History of the Day*, were greatly celebrated, and ran through many editions. Another, with the title *1720, 1772, 1809*, three memorable epochs in which the Government changed its form, had a great circulation. But never has Swedish literature witnessed such a prodigious sale as that of his *Ställningar och Förhållanden* ("Positions and Relations"), in which he treats in the form of letters the questions and persons of the day. The chief characteristic of his political writings is vigour of thought and expression, which, however, is sometimes allowed to degenerate into unwarranted and excessive asperity and violence. Crusentolpe was also the author of a *History of Russia from the Reign of Peter I. (1682) to that of Nicholas (1825)*, (1855-60).

Democratic Review, 1841.

Csoma de Koros, ALEXANDER (b. circa 1790, d. 1842), a Hungarian traveller and philologist, was born at Körös, in Transylvania, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Göttingen. He thereupon undertook to trace the origin of his countrymen, the Mag-

yars, now supposed by some of the highest authorities to be connected with the Finns. With this object in view, he travelled through Persia and Afghanistan, and finally arrived in Tibet in 1822. He devoted himself for four years (1827-30) to the study of the Tibetan language, and then proceeded to Calcutta in 1830. Here he was appointed librarian to the Asiatic Society, and shortly afterwards published in quick succession an excellent Tibetan grammar, an Anglo-Tibetan dictionary, and an analysis of the *Kah-Gyur*, one of the most important of the Buddhist sacred books. In 1842, having in the meantime received a pension from the Hungarian Government, he again started on his travels, but death overtook him at Darjiling before he had solved his problem.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Juillet, 1847; Theodore Duka, *Life and Works of A. Csoma* (1885).

Cubitt, SIR WILLIAM (b. 1785, d. 1861), a distinguished civil engineer, the son of a Norfolk miller, was apprenticed to a joiner, but soon afterwards quitted this for engineering, for which he had always had a natural talent. He distinguished himself by many inventions of great utility, first as a maker of agricultural implements, and then as a constructor of gas-works. His increasing interest in great engineering undertakings led to his removal to London in 1826. Meanwhile, the subject of the employment of criminals had been much in his thoughts, and the result was the invention of the treadmill, which he meant to be used for grinding corn, pumping water, etc., and did not contemplate it as an instrument of punishment. Shortly afterwards all the principal goals in the kingdom introduced the invention, and in 1822 an account of the treadmill "invented by Mr. William Cubitt, of Ipswich," was issued by the Society for the Promotion of Prison Discipline. His first great undertaking was the improvement of the Lowestoft and Norwich navigation; and this was soon followed by the Oxford Canal, the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal, the improvement of the River Severn, the Bute Docks at Cardiff, the Black Sluice drainage and its outfall sluice at Boston Harbour, the Middlesbrough Docks and coal-drops in the Tees, and the South-Eastern Railway, of which he was chief engineer. On the Croydon Railway he applied the atmospheric system of traction; and on the Great Northern Railway, constructed by his son, Mr. Joseph Cubitt, he effected many valuable improvements. He was knighted in 1850 for his services in connection with the construction of the building for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park. The last important works in which Sir William was engaged were the two large floating stages in the Mersey at Liverpool, and the iron bridge across the Medway at Rochester.

Cudlip, MRS. [THOMAS, ANNIE.]

Cullen, PAUL, CARDINAL, D.D. (b. 1803, d. 1878), Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, belonged to a middle-class family in the county of Kildare, and received his early education at Shackleton's famous school in that town, where Edmund Burke had been a pupil. Passing through the ecclesiastical college of Carlow, he completed his studies in the Irish College at Rome. Subsequently admitted to the priesthood, he became rector of the Irish School at Rome, and also held for a time the rectorship of the Propaganda. The death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. This want of harmony gave Pope Pius the opportunity of appointing one of his own friends to the vacancy, and Dr. Cullen was the friend appointed. Three years later he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Dublin, in succession to Dr. Murray. Finally, in 1866, he was created a prince of the Church as cardinal, and took for his title that of St. Peter in Montorio, the burial-place of the exiled Irish earls, Tyrconnel and Tyrone. Cardinal Cullen was not distinguished as a writer or a preacher, but as a theologian, a fervent, unflinching asserter of Catholicity, and a stout defender of the Church's rights and dignity. He delighted in good works; he established the Diocesan College of Clonliffe, the Catholic University, and the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, besides many churches, hospitals, convents, orphanages, and asylums. At the risk of personal odium, he lent his aid to the British Government in extinguishing the flames of insurrection during the Fenian excitement, and his strong denunciation of secret societies in general threatened to involve him in an acrimonious controversy over Freemasonry.

Cumberland, DUKES OF. [HANOVER.]

Cumming, REV. JOHN, D.D. (b. 1810, d. 1881), theologian, was born of a Highland family in Aberdeen, and educated at the university there. He became minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London, when but twenty-two, and laboured for half a century with great zeal to an increasing and fashionable congregation. He distinguished himself alike as a platform orator and as a voluminous and popular writer. He was noted for his determined enmity to the Roman Catholic Church, for his bold advocacy of purity in worship, and for his exposition of prophecy. During his fifty years' labours in London he published over two hundred different works, some of them running through many editions. *The Great Tribulation*, a volume of some 500 pages, predicting the speedy "end of all things," exceeded fifteen thousand, and a companion volume, *The Redemption Draweth Nigh*, com-

manded nearly as great a sale. In his writings he treats of almost everything within the range of theological polemics. Some of these writings are:—*Apocalyptic Sketches, Daily Life, Voices of the Night, Voices of the Day, Prophetic Studies, The Church before the Flood, Signs of the Times, and The Finger of God.*

Westminster Review, 1855.

Cumming, ROCALEYN GORDON (b. 1820, d. 1866), Scottish traveller and sportsman, generally known as "the Lion Hunter," evinced in his early years a strong love for Nature in her wildest forms, and a passion for sport. He entered the Indian army, but in consequence of the injurious effects of the Indian climate on his health, resigned his commission, and returned to Scotland, having in the meantime, however, laid the foundation of his large and interesting collection of hunting trophies and specimens of natural history. We next find him in the Cape Rifles, and in 1843 he began his five years' hunter's life, the story of which he has told in his well-known works, *Five Years of a Hunter's Life* (1850), and *The Lion Hunter of South Africa* (1856). He explored part of Central Africa, and at the same time was assiduous in adding to his hunting trophies. This collection, which he called the South African Museum, was afterwards exhibited in London at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was also exhibited in various parts of the country, and finally settled at Fort Augustus, where it attracted many visitors.

Cummins, MARIA S. (b. 1827, d. 1866), an American novelist, produced in 1854 a very remarkable novel, *The Lamplighter*, which had an enormous sale both in this country and in the States, over 100,000 copies having been sold. *The Lamplighter* was afterwards dramatised. She also wrote *Haunted Hearts* (1841), *El Fureidis* (1841), and *Mabel Vaughan* (1857), and was a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Young Folks*.

Cunard, SIR SAMUEL, BART. (b. 1787, d. 1865), founder of the Cunard line of Atlantic steamers, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was a merchant in his native town, but having accepted the Government tender to substitute steam vessels for sailing ships, then employed in mail service between England and America, came to England. A company was immediately formed, the members of which were Cunard; Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow; and Messrs. MacIver, of Liverpool, these two firms being then proprietors of rival lines of coasting steamers between Glasgow and Liverpool. For the first contract with the Government four steam vessels were built, and the first voyage was successfully made by the *Britannia*, from Liverpool to Boston, U.S., between July 4th and 19th, 1840. Such was the small beginning of an undertaking which, in the course of forty-five years, has grown into one of the vastest of

private enterprises. In 1852 the company began to substitute iron screw-steamers for the wooden vessels with paddle-wheels in use up to that time. In acknowledgment of his services, Mr. Cunard was created a baronet in 1859.

Cunningham, ALLAN (b. 1784, d. 1842), song-writer and man of letters, was born of upright peasant parentage, in the parish of Keir, in Nithsdale. Two years after his birth, the family removed to Dalswinton, where Burns was living opposite them, across the river. At eleven Allan was apprenticed to a stonemason, and in time displayed great skill in his craft. But meanwhile the memory of Burns had filled the whole valley with peasant poets, and Allan soon discovered that he was at least as clever a rhymist as any of them. In 1809 Cromek, the publisher who cheated Blake (q.v.), visited Dumfriesshire, in hopes of doing a good stroke of business by collecting old ballads and stray fragments of Burns. Recommended to Cunningham, he asked his assistance, and the latter, appreciating Cromek's critical faculty at its true value, promised to supply him to his heart's content. Cromek returned to London, and from time to time Cunningham continued to send him relays of his own songs, that were received with rapture by the unsuspecting old knave, who collected them indiscriminately into the volume of *Nithsdale and Galloway Song*, and at last entreated his young friend to come to London, that he might be more handy for reference. Cunningham arrived in 1810, and having contributed an excellent introduction to the volume, found that his only reward was a bound copy. He lived for some time by writing songs for newspapers, working for the sculptor Bubb, and afterwards composing parliamentary reports. After his marriage he published a volume of *Songs: chiefly in the Rural Language of Scotland* (1813), and about the same time was engaged by Chantrey to work as mason in his studio. In his spare time he wrote a number of articles for the *London Magazine* and *Blackwood*, the most important being *The Recollections of Mark Macrabin, the Cameronian* (1819-21). In 1822, against Scott's advice, he published the indifferent drama, *Sir Marmaduke Maxwell*, followed by a volume of *The Songs of Scotland* in 1824, and within the next three years by two indifferent romances, *Paul Jones* and *Sir Michael Scott*. In 1829 he began the publication of his *Lives of the English Painters*. After living on fairly intimate terms with most of the literary celebrities of the day, especially those who could appreciate Nithsdale, he died within a year of his master, Chantrey, much respected for honesty and simplicity of nature. His poems seldom rise above the ordinary Scotch imitations of Burns, but a few are almost worthy of his model; and *It's Hame and it's Hame, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea*, and *The Mermaid of Gallo-*

way, will perhaps remain in remembrance. His brother, **PETER MILLER CUNNINGHAM** (b. 1789, d. 1864), after being a medical student at Edinburgh, became a naval surgeon, and as such visited Spain and South America, and made four voyages to New South Wales. In 1827 he published *Two Years in New South Wales*, and afterwards wrote essays on *Electricity and Magnetism*, and other subjects connected with science and navigation. **PETER CUNNINGHAM** (b. 1816, d. 1869), Allan's eldest son, also gained some distinction as a man of letters. Having entered the Audit Office in youth, he became chief clerk, and retired in 1860. He published numerous editions of the poets, a small collection of poems, a *Life of Inigo Jones* (1848), a *Memoir of Turner* (1852), and a *Handbook for London* (1849), which is a standard authority, and has passed through innumerable editions.

Introduction to A. Cunningham's *Poems and Songs*, by his son Peter; *Life of A. Cunningham*, by D. Hogg (1875). [H. W. N.]

* **Curci, CARLO MARIA** (b. 1800), an Italian ecclesiastic, is a member of the Society of Jesus. He is a fervent preacher, and an able writer on theological subjects. In 1871 he retired to Florence, and set himself to the study of the Four Gospels. The result of his study he published in the form of lectures, under the title of *Eregetic and Moral Lectures on the Four Gospels* (1874). In these lectures he showed a leaning towards heterodoxy, especially with regard to the temporal power of the Pope, and the result was that he was expelled from the Society of Jesus in 1877. His heterodox notions are propounded at length in *The Modern Dissension between Church and State, examined on the Occurrence of a Personal Matter*, which appeared at Florence in 1877. In the beginning of 1878, however, Father Curci wished to recant, and he wrote to the Pope accordingly; but it was not till he had undertaken a journey to Rome, and submitted three different letters of retraction, that his conduct was regarded as sincere. In his last recantation he had to declare his sincere intention to submit his opinions and writings to the judgment of the Pope. Since then he has been engaged on a translation of the Old Testament with notes. Father Curci founded the *Civiltà Catholica*, which has been for many years one of the main organs of the Jesuits and Ultramontane party.

Curran, JOHN PHILPOT (b. 1750, d. 1817), Irish politician, was the son of Irish Protestants of humble origin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1775. An orator of wonderful pathos, imagination, and humour, he acquired a high reputation at the bar, which was amply justified by his splendid defence of Wolfe Tone and the other rebels of '98. In Parliament his position was

hardly so high, but he was one of the most conspicuous of the band of honest men who opposed the Union under Grattan. On the formation of a Whig ministry in 1808, he was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland, but was totally unsuited to the position, and during the remainder of his life, a prey to intense melancholy, was but a dim reflection of his former brilliant self.

W. H. Curran, *Life of Curran*. See also Grattan in Mr. Lecky's *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*.

Currie, Sir Frederick, Bart. (b. 1799, d. 1875), Vice-President of the Council of India, entered the service of the East India Company in 1817, and in 1842 attained the position of secretary to the Government of India. As secretary to Lord Hardinge during the Sikh campaign of 1845-6, he displayed great ability, and was created a baronet. Next appointed Resident at Lahore, he was made a member of the Council in 1847. In 1854 he returned to England, and became a director of the East India Company, and its chairman in 1857. On the abolition of the Company's government, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of India, of which he continued to be a member until his death.

Curtius, Ernst (b. 1814, d. 1886), the highest authority on Greek plastic art, was born at Lübeck, studied at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens with Professor Brandis. Two years later he accompanied Ottfried Müller in some of his explorations, cut short by his death in 1840. After his return Curtius became professor-extraordinary in Berlin, tutor to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, in 1856 professor at Göttingen, and afterwards professor in Berlin, where he remained till his death. In 1864 he began his excavations at Olympia, the grandest result of which was the discovery of the well-known Hermes and Dionysus, by Praxiteles, in 1877. Of the professor's numerous works on subjects connected with his special study, we may mention the following:—*The Acropolis of Athens* (1844); *The Peloponneseus* (1851); *Attic Studies* (1862); and *The Discovery of Olympia* (1882). His great work is his *History of Greece*, of which Professor A. W. Ward has published a masterly translation (1863-73). To appreciate the value of this fine book, a preliminary acquaintance with facts is necessary, for it is in the nature of a series of dissertations upon epochs and tendencies. No writer has ever succeeded in bringing out so artistically the harmonious beauty of Hellenic civilisation—for instance, in the great chapter on the unity of Greece—and never before has anyone given so complete an estimate of the Solonian reforms, or explicated so clearly the significance of the tangled age of Epaminondas.

* **Curtius, George** (b. 1820), philologist, brother of the above, was born at Lübeck,

and studied at Bonn and Berlin. Having been *privat-docent* for some years, he was appointed professor of classical philology at Prague in 1849. The book by which his name is best known in England is his *School Grammar of the Greek Language* (1862), but he has also written several important philological works, such as *Comparative Grammar in its Relation to Classical Philology* (1845), *The Principles of Greek Etymology* (translated by Wilkins and England), and *The Greek Verb, its Structure and Development* (1873).

Cushing, Caleb (b. 1800, d. 1879), a distinguished American jurist, politician, and scholar, from Essex County, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, and studied law at Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1825, and commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts, contributing to the *North American Review* articles on historical and legal subjects. He was elected to the State Senate in 1826, and visited Europe in 1829, where he remained for two years. In 1833 he published *Reminiscences of Spain*, and an *Historical and Political Review of the Revolution in France*. Two years later he was elected member of Congress as a Whig, but severed his connection with the Whig party in 1841, when he united with President Tyler, and went over to the Democratic party. He was soon after appointed commissioner to China, and in 1844 negotiated the first treaty of the United States with China. On his return he became an advocate of the Mexican War then in progress, and equipped a regiment of volunteers at his own cost. As colonel of this regiment, he went to Mexico in 1847, and was appointed Brigadier-General. In 1852 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and was Attorney-General of the United States from March, 1853, to March, 1857. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson member of a commission of three to codify and revise the laws of Congress. In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the *Alabama Claims*, and in 1873 he published a book, *The Treaty of Washington*, in which he severely criticised the action of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the English arbitrator.

American Whig Review (1849); *Livingston's Portraits of Eminent Americans* (1851).

Cust, General the Hon. Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.C.L. (b. 1794, d. 1878), military historian, was the youngest son of the first Baron Brownlow. Entering the army in 1810, he served under Wellington in the Peninsular War. He afterwards became equerry to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. He was appointed Assistant Master of the Ceremonies to the Queen in 1845, and Master of the Ceremonies in 1847. Sir Edward was the author of several works, among which the *Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries* is regarded as a standard work on military history.

Cuvier, FRÉDÉRIC (b. 1773, d. 1838), a French naturalist, was a brother of Georges Cuvier (q.v.). With a strong love for the science of mechanics, he had abandoned his college studies at Montbéliard, and became apprentice to a clockmaker. In 1797, however, his brother Georges invited him to Paris, and this entirely changed the current of his aspirations, and he soon engaged in kindred studies. He was at first employed in preparing the catalogue of skeletons in the collection of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes, and in 1804 he assumed the direction of the menagerie at the same institution, which enabled him to study the characteristics of the animals confined there. The results are given in his *Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères*, which he wrote in conjunction with Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. Frédéric Cuvier drew the line between the intelligence of different orders, and showed that domesticity in animals depends on their sociability, and that solitary animals cannot be domesticated, although they may be tamed. In 1810 F. Cuvier was appointed inspector of the Academy, and in 1831 inspector-general of the University of Paris. He was a great advocate for the introduction of the study of popular natural history into schools and colleges. In 1827 he was elected professor of comparative physiology at the Jardin des Plantes. In addition to the great work above mentioned, he wrote *L'Histoire des Cétacés* in the *Suites à Buffon*, a treatise which is still of high value; a work on the teeth of mammals, and numerous memoirs in scientific journals. His last words were: "Let my son place upon my tomb this inscription—'Frédéric Cuvier, brother of Georges Cuvier.'" This, indeed, is his only claim to fame. He was a painstaking and in most respects able man. But he had little of his brother's talent, and without his powerful influence would have certainly never attained the position he so long enjoyed.

Cuvier, GEORGES (b. 1769, d. 1832), the greatest of French naturalists, was a native of Montbéliard (Doubs), then belonging to Württemberg, where his father, a Protestant half-pay officer, had retired to escape the religious persecution at that time rampant in the Jura. To his mother he was, however, indebted for most of his early training. A very delicate youth, he early showed that ardent desire for knowledge which distinguished him through life, and at the age of fourteen formed a kind of learned academy from among his schoolfellows, where the merits of various books were discussed. Charles, Duke of Württemberg, took him under his especial favour, and sent him to the Academy of Stuttgart in March, 1784. He had previously read Buffon, and now his taste for natural history was further stimulated by one of the professors, who gave him a copy of Linnæus's

Systema Naturæ. In July, 1788, after serving for a short period as sub-lieutenant in a Swiss regiment, he became private tutor in the family of Count d'Héricy, then residing near Caen, in Normandy, and for the next six years—all through the "Reign of Terror"—was able to pursue the study of both terrestrial and marine animals under favourable circumstances. Some fossils having been dug up in his vicinity, he conceived the idea of comparing them with living species, and the dissection of certain molluscs suggested to him the necessity of a reform in the classification of animals; hence originated the germs of his two great works, the *Ossemens fossiles* and the *Règne animal*. During his residence at Caen he made the acquaintance of the Abbé Tenier in hiding from the fury of the revolutionaries, who, struck with his ardour and abilities, wrote strongly in his favour to his friends in Paris. The result was that, after a correspondence with Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and other savants, he left for Paris, where, in 1795, he was appointed assistant to the professor at the Museum of Natural History. He subsequently held various professorships at the École Centrale du Panthéon, the Muséum, the Collège de France, and the Jardin des Plantes. Cuvier and Saint-Hilaire collaborated in the production of the *Mémoires sur une Nouvelle Division des Mammifères*, while the former's *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée* were delivered during his term at the Muséum. In 1795, on the formation of the National Institute, he was elected a member, Le Lacedèpe and Daubenton being appointed the members of the section of the Natural Sciences, to which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. In 1798 he published his *Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire naturelle des Animaux*, in which are stated those principles of classification now universally accepted, and in 1800 his first palæontological paper, the *Mémoires sur les Espèces d'Éléphants vivants et fossiles*, and a host of other zoological researches. In 1799, on the death of Daubenton, he succeeded to the Chair of natural history in the College of France, and in 1802, after the appearance of his *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, became titular professor at the Jardin des Plantes. In the same year he was one of the inspectors-general appointed by Napoleon to establish lycées, or public schools. In 1808 he was also made one of the councillors for life to the Imperial University, by which he was often brought into close communication with the emperor. From 1809 to 1813 he was sent on important educational missions to Italy, Holland, and the Hanseatic towns. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1811, and Councillor of State in 1814. In Louis XVIII's reign he was appointed Royal Commissary, and was enabled to introduce many needed reforms into the criminal and civil law; was made chancellor to the

University, member of the Academy, president of the Comité de l'Intérieur, and grand master of the faculties of Protestant theology, which gave him the superintendence of the religious, civil, and political rights of his creed. In the midst of numerous legislative duties he was still busy with natural history, and in 1828 commenced, in collaboration with Valenciennes, the grand *Histoire naturelle des Poissons*, not completed till long after his decease. He was created baron in 1819, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1826, a peer of France in 1831, President of the Council in 1832, and just before his death Minister of the Interior. Cuvier lectured at the Collège de France within a few days of his death, which occurred on May 13th, 1832. His library was purchased by the French Government, and a large part of it now belongs to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris. He had married in 1804 Mademoiselle Duvancel, the daughter of a contractor for the public taxes, by whom he had four children: all of them, however, predeceased him. The mere list of Cuvier's works would occupy many pages. No portion of zoology which he touched did he leave unadorned with notable researches, and in nearly every department his labours were productive of reforms which have left their mark on the age. He effected an entire revolution in classification, by substituting correlation of structure for mere arbitrary arrangements. To him is due also the recognition of comparative anatomy as the essential portion of zoology, while it is not too much to say that his geological and palæontological works put the science of fossils for the first time on a rational basis. Without Linnæus, there might possibly have been a Cuvier; but without a Cuvier, neither Owen nor Darwin could have existed.

Cuvier's life has often been written, among others, by Mrs. Lee, whose biography is not only the best in the English language, but the most complete general one in French. [R. B.]

***Czachi**, HIS EMINENCE VLADIMIR (b. 1834), Cardinal of the Roman Church, was born in Poland, though of Hungarian origin, and was educated in Rome. Towards the end of the long reign of Pius IX., his wide literary culture and his aptitude for work brought him into notice. On the division of the Secretary of State's department into two great branches by Cardinal Antonelli, the ecclesiastical branch was entrusted to Mgr. Czachi, where he soon came to be recognised as one of the best diplomatists at the Vatican. When the Catholic University question with France, and the Polish Catholics' question with Russia, were still pending, it was he who conducted the negotiations on the Vatican side. In October, 1879, Mgr. Czachi was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Paris, in succession to Mgr. Meglia, and was consecrated Archbishop of Salamis. On Sept. 25th,

1882, he was created a cardinal-priest by Pope Leo XIII., in a consistory held at the Vatican, and on Oct. 4th was invested with the cardinal's hat by M. Grévy.

Czartoryski, ADAM GEORGE, PRINCE (b. 1770, d. 1861), a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830, son of Prince Adam Casimir, was born at Warsaw, studied at the University of Edinburgh, and on returning to Poland, in 1792, joined the force of Kosciusko against the Russians, on the failure of which effort he was taken as a hostage to St. Petersburg. Here he acquired the favour of the Grand Duke Alexander, who, on his accession to the throne, appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs. He accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously been present at the battle of Austerlitz; and on the renewal of hostilities in 1812, he was again by the side of Alexander, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1814. He was curator to the University of Wilna from 1803 to 1821; and was appointed Senator Palatinate of the kingdom in 1815. He took the popular side in the revolution of 1830, was appointed President of the Provisional Government, and was placed at the head of the National Government on Jan. 30th, 1831, when he offered half his property for the service of his country. After the terrible days of Aug. 15th and 16th, he resigned his post, but served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost, he fled, and lived an exile in Paris until his death.

J. B. Ostrowski, A. G., Prince Czartoryski (Paris, 1845); *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug., 1861; *Nation*, 1865.

Czerny, KARL C. (b. 1791, d. 1857), pianist and composer, was born at Vienna, and in his musical education gained much from his intercourse with Wenzel, Krumpolz, Prince Lichnowsky (Beethoven's patron), Hummel, and Clementi. While still a youth he opened a school of music at Vienna, and soon numbered among his pupils Franz Liszt, Theodor Döhler, and Ninette von Belleville. His first published work, *Twenty Variations Concertants*, for pianoforte and violin, on a theme by his friend Krumpolz, appeared in 1805; and the appearance of his second work, *Rondo Brillante*, in 1818, opened a new epoch in his life. From that time he had difficulty in keeping pace with the demands of the publishers. His industry was truly astounding. He wrote various books of exercises, elementary and advanced; his printed compositions amount to nearly 1,000, and he has left besides an enormous mass of MSS., now in the archives of the *Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde* at Vienna, containing twenty-four masses, four requiems, and 300 graduales and offertories, symphonies, overtures, concertos, string trios and quartets, choruses, songs,

and even pieces for the stage. The effect of this incessant activity, however, has been that the host of lesser works has consigned the really good ones to undeserved oblivion.

D

Daguerre, LOUIS JACQUES MANDE (b. 1789, d. 1851), a French artist, the inventor of the daguerreotype, was born at Cormeilles. He early distinguished himself as a scene-painter, and in 1822, with the co-operation of Bouton, he invented the diorama, which they exhibited with great success in London and Paris. About 1830 he began to study photography, and to make experiments in the art. Nine years later his discovery was announced in the Academy of Sciences, a pension of 6,000 francs being granted to Daguerre by the French Government, on condition that the process should be made public. It is probable that the chemist Niépce contributed much to the success of Daguerre's investigations, and recent improvements have brought the art of photography to a perfection that could hardly have been realised by the inventor, in whose time it took twenty minutes to photograph a view.

Lerebours, *Traité de Photographie*.

Dahlgren, JOHN A. (b. 1809, d. 1870), an American rear-admiral, was born in Philadelphia. Whilst still very young he showed a taste for the construction of ordnance, and in 1847 was appointed to that department by the United States Government. He subsequently invented the shell-gun which bears his name. In 1861 he was put in command of the navy-yard at Washington, and two years later, when in command of the fleet before Charleston, he attempted to storm Fort Sumter, but was unsuccessful.

Dahlmann, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH (b. 1785, d. 1860), German historian and politician, was by birth a Swedish subject, but the whole influence of his life was directed towards Germany. Having studied in Copenhagen and Wittenberg, he was appointed professor of history in Kiel in 1813. But being appointed secretary of the Corporation of Prelates and Nobility of Schleswig-Holstein, he devoted sixteen years to the political problems of those provinces, thus contributing much to their final solution. Having in consequence fallen under royal displeasure, he gladly accepted a call to Göttingen in 1829, and here again took a prominent part in politics as representative of the University at the Assembly in Hanover. Here, too, he published his two greatest works, the *Politics* (1835), which became the text-book for a whole generation of German statesmen, and his *History of Denmark*. On the death of

William IV. of England, Dahlmann was one of the seven professors who protested against the overthrow of the Constitution by the Duke of Cumberland, and he, together with Jacob Grimm and Gervinus, was dismissed from his professorship. Having wandered about from Jena to Leipzig for five years, he was invited to Bonn in 1842, and for the next six years was perhaps the most popular professor in Germany. In 1844-5 he published his histories of the English and French revolutions. At the revolution of 1848 he played an important part in the reconstruction of the Constitution, insisting especially on his famous second article, which forbade the union of Austrian States with Germany. After 1850 he retired to his professorial work.

Dahomey, THE KINGS OF:—(1) **Gezo** (d. 1858) succeeded his brother Gaze, who abdicated in 1818. He was a warlike king, and organised the Amazon Guard, about which such exaggerated stories have been told. Nevertheless, he was not inimical to Europeans, and in 1849 was visited by Commander Forbes, a visit which was repeated in 1851. Gezo was induced to sign a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which was so much waste paper. He left behind him a great name as a warrior and king, although in 1851 he received a crushing defeat from the independent settlement of Abeokuta. (2) ***GLELE** (b. 1820) succeeded his father in 1858. At the "grand customs" performed in honour of his father he massacred about 600 men. In 1862 he seized and is said to have crucified Doherty, a Scripture reader, and was thereupon visited by Captain Wilmot, R.N., but no satisfaction was obtained. In 1864 he too was defeated by Abeokuta. Relations between England and Dahomey became severely strained in 1876, when the king treated European traders with great brutality, and refused compensation. A blockade, however, reduced him to reason, and in May of the following year he made concessions.

R. P. Burton, *Mission to the King of Dahomey*; Skertchley, *Dahomey as it is*.

***D'Albert, EUGÈNE** (b. 1861), pianist and composer, is the son of Mr. CHARLES D'ALBERT (b. 1815), at one time a dancer at Covent Garden, afterwards a teacher of music, and the author of several well-known waltzes. Eugène D'Albert was a student at the National Training School, South Kensington, where he received lessons in composition from Dr. Arthur Sullivan, and in execution from Ernst Pauer. His first public performance was at a students' concert in St. James's Hall, in 1879, when he performed an overture of his own. In the autumn of 1880 he appeared at the Monday Popular Concerts, exciting the highest enthusiasm by his rendering of Schumann's *Études symphoniques*; and a year later he performed a magnificent piano concerto in A of his own composition at a Richter concert.

Herr Richter subsequently took him to Vienna, and he has been enthusiastically received in Berlin and other German cities, Liszt himself expressing the highest admiration of his extraordinary power. He promises to become one of the greatest pianists of this century, and a great composer.

Dalhousie, JAMES ANDREW BROWN-RAM-SAY, FIRST MARQUIS AND TENTH EARL OF (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1860), was the third and eldest surviving son of the ninth earl, and educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford, where among his contemporaries were Lords Canning and Elgin. In 1836 he married Lady Susan Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament for Haddingtonshire, but in 1838 his father's death called him to the House of Lords. An ardent supporter of Peel, he became, in 1841, Vice-President of the Board of Trade under Mr. Gladstone, and in 1844 President. In this capacity he had great influence on the development of the railway system, and overworked himself so much as to permanently impair his health. In the crisis of 1846 he adhered firmly to Peel, but, on that minister's resignation, he was continued in office by Russell. On Jan. 12th, 1848, he was appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India. The condition of India was at the time critical. The unsatisfactory compromise which left the Sikhs in possession of the Punjab soon became unworkable, and the young Governor's first work was the successful conduct of the great Sikh War, which, after the decisive battle of Gujerat, led to the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The organisation of the conquered province first indicated the very exceptional capacity which Dalhousie possessed as an administrator. Carried out by the Lawrences, it became the model for future Indian statesmen, and secured in a very short time the loyalty of the martial race defeated at Gujerat. In 1852 Dalhousie successfully directed the second Burmese War, and annexed Pegu to British India. Besides these conquests, he was compelled in several instances to annex protected States, where either heirs of the old princes had failed or misgovernment had reached so extreme a height that it could no longer be endured. Of the former class, Nagpore (1853), Berar and Sattara, of the latter Oudh (1856), were his chief annexations. But though Dalhousie's acquisitions were so considerable, he made few of them willingly, and devoted his best energies to the organisation of the great empire which he ruled. Under him the Civil Service was thrown open to English and Hindoos alike. Great public works were instituted, and the Department of Public Works separated from the Military Department. Railways and telegraphs were introduced, roads and canals opened out, including the great Ganges canal. The Forest Depart-

ment was organised. A legislative council was created, and the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal established. The last disabilities of native Christians were removed. Cheap postage and primary schools were introduced. In the midst of such extraordinary activity, Dalhousie's health, never very strong, began to fail. His wife's death in 1853 profoundly affected him. He stayed to complete the annexation of Oudh, and then in 1856 left India, remaining several months at Malta on his way home to prepare for an English climate. He was succeeded by his friend Lord Canning, whose rule almost begins with the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. At first there was some disposition to make the retiring Governor a scapegoat. His passion for change, his want of sympathy for the native princes, his interference with their internal government, his disregard for their law of adoption, his refusal to continue to Nana Sahib the pension of the Peishwa, his annexations and conquests, were all denounced. But even amidst the extreme excitement of public opinion, the baselessness of such charges against one of the greatest of Governors of India was soon apparent. If Dalhousie had been able to carry out his military policy as well as his general policy, if the English troops withdrawn for the Crimean War had been restored, the Mutiny might almost have been diverted, or at least made less dangerous. The formal thanks of Parliament, and his elevation to a marquise, were public repudiations of such charges. But Dalhousie's health was fatally shattered, and he died when only forty-eight years of age. Few men have won a greater, purer, or more lasting fame in less time. The last Governor-General under the Company was worthy to be ranked beside his most distinguished predecessors.

Marshman, *History of India*, vol. iii.; Duke of Argyll, *India under Dalhousie and Canning*; Sir C. Jackson, *Vindication of the Marquis of Dalhousie's Indian Administration*; Dalhousie's *Minute*, reviewing his administration in India (1856). [T. F. T.]

Dallas, GEORGE MIFFLIN (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1864), an American politician, was born at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. Two years later he first declared his political opinions, by an address to the Democrats of Philadelphia in vindication of the war of 1812. In 1831 he was elected by the Democrats to the Senate of the United States, where he took a prominent part in the stormy debates of that period, advocating very strongly the tariff of 1842, and the re-charter of the United States Bank. In 1846, during the great dispute upon the tariff, as President of the Senate he gave a casting vote for the abolition of a measure which was obnoxious to the majority of the people, and opposed to the principles of Free Trade. He held the office of ambassador at St. Petersburg from

1837 to 1841, and was American minister in England from 1856 to 1861, retiring from public life upon the election of President Lincoln.

Dalling and Bulwer, HENRY LYTTON EARLE BULWER, LORD (b. 1804, d. 1872), diplomatist and author, was the son of General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Mr. R. Warburton Lytton, of Knebworth. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. After five years of service in the Life Guards, he entered upon a diplomatic career in 1829, and was attached successively to the British embassies at Berlin, Vienna, and the Hague. In 1830 he was elected in the Liberal interest for Wilton, but the same year was sent on a special mission to Brussels. He sat in the House of Commons for Coventry (1831-2), and for Marylebone (1834-7). In 1835 Bulwer was made secretary of legation and *chargé d'affaires* at Brussels. He was afterwards secretary of embassy at Constantinople and Paris, and in 1840 he was gazetted interim minister at the Court of France during the absence of the ambassador. From 1842 to 1848 he was minister plenipotentiary at Madrid, and in Dec., 1849, he was named plenipotentiary at Washington. He negotiated the well-known Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which remains a conspicuous monument to the diplomatic ability of the English representative. This treaty related to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It was signed April 19th, 1850, and consisted of nine articles. The contracting parties declared that they would not erect fortifications on the banks or in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and that they would not assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. Lord Dalling and Bulwer was envoy extraordinary to Tuscany (1852-5), and in 1856 he was appointed commissioner to investigate the condition of the Principalities. In 1858 he was nominated to the onerous post of ambassador at Constantinople, in succession to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The new ambassador carried out with discretion the Palmerstonian policy in the East. Though following one of the ablest and most astute of ambassadors, he acquitted himself creditably during a difficult period. Returning to England in 1866 as Sir Henry Bulwer, he shortly afterwards re-entered Parliament, representing Tamworth from 1868 to 1871. In the latter year he was raised to the peerage. He married the daughter of the first Baron Cowley, but as he died without issue, the title became extinct. Lord Dalling and Bulwer was the author of an *Ode on the Death of Napoleon*, published in 1822, and he issued, in 1826, a work entitled *An Autumn in Greece*, comprising sketches of the character, customs,

and scenery of the country, with a view of its then critical condition. In 1834 appeared *The Monarchy of the Middle Classes; France, Social, Literary, and Political*; and, two years later, a second series of sketches, completing this work, was issued. Lord Dalling and Bulwer wrote, in 1835, a *Life of Lord Byron*, prefixed to an edition of the poet's works. In 1867 appeared his *Historical Characters*, which included incisive biographical and critical sketches of Talleyrand, Cobbett, Mackintosh, and Canning. Lord Dalling and Bulwer's popular *Life of Lord Palmerston* was published in 3 vols. in 1871-4, the last volume being edited by the Hon. E. Ashley. His able survey of the character and career of *Sir Robert Peel* was published posthumously in 1874. Lord Dalling and Bulwer possessed a wide knowledge of French literature, and an intimate acquaintance with the literary, artistic, and political circles of Parisian society. He exhibited much natural grace and refinement, and his calm and unruffled temper enabled him to gain many advantages in the fields of diplomacy and controversial literature.

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[G. B. S.]

• **Dallinger, WILLIAM HENRY** (b. 1841), an English biologist, was born at Devonport, was educated at private schools, and though brought up in the tenets of the Church of England, he entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1861, and held charges, first at Faversham, and subsequently at Cardiff and Clifton. He then went to Liverpool, where he remained twelve years, and from there was appointed principal and governor of Wesley's College, Sheffield, a post which he still occupies. Dr. Dallinger took an interest in natural history from his early years, and continued to cultivate it as a relaxation from professional study. In 1868 he devoted himself to minute microscopic observation, mainly induced by the controversy then raging regarding the so-called "spontaneous origin" of life. The organisms known as "septic," or putrefactive, were then the subjects of special dispute, and to the study of these minute forms Dr. Dallinger applied himself, aided by the very finest lenses, which, primarily by the instrumentality of this delicate work, have been progressively improved by English and foreign opticians. The outcome of Dr. Dallinger's researches (recorded in the *Proceedings of the Royal and the Royal Microscopical Societies*) was the demonstration that there is a distinct parental origin to all living things, no matter how minute; that, in short, so far as our knowledge can take us, there is no spontaneous generation, and that no force in nature is sufficient, at this time, to change the dead into the living, save through the medium of organisms already living. Dr. Dallinger still prosecutes his work, having given additional facts in his inaugural address

as president of the Royal Microscopical Society (1885). During the progress of the work, Dr. Dallinger received a grant of £100 from the Royal Society; in 1880 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1884, during the Canadian meeting of the British Association, received the hon. degree of LL.D. from the Victoria University.

Dalrymple, Sir Hzw (b. 1750, d. 1830), obtained an ensign's commission in the 31st Regiment in 1762. Eventually he became Governor of Gibraltar (1806-8), and was next placed in command of the British army in Portugal. He arrived at headquarters the day after Wellesley's victory at Vimiera, and superseded Burrard (q.v.), who had already superseded Wellesley, and had prevented him from taking full advantage of his victory. Shortly afterwards Dalrymple concluded the absurdly generous Convention of Cintra with Junot. Indignation was high in England; he was recalled, and for the time disgraced, but in 1812 he was restored to the grade of general, and shortly afterwards made a baronet.

Dalton, John (b. 1766, d. 1844), one of the founders of modern chemistry, was the son of a Cumberland "statesman," whose farm was at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth. At the age of thirteen he began to earn his living by acting as assistant in the village school, and at the age of twenty-seven went to Manchester, where for forty years he continued giving lessons in mathematics to pupils at eighteenpence an hour. Indeed, during the greater portion of this period he was very little known to his fellow-citizens, who, many of them for the first time, began to inquire what an old Quaker with little to say for himself had done, that at one of the early meetings of the British Association he should have been treated with a respect approaching to reverence. Up to the year 1792 he had never been in London, and living frugally as a bachelor, amid his books and the chemical apparatus with which he amused his leisure, he declined, until 1833, any pension, or the independent competence which several admirers offered to put at his disposal. Twice every Sunday he attended the Friends' Meeting House; for forty years he ate his Sunday's dinner at one friend's table; every Thursday he spent the afternoon in a bowling-green; and once every year he made an excursion amid his native hills. He had few books, and read still fewer, and when in the heyday of his fame, rarely took the trouble to peruse what had been written about him and the "atomic theory" with which his reputation will for ever be associated. Dalton, taking up the question where Newton had left it, began by assuming that matter is only finitely invisible, "so that each element consists of particles or molecules of a definite and unchangeable weight, size, and shape." In

certain chemical compounds the elements unite in a constant proportion. In trying to discover the reason for this phenomenon, Dalton struck upon the "atomic theory" or hypothesis, the explanation of which belongs to the science of chemistry. This was in 1803, though it was not till 1807 that a sketch of Dalton's ideas was given in the third edition of Thomson's *Chemistry*. Instantly it made the art of analysis comparatively easy and accurate, and gave manufacturers a rule by which waste was precluded, by teaching them how to effect combinations without the loss of any material. Another of his discoveries was the existence of "Daltonism," or colour-blindness, which he first detected in himself by failing to see that the soldiers' coats at a review were not different in hue from the grass; and when made D.C.L. at Oxford he could only compare his doctor's gown to the leaves of the trees around him. These were his chief discoveries. But though not a voluminous writer, he published a number of chemical and mathematical papers in the *Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, of which he was latterly president, and in 1810 a *New System of Chemical Philosophy*, in which his "theory" was fully expounded, besides his *Meteorological Observations and Essays* (1793), and in 1801 the *Elements of English Grammar*. A man of singular modesty and industry—and to patience and industry he attributed all of his success—it was with difficulty that he accepted any of the numerous honours proffered him. At first declining to become a candidate for the Royal Society, he was proposed and elected without his knowledge, and four years later received the king's medal. In 1816 he was made a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, and in 1830 was elected one of its eight foreign associates, in room of Davy. In 1832 he received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, and in 1833 a Government pension of £150, which three years later was doubled. In 1834 his bust, by Chantrey, was placed by his fellow-townsmen in the entrance hall of the Manchester Royal Institution. In the same year he was presented at Court, and received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh, and in 1844, after several attacks of paralysis, he died, and was buried with public honours at Ardwick cemetery, near Manchester. His character was most amiable, simple, and unostentatious. He delighted in the society of educated and refined women, but "had never time to get married." He smoked, but was otherwise most abstemious, and though liberal in money matters when occasion demanded this, was generally so saving that he left a small fortune saved out of his humble earnings.

Henry, *Life of Dalton* (1854); Smith, *Memoir of John Dalton* (1856); and the various histories of chemistry and scientific discovery.

[R. B.]

* **Dana, JAMES DWIGHT** (b. 1813), geologist and naturalist, was born at Utica, New York, and graduated at Yale College. In 1836 he was appointed mineralogist and geologist of the United States Expedition under Captain Wilkes, a tour which lasted six years. He has since published voluminous reports of his observations during the expedition, under the titles of *Report on the Zoophytes, On the Geology of the Pacific, On Crustacea*. Among his most important works are *System of Mineralogy* (which has passed through several editions), and a *Manual of Geology; Corals and the Coral Islands, and Geological Story briefly Told*, are written in a simpler and more popular style.

Dana, RICHARD HENRY (b. 1787, d. 1879), American poet and man of letters, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, being the son of Chief-Justice Francis Dana (b. 1743, d. 1811). Having been educated at Harvard, he became associated with Edward Channing in the *North American Review* (1818), published the *Dying Raven* in 1821, and the *Buccaneer*, a long romantic legend, in 1827. Dana also published two novels, *Tom Thornton* and *Paul Felton*, and two or three further collections of poems, but his work seldom rises above the common excellence of the average American poet. His son, also RICHARD HENRY DANA (b. 1815, d. 1882), was the author of a well-known account of sailor life, *Two Years before the Mast* (1840).

* **D'Anéthan, JULES JOSEPH, BARON** (b. 1803), a Belgian statesman, practised for some time at the bar, and in 1831 was appointed Procureur du Roi. In 1836 he became Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal at Brussels, and in 1843 Minister of Justice, which post he held for four years. On the return of the Clerical party to power in 1870, he became Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He resigned in December, 1871, and in November, 1875, was deputed as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for Belgium to the Holy See. In June, 1880, however, he was recalled by M. Frère-Orban on the pretext that the Pope encouraged resistance to the laws of the State instead of (as had been hoped) using his influence to moderate the struggle between the Liberals and the Clericals.

Daniell, JOHN FREDERICK (b. 1790, d. 1845), natural philosopher, was brought up as a sugar refiner, but having turned to science was elected F.R.S. in 1814, and in 1820 published a description of his newly invented hygrometer. This was followed in 1823 by *Meteorological Essays and Observations*, a work that had a very large circulation in the scientific world. In 1821 he had been appointed professor of chemistry in King's College, London, after which he devoted himself chiefly to voltaic electricity, and in 1839 published an *Introduction to Chemical Philo-*

sophy. A curious letter of his on the *Study of Natural Philosophy as part of Clerical Education* appeared in 1857, after his death.

Dannecker, JOHANN HEINRICH (b. 1758, d. 1841), sculptor, was the son of an ostler at Stuttgart, but having received some artistic training, early showed signs of his genius for sculpture. In 1775 he won the friendship of Schiller, by whose bust, executed in 1793, and now in the Weimar Museum, Dannecker will be best remembered. On a visit to Rome in 1785, he was favourably noticed by Goethe and Canova. In 1790 he was appointed professor of sculpture at Stuttgart, and continued for many years to work with unabated vigour, producing several of the large stone fountains and monuments that now adorn the town. He reached the height of his artistic power about the year 1816, when he executed the celebrated figure of *Ariadne on the Panther*. After 1825 his powers began to fail for want of stimulus and encouragement in a dull little court town. After Thorwaldsen he may be regarded as the greatest modern sculptor of North Europe.

Dannecker's Werke in einer Auswahl, by Ludwigsb., with a sketch of his life.

* **Dannreuther, EDWARD** (b. 1844), musician, was born at Strassburg, but passed his boyhood at Cincinnati, returning to Germany in 1859, when he studied at Leipzig. In 1863 he came to London, and soon became known as one of the most distinguished musicians, especially as a pianist and musical critic. In 1872 he founded the Wagner Society in London, and promoted the great Wagner festival of 1877, receiving the master into his house. Since then he has been recognised as one of the foremost and ablest champions of the modern school.

D'Arblay, FRANCESCA BURNEY (b. 1752, d. 1840), was the third child of Dr. Charles Burney, the musician, and was born at Lynn Regis, June 13th, 1752. Her childhood was not marked by any promise of great talent, she was backward in her studies, and received little actual schooling. But she belonged to a gifted family, and her powers of mind were stimulated by the society of the numerous writers and artists who frequented her father's house in London, whither he had moved in 1762. In spite of her quiet manners, Fanny Burney had wit and observation, and she soon began to make trial of both by writing tales in secret. One of her stories was burned by her stepmother, who bade her mind her needle instead of scribbling. But the girl's imagination was too strong to be thus summarily suppressed, and, while she taught her sisters or wrought the fine sewing of the period, the creatures of her fancy filled her thoughts, and she soon began to rewrite the burnt story. From the age of eighteen to her twenty-sixth year she worked at the novel, which appeared at last anonymously in 1778, under the title

of *Evelina*; or, a Young Lady's Entrance into the World. Twenty pounds rewarded the long labour of eight years; but the best judges of English literature found true genius in the new writer, and *Evelina* won her the friendship and admiration of Dr. Johnson, who always showed a peculiar tenderness for the shrewd and spirited girl he called "little Burney." Miss Burney's second novel, *Cecilia*, which appeared in 1782, bears evidence of Johnson's influence in its laboured style, and lacks the gaiety and freshness of *Evelina*. Fanny Burney's writings drew upon her the notice of the king and queen, and in 1786 she unwillingly accepted a post at their dull and decorous court; but her health broke down under the strain of duties which were thoroughly distasteful to her, and in spite of her loyal devotion to Queen Charlotte, she pined for liberty. In the *Diary* which records the events of her five years' servitude, she has given many a graphic sketch of the court and royal family; and while the fidelity of the record renders it a valuable authority for the student of social history, its unflinching vivacity and humour make it the most frequently quoted of her works. Soon after leaving the court, she was married (in 1793) to General D'Arblay, a French refugee; the marriage was very happy, and one son was born in 1794. Her later writings were *Camille*, published by subscription for £3,000 in 1796; the *Wanderer*, which realised £1,600, and was published in 1814, after her long residence in France, and the *Memoirs of Her Father*; but none of these is worthy of her reputation, and when she died at Bath, Jan. 6th, 1840, in her eighty-eighth year, she had long passed away from the memory of the public whom she had charmed in her youth. Madame D'Arblay's claim to a place among our chief authors is founded on *Evelina*, the first realistic novel by a woman in which characters are sketched with vigour and fidelity. It appeared at a time when artificiality prevailed over nature, and stilted sentiments were in vogue; when the few women who wrote books were more didactic than humorous, and more apt to imitate conventional models than to draw from nature. Fanny Burney had no forerunner in the field where she has had so many followers. She gave full scope to her healthy love of fun, and sketched her contemporaries with such faithful power that *Evelina* can never be numbered among forgotten classics.

Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay, edited by her niece (1842-6). [S. L.-P.]

Darboy, GEORGES (b. 1813, d. 1871), Archbishop of Paris, was born at Faye-Billot (Haute Marne), and having passed through the ordinary ecclesiastical degrees, and been attached for a time to Mgr. Offre in Paris, was appointed to the bishopric of Nancy in 1859, and to the archbishopric of Paris in 1863. The philosophic liberality and toler-

ance of his views made him an object of suspicion in the Vatican. From 1867 to 1869 the uneasiness continually threatened rupture. At the Ecumenical Council of the same year he strenuously opposed the new doctrines, especially the Papal Infallibility. But returning submissively to Paris, he remained at his post throughout the terrors of the siege during the winter of 1870-1, and the subsequent revolution. Arrested as a hostage on April 4th, 1871, he was kept in prison till May 27th, when, after the Versailles troops had already entered Paris, he was shot in the prison de la Roquette. His death was regarded as the darkest blot on the short-lived administration of the Commune.

Darling, GRACE HORSLEY (b. 1815, d. 1842), the heroine, was the daughter of the Longstone light-house keeper, on the Fern Islands, near Bamborough Castle. In September, 1838, the steamer *Forfarshire* having gone on the rocks in a heavy gale and parted amidships, she with difficulty induced her father to put out in a small open boat with her, and succeeded in rescuing nine of the crew. Forty-five were drowned. A public subscription was opened for her; she was presented to the Queen, and her little boat is still preserved as a memorial of the deed.

Grace Darling: her true Story, from unpublished Papers in Possession of the Family (1880).

D'Arrest, HEINRICH LUDWIG (b. 1822, d. 1875), a German astronomer of some note, who was born in Berlin, and at an early period of life became a pupil of the celebrated Encke. After graduating Ph.D. he became assistant at the Berlin Observatory, and in 1848 removed to Leipzig, where, in 1851, he published *Über das System der kleinen Planeten zwischen Mars und Jupiter*. But seven years earlier, when little more than a student, he had distinguished himself by discovering a comet, and during the years 1845, 1851, and 1857, was so fortunate as to make similar discoveries. These evidences of his acuteness as an observer, and his learning as an astronomer, led to his being called in 1857 to take the Chair of astronomy in Copenhagen University, when a new observatory was built for him in 1861, on elevated ground in the outskirts of the district of Østerbro. Here he resided to the close of his life, pursuing his observations of comets and nebulae, in the course of which he was the first to discover a variable nebular spot. But what rendered D'Arrest's name best known was the discovery of the planet Freia, on Oct. 21st, 1862. Of untiring industry, D'Arrest published a vast number of papers in the different astronomical journals, besides the treatise mentioned, and his *Siderum nebulosorum Observationes Hafnienses* (1867), which contains 4,800 positions and 1,942 nebulous spots, among which are 400 discovered by himself. He died rather suddenly, his end being, it is believed, hastened by the steady

devotion of his life to his chosen work. D'Arrest was of French descent, and in his acuteness of observation and clearness of statement was more Gallic than Teutonic in intellect. But his industry is altogether German, though it may be added that the somewhat exaggerated estimate he entertained regarding his own merits, and the hauteur of a specialist which he was apt to bestow on every other department of intellectual activity, somewhat deteriorated from his personal character; while his supposed or actual German sympathies did not add to his popularity in Danish society. [R. B.]

Daru, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, COUNT (b. 1767, d. 1829), one of the ablest of Napoleon's administrators, was born at Montpellier, educated for a military career, and early attracted attention by the elegant translations of Horace, and his own trivial verses after the manner of the times. From 1791 till the death of Robespierre he was imprisoned, chiefly at Orleans, on suspicion of sympathy with the English. In 1799, having served for three years under the ministry of Pétiet, he was appointed chief administrator of the army in Switzerland, and after the return of Napoleon from Egypt, and the conclusion of the armistice, he became secretary of the War Department. After this, though displaying the utmost freedom in criticism and suggestion, he advanced rapidly in Napoleon's service, becoming Councillor of State and superintendent of the emperor's household in 1805, and in the following year commissioner for the execution of the Treaty of Presburg, and for a time general administrator to the Grand Army. Though he strongly opposed the policy of the emperor's second marriage, and to the last advised him to choose a Frenchwoman, he was appointed Secretary of State, and as such endeavoured to dissuade Napoleon from the Russian campaign. After the retreat he undertook the administration of the campaign in Saxony, and, faithful to his master to the last, refused to abandon his official position till the abdication at Fontainebleau. After Waterloo he was exiled to Bourges, where he at once set to work upon his great *History of Venice*, completed in 1819, the same year in which he was recalled from banishment. The rest of his life was chiefly spent in literary pursuits, the most important of his numerous publications being a *History of Brittany* (1826), and one or two volumes of poems. His son, * **COUNT NAPOLEON DARU** (b. 1807), who inherits his administrative talent, has also taken a prominent part in public affairs, having served under nearly all the administrations since 1832, even under the Empire as Minister of Foreign Affairs early in 1870. He was a member of the Committee of Defence in Aug., 1870, and has been a senator since 1876. He has voted consistently with the Left Centre.

Darwin, CHARLES, F.R.S. (b. 1809, d. 1882), illustrious English biologist, grandson of Erasmus Darwin, the poet, and of Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter, was the son of Robert Waring Darwin, a medical practitioner in Shrewsbury, and here the future naturalist was born. There is no evidence that either in childhood or while a boy at Shrewsbury School he displayed any hereditary taste for science, and it was not until he was a medical student in Edinburgh that he began to pay some attention to zoology. However, for medicine as a profession he showed such repugnance that in 1828 he was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, with, it is said, the intention of taking orders. Here his natural history studies first began in earnest, owing to the enthusiasm aroused in his mind by the lectures, excursions, and pleasant talk of Mr. Henslow, who at that period filled the Chair of botany in the University. Previously, the only zoological objects he cared much for were partridges and foxes. He now devoted himself not only to plants, but to geology and zoology—insects being for a time his favourite theme. In the course of these fresh engrossments, the idea of entering the Church seems to have vanished, or at least fallen into abeyance. At all events, when in 1831 Captain Fitzroy asked Mr. Henslow to recommend a naturalist for the surveying expedition then on the eve of sailing under his command, Darwin, who had just graduated B.A.—not, it appears, with any distinction—was selected, on the post being declined by Mr. Leonard Jenyns (who has since changed his name to Blomefield). Accordingly, in that year began a career which for half a century was the most distinguished in the annals of English science. The *Adventure* and *Beagle* visited South America, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and many of the Pacific and Atlantic islands, and Darwin, leaving the ship at Valparaiso, crossed the continent to Buenos Ayres, discovering on the way those gigantic bones of extinct mammals, which first brought him into notice. But though tortured by dyspepsia, and a martyr to sea-sickness, he was indefatigable in pursuing his researches—in general, it may be added, at his own cost, since the Admiralty had made no provision for expeditions such as he undertook. The nature of volcanic islands and coral reefs were first investigated by sea, the animals and plants of the countries visited collected and studied, the habits of the people noted, and, in brief, the foundation laid for the numerous works which he subsequently published, and of the "theory" with which his name is most familiarly associated. Returning from this voyage of five years, he married his cousin, Miss Wedgwood, and for the rest of his life lived in a quiet country house surrounded with gardens, at Down, not far from Bromley, in Kent, rarely stirring from

home, except for a brief excursion, and entirely engrossed in his scientific pursuits. The owner of an ample fortune, which was greatly increased by the death of a brother, Mr. Darwin could devote the entire period of his working life to his unremunerative studies, unharassed except by feeble health. Although the newspapers would insist on giving him the title of "Professor," he neither sought, nor did he require to seek, any official or other employment, and, except for the scientific honours which fell thick upon him, he received none of the less substantial rewards which foreign governments are in the habit of bestowing on those who have done honour to their native land. In 1839 appeared his *Journal of Researches during a Voyage Round the World*, and about the same period he contributed extensively to the official narrative of the expedition. In 1842 he issued the *Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, in which he enunciated the theory which, with some modifications—introduced by Dana and the *Challenger* naturalists—is still held. In 1844 his *Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands, etc.*, and in 1846 his *Geological Observations in South America*, were published. Papers in various journals also appeared; among others, his observations on the formation of vegetable mould, which formed the basis of his subsequent work on the subject (1881), and on the presence of glaciers in Great Britain. In 1851 and 1854 the Ray Society issued his monograph of the *Cirrhripedia* in two large volumes, and soon afterwards his monograph of the *Fossil Lepadæ and Balanoidæ of Great Britain* was issued by the Palæontographical Society. These works contained the result of a vast amount of industry, though all the time he had been labouring at the work which was to eclipse any of his previous efforts. To his intimate friends it was well known that for many years he had formulated a theory to the effect that the species of plants and animals now on the earth were not created as they at present appear, but are the descendants of vanished forms entombed in the crust of the earth, which, falling in the "struggle for existence," have been superseded by others, which, by gaining some advantage in the process of natural selection, have perpetuated these accidental advantages. But he had always hesitated to promulgate his views until, hearing that Mr. A. R. Wallace had struck upon a generalisation almost identical, it was resolved that the two papers embodying these ideas should be read at the same meeting of the Linnean Society. This was the germ of the *Origin of Species*, published in 1859. It immediately created a profound sensation, and was received with almost equal applause and abuse. The author was on one side vaunted as the prophet of a new revelation, and on the other as the assailant of Divine Revelation. Reviews of the book

appeared in almost every publication. Sermons were preached against it. Lectures were delivered in its elucidation. Translations and commentaries appeared in almost every European language, and in a short period the scientific world ranged itself into two camps—the one for, the other against, the "Darwinian theory." The very phraseology of the work became part of the everyday language of life. In twenty-seven years the excitement aroused by the novel ideas then taught has subsided. The majority of biologists have either partially or entirely adopted "Darwinism" as an article of their faith; and when he died and was buried in Westminster Abbey scarcely a dissentient voice was raised against the honours then paid to one who a few years before had been denounced as an enemy of religion and the foremost of atheists, and who never made any pretence of holding the tenets of Christianity. This revolution was due partly to the general advance which had taken place in the intellectual culture of the preceding half-century, and partly to the good-fortune of Mr. Darwin in having on his side the powerful advocacy of nearly all of the chief naturalists in Europe and America. But no small portion of the change may be attributed to the cogent arguments which he continued to pour forth in support of the doctrines outlined in the *Origin of Species*. Thus, in 1862, appeared *The Fertilisation of Orchids*, a work which gave physiological botany an immense impetus. *Climbing Plants* appeared in 1865; *Varieties of Plants and Animals under Domestication*, in 1868; *Descent of Man*, in 1871; *Expression in Man and Animals*, in 1872; *Insectivorous Plants*, in 1875; *Effects of Cross Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom*, in 1876; *Different Forms of Flowers in the Same Species*, in 1877; *Movement in Plants*, in 1881; and in the same year his work on *Earth Worms and Vegetable Mould*. Personally the character of Mr. Darwin was most lovable, and though associated with extreme views he was the most tolerant of men. So far from showing the wild enthusiasm of some of his less instructed disciples, he always inculcated caution, and was ever ready to discuss the points in which his hypothesis failed to account for the phenomena of life. It is unnecessary to add that he would never have listened to the fanaticism of those who would make the acceptance or rejection of his theory the Sibboleth or Shibboleth of scientific soundness, and pronounce men like Agassiz, Carpenter, and Owen, who never adopted it, as behind the age, the "fossils of biology," from the moment they took up that position. Like the "true philosopher" of Bacon, he loved "truth better than his theory." This is not the place to discuss whether his doctrines will live, but it may be pronounced without fear of contradiction that no man, living or dead, ever more powerfully influenced

natural history. Had he never promulgated the "theory" by which he is best known, the immense number of facts which he added to science would have entitled him to the highest place in zoology, botany, and geology. But when the boldness of his generalisations and the great school which he has founded are taken into account, it is, perhaps, no exaggeration to bracket him with Newton, Kepler, and Tycho Brahe. During his lifetime he was honoured by every country in the world; his house was the Mecca of naturalists, and in 1885 a statue of him, erected by a world-wide subscription, was placed in the British Museum (Natural History Department).

"Darwinism" is already the theme of a considerable literature, especially in German and Italian: a list of the chief of these works may be found quoted in Professor Winchell's article "Darwinism" in the *Encyclopædia Americana*. His life and labours have been the theme of innumerable articles, and it is understood that Dr. Francis Darwin is at present engaged on an exhaustive biography of his father. Meantime the main facts of his career, with a very friendly estimate of his discoveries, may be found in the following works:—*Memorial Notices of Mr. Darwin* (by various hands, 1882); Krause's *Charles Darwin und sein Verhältnis zu Deutschland* (1885); Wallace's article in *Century Magazine*, vol. iii., pp. 420-432; and Grant Allen's *Darwin* (1885). [R. B.]

* **Darwin**, GEORGE HOWARD, F.R.S. (b. 1846), geologist and astronomer, the son of Charles Darwin, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as second wrangler in 1868, subsequently becoming a fellow. Of his papers read before the Royal Society, of which he became a fellow in 1879, we may mention those on *The Influence of Geological Changes on the Earth's Axis of Rotation* (1876); and on *The Remote History of the Earth* (1878). In 1883 he was appointed Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. His younger brother, Mr. FRANCIS DARWIN, is also a distinguished man of science, and is known to have shared in the production of some of his father's more recent works, such as *The Power of Movement in Plants* (1881).

* **Dasent**, SIR GEORGE WEBER (b. 1820), Norse and Icelandic scholar, was born at St. Vincent, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. After being called to the bar, he published his translation of *The Prose or Younger Edda* (1842); *The Norsemen in Iceland* (1855); and *Tales from the Field* (1873). He has also been engaged in editing and translating Icelandic grammars and dictionaries. For some years he was assistant editor to the *Times*. Besides his works of scholarship, he has written novels, *Annals of an Eventful Life* (1871), *Three to One* (1872), and *Half a Life* (1874). He was knighted in 1876.

D'Aubigné, JEAN HENRI MERLE (b. 1794, d. 1872), theologian and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Geneva, and studied

under Neander in the University of Berlin. After being pastor for some years at Hamburg and Brussels, he returned to Geneva as professor of Church history in the Evangelical Theological College. His greatest work, *The History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, in 5 vols., appeared between 1835 and 1853, and soon became popular in nations where the Evangelical party was strong, especially in England and America. He also wrote a *History of the Reformation in Europe at the Time of Calvin*, the three concluding volumes of which appeared after his death, besides several minor works, such as *Germany, England, and Scotland*. He died at Geneva.

* **Daudet**, ALPHONSE (b. 1840), novelist, was born at Nîmes, and, having come to Paris in 1857, laid the foundation of his celebrity by a volume of poetry, called *Les Amoureux*. He continued to write poems, essays, plays, and even newspaper articles for some years before he discovered his true powers as a novelist. *Le Petit Chose*, his first attempt, appeared in 1868. But the disasters of the war seemed first to kindle his genius into flame. His great series of novels began to appear soon after its close, and continued in uninterrupted succession, raising him to the highest rank amongst living novelists. He has drawn the portrait of modern France with something of the skill with which Balzac drew the France of the Orleanist reign. His greatest works are:—*Fromont jeune et Risler aîné* (1874); *Jack*, a story of a workman (1876); *Le Nabab* (1878); *Numa Roumestan*, perhaps the most popular of all (59th edition published in 1881); *L'Évangéliste* (1883), *Sapho* (1884), and *Tartarin sur les Alpes* (1886). Several of his novels, notably *Sapho*, have been dramatised with great success. His brother, * ERNEST DAUDET (b. 1837), has lived a similar life, and is also a distinguished novelist and man of letters, especially remarkable as one of the most prominent political writers of the Republican party. Of his novels, we may mention:—*Thérèse* (1859); *La Petite Sœur*; *Le Prince Pogoutzine*, and *Jean le Gueux*; of his political works, *La Vérité sur la Fusion* (1873); *La Terreur Blanche* (1878); *Souvenirs de la Présidence du Maréchal MacMahon* (1880).

Jules Claretie, Alphonse Daudet; A. Gerstmann, *Leben von Alphonse Daudet*.

* **D'Aumale**, HENRI EUGÈNE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, DUC (b. 1822), the fourth son of Louis Philippe, was born in Paris, and having been educated at the Collège Henri IV., entered the army at seventeen. He had already inherited a large fortune through the extinction of the Condé family. Having joined the army in Algeria in 1842, he greatly distinguished himself by his brilliant capture

of the camp of Abd-el-Kader, near Goudjilab, and remained in Algeria till 1844, with the exception of a short visit to Paris, where he witnessed the funeral of his favourite elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans. In 1844 he married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of the Prince of Salerno. She died in 1869. In 1847 he succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor of Algeria, but on the news of the revolution of the following February, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and retired to England, where he resided chiefly at Claremont or Twickenham, devoting himself to literary work, such as the *History of the Princes of the House of Condé* (suppressed till 1869), and political pamphlets, of which we need only mention his spirited answer to the attack made upon the Orleanist family by Prince Napoleon in 1861. It was entitled *Lettre sur l'Histoire de France*, was suppressed and prosecuted in Paris, and led to a challenge from the duke to the prince, which the latter, always extremely careful of his health, declined, to the general disgust of the army. Having in vain petitioned to be allowed to serve in the French army during the war with Germany, he offered himself to the electors of Oise as a candidate for the Assembly early in 1871, and, having expressed his willingness to serve under a republic, was elected by a large majority, and returned to France in June after the repeal of the decree of banishment, but did not enter the Assembly till December. Having been restored in the next year to his rank as general of division and his French property, he was appointed, in 1873, to preside at the trial of Marshal Bazaine, and earned great popularity during the proceedings by his dignity and patriotism. Being nominated to command the seventh army-corps in the following autumn, he refused to take further part in political life, devoting himself entirely to his military duties. But in January, 1883, during the panic caused by Gambetta's death and the issue of Prince Napoleon's manifesto, a bill was proposed by M. Ballue in the Assembly for the expulsion of all royal descendants, not only from the army, but from the soil of France. After much difficulty, the bill, in an altered form, was laid before the Senate, but was rejected. M. Ferry succeeded to power with a new ministry, and General Thibaudin, as Minister of War, deprived the Orleanist princes of command in the army by utilising a law of 1834. In 1886 the Duc d'Aumale was expelled from France, and subsequently made public his bequest of the Chantilly estate to the nation.

Daumer, GEORG FRIEDRICH (b. 1800, d. 1875), philosopher and poet, was born at Nuremberg, and educated at the Gymnasium there, under Hegel. After being for a time a master at the same school himself, he retired on a pension, and devoted himself entirely to

the workings of his thought and imagination. His first work, *Indication of a System of Speculative Philosophy*, was published in 1831. It was followed by numerous other works of the same tendency, the philosophy of which may be regarded as in many respects parallel to Schopenhauer's, though in Daumer the forces of the two principles of life are reversed, and consequently result in progressive optimism. Of his poems, his *Hafiz* (1846) is most artistically complete, though the *Songs of Mary* (1841-59) have higher philosophic interest, the Virgin being worshipped as the incarnation of the great fruitful powers of Nature, out of which all progress must grow.

Daunou, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS (b. 1761, d. 1840), politician and man of letters, was born at Boulogne, and though he had received an ecclesiastical education, was returned to the National Convention of 1792 with Carnot and Tom Payne as colleagues. Having rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to the king's trial, and as an author of constitutional pamphlets, he was imprisoned and narrowly escaped the guillotine. Released in 1794, he played a prominent part in the work of reorganisation, and in the following year became President of the Convention, and afterwards a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and first president of the Council of Five Hundred. After visiting Rome in 1797 to organise the republic there, and serving under the First Consul in the Legislative Commission, he withdrew from public life in 1802, suspecting the designs of Napoleon, and became guardian of the Panthéon Library, where he published several valuable works of research, devoting himself chiefly to the study of Boileau and the history of the Popes. After the restoration he became editor of the *Journal des Savants*, was returned to the Chamber in 1818, and elected professor of history in the Collège de France, continuing to sit in the Chamber till 1834. In spite of the frequent changes and revolutions of his troublous times, he almost alone succeeded in retaining the respect and esteem of all parties. Of his extremely numerous works, historical, critical, and legislative, the collection of his proposals and speeches in the Convention alone possesses permanent interest.

Saint-Beuve: *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Aug., 1844.

David, FELICIEN CÉSAR (b. 1810, d. 1876), French composer, was born at Cadet (Vaucluse), and having learnt the elements of music, came to Paris in 1830, and was there introduced to the Conservatoire by Cherubini. But having thrown in his lot with the Saint-Simonists, he sailed to the East with Father Enfantin in 1832. After suffering imprisonment at Constantinople, and wandering about in the Egyptian deserts with a piano, he returned to Paris in 1835, and published the *Mélodies orientales*; but meeting with no

recognition, he retired to the country, and spent some years on his great "Symphonic Ode," the *Desert*. It was first performed in 1844, and the success was sudden and astonishing. Though quickly followed by other works of a kindred character, namely, *Moses on Sinai*, *Christopher Columbus*, and *Eden* (1848), the *Desert* remains far the greatest monument of David's genius. He also wrote a few comic operas, *Lalla Rookh* (1862), *The Sapphire*, and others unworthy of mention. He succeeded Berlioz as librarian of the Paris Conservatoire.

David, FERDINAND (b. 1810, d. 1873), German violinist and composer, was born at Hamburg, and at thirteen was received by Spohr as a pupil. At sixteen he removed to Berlin, was leading violinist in the Theatre Royal for three years, undertook some very successful musical tours in Russia, and in 1836 settled at Leipzig, where he became leader of the orchestra under Mendelssohn, and violin instructor at the Conservatorium. Throughout his life he remained one of the greatest German violinists, and perhaps the very greatest instructor. He also composed many excellent *salon* pieces, not only for his own but for other solo instruments, and published one of the most valuable instruction books of the century. His arrangements of the early classical compositions for the violin are well known.

David, JACQUES LOUIS (b. 1748, d. 1825), the French artist, was born at Paris, and brought up by his uncle Buron, his father having been killed in a duel. Having early shown signs of his future genius, the boy was entrusted to Vien, to whom he owed the chief part of his artistic education. In 1775 he accompanied him to Rome, and after prolonged study of the classical models, he produced his first great picture, *La Peste de Saint Roch* (1779). This work at once raised him to fame, and having returned to Paris he was admitted to the Academy of Painting for his *Bélisaire*, and created academicien for his *Mort d'Hector*. Other representations of classical subjects now rapidly succeeded, the most celebrated being *Les Horaces* (painted in Rome, 1785), and *Brutus* (1789). After the outbreak of the revolution he was commissioned by the Assembly to execute a painting of *The Oath in the Raquet Court*, a work which remains one of his best known pictures through the engravings. Returned to the Convention as Deputy for Paris in 1792, he took a somewhat prominent part in public affairs during the next two or three years, acting as one of the judges at the king's trial, and arranging all the strange national festivals and stranger costumes of the time. He also painted three or four scenes of contemporary history, such as the death of Marat in his bath, spoke frequently from the tribune with all the stilted pedantry of classical patriotism, and was recognised as one of

the most devoted supporters of Robespierre. Imprisoned for some months after the latter's fall, he regained his liberty through the amnesty of 1795, and returned to less adventurous arts. After the completion of the *Sabines*, now in the Louvre, and the first sketch of *Thermopylae* (finished in 1814), David was introduced to Napoleon on his return from Italy, and painted the portrait of the general crossing the Alps on horseback. After his proclamation as emperor, Napoleon appointed David his chief painter, and employed him to decorate the hall at Versailles with enormous scenes of his coronation, enthronement, etc. Only two of these were finished when, at the return of the Bourbons, David was forced to retire as an exile to Brussels. Here he continued to devote himself to his art with unwearied diligence, engaged chiefly upon portraits and subjects of classical mythology till his death. David may be regarded as the typical representative of the pseudo-classical art favoured by fashion at the end of last century and the beginning of this. His figures are statuesque, chilling, affected, and unreal; his motives display all the refined virtue and elegant heroism of republican magniloquence. His youths in polished nakedness do battle daintily, and harangue in lofty strain, like excited French amateurs on a classic stage. Nevertheless, his work is invaluable for the proper understanding of the spirit of the revolutionary leaders. His pictures ought to be printed as permanent illustrations of Robespierre's speeches and the despatches of Barrère. One of his grandsons, *JÉRÔME FRÉDÉRIC PAUL DAVID (b. 1823), was a Conservative politician of some importance under Napoleon III., and since the war has been a steady supporter of the Conservative Opposition. Another grandson, J. L. Jules David, published *Le Peintre Louis David, Souvenirs et Documents Inédits* (1880).

***Davidson, THE REV. SAMUEL** (b. 1807), Biblical critic, was born at Ballymena, in Ireland, and having studied at the Royal College, Belfast, was appointed to the Chair of Biblical criticism there in 1835, but having inclined rather to Congregationalism than Presbyterianism, he became professor of Biblical literature in the Lancashire Independent College at Manchester, in 1842. After this important works on Biblical criticism followed each other rapidly, the most widely known being, *The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament* (1848-51), the second edition of his *Biblical Criticism* (1852), and *The Text of the Old Testament and the Interpretation of the Bible* (1856), being the second volume of *Horne's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures*. The liberal tendencies of this work brought him into collision with the authorities of his college, and Mr. Davidson was obliged to resign his Chair. During his subsequent residence in London he has continued his work with zeal and patience, and

amongst other important treatises, had published *Canon of the Bible* (1877), and *The Doctrine of Last Things* (1882).

* **Davidson**, THOMAS (b. 1817), a high authority on palæontology, was born in Edinburgh, but educated in France and Italy. He has devoted his attention to geology in general, but especially to the fossil Brachiopoda, on which he has published an exhaustive monograph—*British Fossil Brachiopoda* (5 vols.). On the return of the *Challenger* he was entrusted with the examination of the Brachiopoda, and published his report in 1880. Amongst numerous other awards from scientific societies he was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Society in 1870.

* **Davies**, THE REV. JOHN LLEWELYN (b. 1826), theologian, was born at Chichester, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1850. After being incumbent of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, for four years, he was appointed to Christ Church, Marylebone, in 1856. He was for some years a representative of Marylebone on the London School Board, and principal of Queen's College, Harley Street. Besides numerous volumes of sermons and the *Translation of Plato's Republic* (Davies and Vaughan), he has published little or nothing in permanent form, but his frequent contributions to periodical literature have exercised a wide and high influence on the formation of the "Broad Church" party.

* **Davis**, HENRY WILLIAMS BANKS, R.A. (b. 1833), English landscape artist, was born at Finchley, and studied at the Royal Academy. His first work to be exhibited there was *Rough Pasturage* (1861), and since then his contributions have been frequent and regular. We may mention:—*The Strayed Herd* (1866); *Dewy Eve* (1870); *In Picardy* (1874); *The loving herd winds slowly o'er the lea* (1878); *Returning to the Fold* (1880), purchased by the Royal Academy; *Showers in June* (1882); *Ben Eay* (1883); *On the Hill-side* (1884), and *Done Work* (1885). Mr. Davis was elected Associate of the Academy in 1873, and Royal Academician in 1877. He is conspicuous amongst landscape painters for his accurate and sympathetic rendering of animal life.

* **Davis**, JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT (b. 1822), an American lawyer and diplomatist, the son of the late Senator John Davis, a noted Protectionist, and nephew of the Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, was educated at Harvard College, joined the American bar, and in 1849 went to London as secretary to the Legation, where the historian was minister to England. In 1854 he became American correspondent of the *London Times*, and in 1869 Assistant Secretary of State. He acted as agent for the United States at the Conference held in connection with the *Alabama* dispute, which accepted the Treaty of Wash-

ington in 1871; and gained considerable notoriety at the time for having revived the indirect claims of the United States on England which (in the belief at least of the English diplomatists) had been discussed and waived at Washington. The principal claims of the "indirect" class thus put forward included the national loss incurred through the transfer of much of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhancement of insurance, and the prolongation of the war; and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion. England resolutely refused to recognise these claims, whilst the States persisted in introducing them. The Treaty of Washington fixing arbitration was likely to fall through, when happily the United States yielded, and the Conference took place, as originally agreed upon, at Geneva, where Mr. Davis acted on behalf of the Government of the United States. In 1878 he became a judge of the Court of Claims, and in 1881 resumed his old post as Assistant Secretary of State, which, however, he has since resigned. Mr. Davis is the author of *The Massachusetts Justice* (1847); *The Case of the United States at Geneva* (1872); *Mr. Sumner, The Alabama Claims and their Settlement* (1878), and *Les Tribunaux des Procès des Etats Unis* (Paris, 1878); and he has been an occasional contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*.

* **Davis**, JEFFERSON (b. 1808), American statesman and soldier, is a native of Kentucky, and was educated at Transylvania College. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1828, and served in the army for seven years. As first lieutenant of dragoons, he conducted, in 1834, various expeditions against the Comanches, Pawnees, and other hostile Indian tribes. He left the army in the succeeding year, married the daughter of Zachary Taylor (afterwards President), and settled down at Mississippi as a cotton planter. Elected to Congress in 1845, he speedily manifested much interest in the questions of the day. In 1846 he was elected colonel of the first regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, and distinguished himself in this capacity at Monterey and Buenvista. Entering the United States Senate in 1847, he was re-elected for the ensuing full term in 1850, and was chosen chairman of the committee on military affairs. He strongly defended the policy of the Slave States, and the doctrine of State rights. He resigned his seat in the Senate to contest the governorship of Mississippi, but was defeated by the Union candidate. Mr. Davis was appointed Secretary of War by President Pierce in 1853, and he held this post till the inauguration of President Buchanan in 1857. In addition to many army reforms, he inaugurated "the system of explorations in the western part of the continent for geographical purposes, and

for determining the best route for a railroad to the Pacific Ocean." Mr. Davis was again member of the Senate from 1858 to 1863. He was one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party, and was frequently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency. He was a leading member of the secret caucus of Southern senators which met at the Capitol, Jan. 5th, 1861, and framed the scheme of revolution which was shortly afterwards carried into action. The States of South Carolina and Mississippi led the way in seceding from the Union. On Feb. 9th, 1861, Jefferson Davis was unanimously elected by the Confederate Congress which met at Montgomery "President of the Confederate States of America." War ensued, and after the Confederate success at Bull Run, Mr. Davis favoured the diffusion of the forces, and the policy of standing on the defensive, in opposition to the views of Generals Beauregard and Johnston. In Nov., 1861, Mr. Davis was elected by the Confederate States President for the full term of six years, and in the following February the first Congress assembled at Richmond. The President reluctantly yielded to the passing of a conscription law, and on the approach of McClellan's army he declared martial law for ten miles round Richmond. President Lincoln having issued his proclamation of emancipation on Jan. 1st, 1863, Mr. Davis replied by an indignant counter-manifesto, in which he described the emancipation proclamation as "the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man." The war advanced with varying fortunes, but the South sustained serious reverses at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson. President Davis's policy was now severely canvassed. The finances of the Confederacy collapsed at the beginning of 1863, and charges of mismanagement arose in connection with the commissariat, and of cruelty in the treatment of Northern prisoners. President Davis fought admirably against almost overwhelming difficulties, but at the commencement of 1865 a feeling of despondency began to spread over the South. Mr. Davis still contemplated resistance, however, notwithstanding the contrary advice of his generals. Shortly after the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Davis was arrested by a body of Union cavalry at Irwinsville, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe, where he remained confined for two years. General Grant's defeat of Lee practically ended the war. Mr. Davis was brought up at Richmond on a charge of treason, in May, 1867, and admitted to bail, a further charge against him of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln being abandoned. In December, 1868, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in Mr. Davis's case, and he was accordingly discharged. His name was included in the general amnesty proclaimed a few days later. Mr. Davis has devoted himself, in his retire-

ment, to the preparation of a history of the Civil War in which he was so prominent a figure.

Pollard's and Alfried's *Biographies of Jefferson Davis*. [G. B. S.]

* **Davis**, SIR JOHN FRANCIS, BART., K.C.B. (b. 1795), entered upon a Chinese career at the early age of eighteen, as an official in the East India Company's service, and was attached to Lord Amherst's embassy in 1816. In 1832 he became president of the East India Company's factory in China, and soon afterwards one of Lord Napier's assistant commissioners, in arranging the commercial disputes with Canton. In 1834, on the death of Napier, he succeeded to the post of Chief Commissioner, retiring, however, the following year. From 1844 to 1848 he was British plenipotentiary, chief superintendent of British trade in China, and Governor of Hong-Kong. His long experience of the Chinese, and his intelligent sympathy with their prejudices, made him, in many respects, an excellent official; but his conduct in the affair of the Bogue Forts and the Canton expedition of 1847 has been strongly censured. The Home Government could not allow the wisdom of the retaliation thus inflicted for an exhibition of mob bigotry, and Sir John, who had been made a baronet in 1845, retired to England. His numerous works on China are highly esteemed by the public for the intimate acquaintance they display with Chinese life and manners; and his services to linguistic studies include the foundation, at Oxford, of a University scholarship for Chinese, endowed with the sum of £1,666 in Government stock.

* **Davitt**, MICHAEL (b. 1846), Irish politician, is the son of an Irish farmer of Straide, Co. Mayo, from which his parents were evicted when he was four years old. The family removed to Haslingden, in Lancashire, where Davitt worked in a factory and suffered an accident through which he lost his right arm, and was afterwards a book-keeper in a printing office, and a commercial traveller. He defended the Catholic Church during the Murphy anti-Catholic riots, was concerned in the Fenian movements of 1867 and the following years; and in 1870 was arrested for having illegal arms in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; but in Dec., 1877, was released on ticket-of-leave. Received with great enthusiasm in Ireland, he shortly afterwards addressed a London audience, for the first time, in St. James's Hall. In Aug., 1878, he paid his first visit to America, and there formulated a programme which was afterwards to be developed into that of the Land League. On his return to Ireland he directed the agitation begun in Mayo against excessive rent, and having made a successful appeal to America for funds, the Irish National Land

League was established on Oct. 21st, 1879, with Mr. C. S. Parnell as its president; and (1) the protection of the people against the injustice or caprice of landlords; (2) the abolition of the Irish land laws; (3) the assistance of evicted tenants, as its programme. "The soil of Ireland for the people of Ireland," was its war-cry. Arrested in November, for using seditious language, Davitt was admitted to bail, and addressed a large number of meetings in England and Ireland, notably one on the ruins of the homestead from which his family had been evicted. The prosecution being allowed to drop, he went to America, and there, in company with Mr. John Dillon, organised the Land League throughout the United States. On his return he found that the instrument of "Boycotting" had been invented, and used with telling effect, and that the Land League was supreme. Again arrested in Feb., 1881, for a breach of histicket-of-leave, "the father of the Land League" was conveyed to Portland prison, and remained there until May, 1882, when he was again set free. His experiences of prison life were amusingly told in *Leaves from a Prison Diary* (1885), the latter volume of which is chiefly devoted to the exposition of his peculiar views on the subject of land. Mr. Davitt, indeed, had by this time separated from Mr. Parnell on this question, and, in harmony with Mr. Henry George, was in favour of land nationalisation. In 1880 the two parties came into somewhat violent collision when the question arose as to what form of association would best supply the place of the deceased Land League. Mr. Davitt's socialistic "National Land and Industrial Union of Ireland" was rejected in favour of a "National League," after recriminations between Mr. Davitt and its new president, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Nevertheless, Mr. Davitt must be, on the whole, described as working parallel to, rather than against, Mr. Parnell; they both agree on the necessity of an independent Parliament for Ireland; and in company with Mr. Parnell's lieutenant, Mr. Healy, Mr. Davitt was in 1882 imprisoned for six months on refusing to find securities for his good behaviour. The expiration of Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave in 1885 made him a free man once more; and in the same year, having declined to stand for Parliament, he was elected to the Dublin Town Council.

D. B. Cashman, *Life of Michael Davitt*, to which is added a sketch of the Land League, by Michael Davitt.

* **Davoud Pasha** (b. 1816), Ottoman statesman, was born in Armenia, and is a member of the Armenian branch of the Roman Catholic Church. Having been educated at Berlin, he was appointed professor of modern languages in the Military College at Constantinople, but having passed into the

diplomatic service, was employed on the embassies in various courts of Europe, and attended A'ali Pasha at the Conference of Vienna. Having assisted in the organisation of Moldavia and Wallachia, he was chosen Governor-General of the Lebanon after the civil war in 1861. The seven years of his rule were remarkable in Turkish annals for justice and probity. On his return to Constantinople he was appointed Minister of Public Works, but resigned in 1871. He is the first Christian ever raised to the rank of Mudir, the highest order of Pasha.

Davoust (sometimes spelt **Davout**), LOUIS NICHOLAS, Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmühl (b. 1770, d. 1823), one of Napoleon's marshals, entered the army at the age of fifteen, and having served with distinction under Dumouriez on the Rhine, followed Bonaparte to Egypt, and gradually rose to be marshal of the empire in 1804. During the German campaign of 1806 he commanded the third corps of the Grand Army, and received the title of Duke of Auerstadt for his great victory at that village with the right wing of the army, on the same day as Napoleon was engaging the enemy at Jena with the left. After being created Prince of Eckmühl, for a victory during the Wagram campaign of 1809, he was appointed Governor of Poland, where his tyrannical cruelty still makes his name an execration for Poles and Germans alike. Having served throughout the Russian campaign, and been wounded at Borodino, he established himself at Hamburg, whence the Allies in vain tried to dislodge him till the first restoration was accomplished. On Napoleon's escape from Elba he was appointed Minister of War, and in three months had organised the army on its former basis. After Waterloo, he took command of the army at Paris, and would have offered battle to the Allies had not the Provisional Government ordered him to come to terms. He signed the Convention of Paris at Saint-Cloud, and lived in retirement, disgraced, and for a time even in danger, under the Bourbons. In 1819, however, he was summoned to the House of Peers, and before his death had made his peace with the powers that were.

Chénier, *Vie de Maréchal Davout*.

Davy, Sir HUMPHRY (b. 1778, d. 1829), one of the first of English chemists, was a native of Penzance, and after a fair elementary education was, in 1795, apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary in Penzance. An assiduous student, he lost no opportunity of improving his knowledge; but it was not until he was nineteen that he applied himself to chemistry, though for a time the fresh departure obtained little encouragement from his master. Attracting the attention of Mr. Davies Gilbert, afterwards president of the Royal Society, he was introduced to Dr. Beddoes, who employed him

to superintend a pneumatic medical establishment he had founded at Bristol. His first paper was on the nature of heat, light, and respiration; in 1797 he discovered the intoxicating effects of nitrous oxide, and next year published some more complete researches on the nature of this gas. This procured him the post of assistant-lecturer on chemistry to the Royal Institution, London, and a few weeks later that of the chief lecturership and the direction of the laboratory. At first his ungainly appearance was against him. But soon the ability of the young man won the approval of this aristocratic audience, until in a year or two he was courted by the highest society of the metropolis, and took that position in the fashionable world which was so well suited to his temperament. Aided by the liberality of the committee of the Institution, he was speedily enabled to proceed from discovery to discovery, until the world, prepared as it was to expect great things from experimental chemistry, was fairly astounded by the brilliant researches of the young Cornishman. The decomposition of substances until then supposed to be elements, opened up new worlds, until in a few years it seemed as if Davy was to revolutionise the science of which Lavoisier had shown the possibilities. In 1803 he became a fellow, in 1807 secretary of the Royal Society, and all the time still lecturing to great audiences in Albemarle Street, and to scarcely less enthusiastic ones in his discourses before the Board of Agriculture, he poured out paper after paper, each announcing some important fact, or elucidating some hitherto unsuspected principle in physics. Under his hand new substances seemed to grow, and data to accumulate with such apparent ease, that the wonder was how they had not been hit upon before. The researches indicated in his Bakerian Lecture in 1806, secured for him the 3,000-franc prize of the French Institute, for the experiments most conducive to the progress of science, and soon afterwards he was enabled to announce the production of potassium and sodium by the electric decomposition of the alkalies, while the earths he discovered to be compound substances formed by oxygen united with metallic bases. This brilliant research, the greatest perhaps in chemistry, is the foundation of Davy's fame. This led not only to the discovery of potassium and sodium, but to the rapid discovery of barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium, all new metals. In 1812 Davy was knighted, and marrying a wealthy lady, he resigned the chemical Chair of the Royal Institution, and though France and England were then at war, he received permission to visit the Continent for the purpose of investigating volcanic action. In 1815 he invented the miner's safety lamp, acting, it is believed, independently of Stephenson, with whom it is now generally allowed that the merit of this useful apparatus

must be divided. He was then created a baronet, and in 1820 elected president of the Royal Society. Untiring devotion to science and society had, however, begun to tell on his constitution, and in 1826 he had a paralytic attack affecting his right side. He made two journeys to the Continent in hope of benefiting his health, staying one year at Laybach, and another winter at Rome, but in 1829, being again attacked, he succumbed to the shock, and died at Geneva on May 29th, and there, in the cemetery outside the city walls, his remains repose. His writings, in addition to many memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions*, comprise *Elements of Chemical Philosophy* (1812), *Consolation in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher* (published after his death in 1831), and *Salmonia*, a work written in imitation of Izaak Walton's *Complete Angler*. Personally he was a somewhat vain and irritable man, whom early success had made haughty to his inferiors. Indeed, in the recollections of Faraday, who as a young man attended upon him in his travels, we have a rather disagreeable picture of the *esavant* who had forgotten the "pit out of which he was digged." He was not very popular among his colleagues, as he was regardless of minor etiquette, and had in consequence to bear the chagrin of frequent snubs, such as the refusal of the ribbon of the Bath, which he fully expected. Yet those who knew him best have attributed his haughty consciousness of superiority not so much to his arrogance as to his timidity, his dread of being patronised as a *parvenu*. But many weaknesses are excusable in one who, as Cuvier remarked in his *éloge* on him, when not thirty-two, "occupied, in the opinion of all who could judge of such labours, the first rank among the chemists of this or of any other age." It may be added that he received almost every honour which learned societies or universities could bestow.

Paris, *Life* (1831); J. Davy, *Works of Sir H. Davy* (1839). [R. B.]

Dawison, BOGUMIL (b. 1818, d. 1872), actor, was born at Warsaw, a Polish Jew by race, and, having left school at twelve, worked as accountant and journalist till eighteen, when he determined to go on the stage. Having played in various towns in Poland, he at last obtained a footing in a German theatre, at Lemberg, in 1841. After four years he removed to Hamburg, and then to Vienna, where he soon excited the highest admiration. In 1853 he accepted an engagement at Dresden, which unfortunately brought him into collision with Emil Devrient (q.v.). Received in Paris with the warmest applause in 1859, he quitted Dresden in 1864, and two years later appeared in America in a series of triumphant performances. But his exertions had been fatal to his health. His memory left him, and he sank into madness, from which

only death set him free. His greatest parts were Mark Antony, Lear, and Shylock, Franz Moor, Mephistopheles, and Don Karlos in *Clavigo*.

Wurzbach, *Zeitgenossen* xi.

* **Dawkins, WILLIAM BOYD** (b. 1838), geologist, was born near Welshpool, educated at Rossall and Oxford, and after becoming geologist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1867, was appointed professor of geology in Owens College, Manchester, in 1874. His two most important published works are, *Cave-hunting* (1874), and *Early Man in Britain* (1880). He also contributed to *Cassell's Natural History*, edited by Dr. P. Martin Duncan. When a committee of specialists was appointed to inquire into the scheme of the Channel Tunnel in 1882, Mr. Dawkins was commissioned to institute a geological survey of the French and English coasts.

Dawson, GEORGE (b. 1821, d. 1876), the Birmingham preacher, was born in London, and educated at the Glasgow University, for the Baptist ministry. In 1844 he was appointed to Mount Zion Chapel, in Birmingham, but the breadth of his views, and the unconventionality of his earnestness, soon caused such uneasiness to the authorities and some of the congregation, that a large secession was unavoidable. "The Church of the Saviour" was accordingly erected in 1847 and presented to George Dawson, who continued to preach and lecture there till his death. The secret of his high influence lay rather in the singular openness of mind with which he seized the essential points in the newest phases of thought, than in profound learning or originality of idea. His extempore lectures were models of concise and strenuous style. Unfortunately he published nothing more permanent than sermons and addresses, but his fresh earnestness and unflinching honesty of belief made him one of the most influential of the early disciples of Emerson and Carlyle.

Alex. Ireland, *Recollections of George Dawson* (1882).

* **Day, FRANCIS** (b. circa 1830), ichthyologist, entered the army as a surgeon at an early age, and from 1859 to 1862 was stationed at Cochin, where he first directed his attention to the study of fishes. The result was a work on *The Fishes of Malabar* (1865). Being transferred to the Madras Presidency as surgeon-major to the Madras army in 1865, he was commissioned by Government in 1867 to visit the weirs in that presidency with a view to discovering their effect on the fish. He also visited Lower Bengal, British Burmah, and the Andaman Islands (1869). After a short stay in England he returned in 1871, and visited every important river in India, forming a collection of over a thousand species of fish. The results of his labours were published in *The Fishes of*

India (1878), which contains descriptions of 1,340 species. Since then Mr. Day has been engaged upon a work on *The Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland* (1880-4), and has written two pamphlets, *Indian Fish and Fishing* and *The Food of Fishes*, for the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883.

Deák, FERENCZ (b. 1803, d. 1876), the Hungarian patriot, was born at Kehida, was educated at the University of Raab, and in 1832 was returned as a deputy to the Diet of Presburg, where his profound historical knowledge and unwavering regard for constitutional forms soon made him a conspicuous member of the moderate or "central" party in the Opposition. As the champion of the peasants against the nobility, he obtained for them important proprietary rights in 1840, but withdrew from the Diet of 1843 as a protest against the violence and corruption of his election, and remained in private life till in 1848 he became for some months Minister of Justice under Count Batthyány. In October, however, the Batthyány ministry was forced to resign, owing to the obvious hostility of the Emperor Ferdinand; the advanced party of Kossuth enjoyed its brief triumph, and in 1849 the new Emperor, Francis Joseph, poured the Austrian troops into Hungary, and the War of Independence began and ended. For the next ten years Deák remained the leader of a constitutional and passive resistance. Having returned to the Diet in 1861, he issued two addresses, respectfully refusing the emperor's diploma of the previous year, that would have abolished absolute government, but at the cost of the absorption of Hungary and a breach of the Constitution. It was only after the fortunate disasters of Sadowa, and the accession of Count von Beust (q.v.) to power, that his hopes were to some extent realised, what was practically Home Rule being granted to Hungary, and the emperor being crowned king at Pesth. Though exposed to vigorous attacks from the extreme Radicals after 1869, Deák remained the actual leader of the Hungarian Diet till his death.

Ferencz Deák: a Memoir (London, 1880).

Decatur, STEPHEN (b. 1779, d. 1820), one of the most celebrated naval officers of America, was born at Sinnepuxent, on the Chesapeake River, Maryland, and, having been brought up chiefly at Philadelphia, entered the navy at nineteen. After some service on the Spanish Main and in the Mediterranean squadrons, he volunteered to destroy the *Philadelphia* frigate, captured by the Turks and then lying in Tripoli harbour. This exploit was successfully performed in 1804: Decatur was raised to the rank of captain, and was soon afterwards appointed commander of various men-of-war in succession, superseding his old commander, Commodore Barron, in command of the *Chesapeake* in 1807. At the outbreak of the war with

Great Britain in 1812 he was in command of the *United States*, and in her captured the British frigate *Macedonian*. After being blockaded during the winter of 1813-14 in New London harbour, he was forced to surrender in the *President* early in the following year. After the conclusion of the peace of 1815 he was despatched in command of the Mediterranean squadron to make reprisals on Algiers. On his victorious return he was appointed Navy Commissioner. As such he was appealed to in 1819 by Commodore Barron, who having been excluded from the service since his surrender of the *Chesapeake* in 1807, now demanded to be reinstated. Decatur's continued refusals on grounds of national honour led to a duel, in which he was mortally wounded.

S. Putnam Waldo, *The Life and Character of Stephen Decatur* (1822).

Decazes (less frequently spelt **DeCazes**), **ÉLIE, Duc** (b. 1780, d. 1860), the minister of the restoration, was born at Libourne (Gironde), and having come to Paris at the beginning of the century, and been employed for a time in the service of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, became private secretary to Napoleon's mother, and President of the Law Courts in 1811. In 1814 he acquiesced in the Bourbon restoration, but, nevertheless, was compelled to retire from Paris till the second restoration, when the king appointed him to the difficult position of Prefect of Police. As such he is supposed to have been mainly responsible for the criminal mistake of arresting Marshal Ney. Exposed to much unpopularity, but supported by the king, he became Minister of the Interior in 1818, and President of the Council in the following year. But his career was checked by a suspicion of complicity in the assassination of the Duc de Berry by Louvel in 1820, a suspicion entirely unfounded, being due to the wilful misrepresentation of some unguarded words at the time. In consequence of his growing unpopularity, he was sent to London for about a year as ambassador. As member of the House of Peers, he exerted himself to check the downward progress of Charles X. and his ministers. After their fall, he was with some difficulty induced to continue his services to the State under Louis Philippe, but spent continually more of his time on his estates on the Gironde, where he erected one of the largest smelting works in France. After 1848 he took no further part in public life.

M. Bertin, *Biographie de M. le Duc Decazes* (1865).

Decazes, **LOUIS CHARLES ÉLIE AMANIEU, Duc de Glücksberg** (b. 1819, d. 1886), son of the above, early entered the diplomatic service, but played no prominent part in politics till 1871, when he was returned to the Assembly by the Gironde, and took his seat on the Right

Centre. After being ambassador in London for about two months in 1873, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and held the portfolio without a break till after the general election in October, 1877, owing this extraordinarily prolonged tenure under so many changes of government to his skilful diplomacy and resolute maintenance of peace. He resigned together with the rest of the Broglie Cabinet soon after the general election of 1877 had averted a monarchical restoration.

* **Defrémery**, **CHARLES** (b. 1822), was born at Cambrai, studied Arabic and Persian at Paris under Caussin de Perceval and Quatremère, and was eventually appointed professor of Arabic at the Collège de France, and Oriental director of the École Pratique des Hautes Études at Paris. His largest works are his admirable edition and translation of the *Travels of Ibn Batuta* (4 vols., 1853-6), and of the *Historiens Orientales des Croisades*, in the editing of which important work he succeeded the late Baron de Saulcy. Defrémery has also published a long series of extremely valuable historical papers, translations from Mirkhond and other Eastern annalists, in the *Journal Asiatique*, the most important of which have been collected and published in two volumes, entitled *Mémoires d'Histoire Orientale* (1854 and 1862). In 1875, on the occasion of the tercentenary of the University of Leyden, he was one of the scholars selected for the honorary degree.

* **Delacour** is the pseudonym of **ALFRED CHARLEMAGNE LARTIGUE** (b. 1815), writer of farces and vaudeville pieces of the average Parisian type. He was born in Bordeaux, and educated in the medical schools in Paris, but early abandoned medicine for the species of literature at which he is so proficient. His productions, generally in one or two acts, are far too numerous for mention; but in this country his name is chiefly known as the joint author, with Alfred Hennequin, of *Les Dominos Roses*, from which *The Pink Dominoes*, produced at the Criterion in 1877, was adapted by Mr. Albery.

Delacroix, **FERDINAND VICTOR EUGÈNE** (b. 1799, d. 1863), the celebrated French artist, was the son of Charles Delacroix, a prominent member of the Convention, and was born at Charenton-St.-Maurice, near Paris. Though he studied art under Pierre Guérin, his first exhibited picture, *Dante and Virgil in Hell* (1822), marked his rebellion against the dominant "classical" school. His next great work, the *Massacre at Chios* (1824), firmly established his reputation as an artist of great audacity and original power; and every one or two years saw another great picture produced, till the artist was well over fifty. His subjects were generally drawn, either from history itself, or from the more or less historical works of Shakespeare, Scott, Goethe, and Byron. We

may here mention—*Sardanapalus Dying in the midst of his Wives* (1827); *Liberty Guiding the People on the Barricades* (1830); *The Murder of the Bishop of Liège*, from *Quentin Durward* (1831); *Algerian Women*, said by many to be his masterpiece (1834); *The Prisoner of Chillon* (1835); *Medea* (1838), a work that produced a most animated discussion amongst art critics, and is one of his most powerful conceptions; *Hamlet with the Skull* (1839); *Marguerite in the Church* (1846); *The Death of Valentin* (1848); *Lady Macbeth* (1850); and *The Pilgrims of Emmaus* (1853). He also published seventeen illustrations to *Faust*, and decorated with frescoes several of the public buildings in Paris, such as the Palais Bourbon, the Luxembourg, the Louvre, and some of the principal churches. In spite of his wild but gorgeous colouring, his want of restraint, his rapid execution, and impatience of form, Delacroix remains the most significant figure in French art during the first half of this century, as well as a typical representative of the earlier "romantic" and realistic school, hardly yet escaped from its predecessor's unreality of form and sentiment, in spite of its frenzied struggles at rebellion.

A. Cantaloube, *Eugène Delacroix* (1864); Georges Sand, *Histoire de ma Vie*.

Delambre, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH (b. 1749, d. 1822), French astronomer, was born at Amiens, and, hindered by poverty and a desultory education, did not turn his mind specially to astronomy till 1780, when he attended Lalande's lectures in Paris, and was soon admitted as collaborator in his observatory. His first calculations, *Tables of the Orbit of Uranus*, were crowned by the Academy in 1790. Having also published the *Tables of Jupiter and Saturn*, he was engaged for some years on the measure of the arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, completed in 1799. In 1807 he succeeded Lalande as professor of astronomy in the Collège de France. In 1814 he published his celebrated *Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy*, and the rest of his life was chiefly occupied with his *History of the three Periods of Astronomy, Ancient* (1817), *Medieval* (1819), and *Modern* (1821), forming together the most complete and profound history of astronomy then published.

Delane, JOHN THADDEUS (b. 1817, d. 1879), the king of newspaper editors, was the son of a solicitor, who held the appointment of financial manager of the *Times*. The boy was educated with a special view to joining the staff of the leading paper, and after taking his degree from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he made the valuable friendship of George Dasent, he proceeded to qualify himself for the post he desired by studying life in various aspects. He walked the hospitals, was called to the bar (1847), and reported on circuit and also at the House of Commons,

where for two years he took his turn in the reporters' gallery. Thus accomplished in various departments of knowledge and experience, he joined the *Times* staff as assistant-editor in 1839; and on the death of Barnes in 1841 became editor, at the early age of twenty-four. For thirty-six years he retained this important post, the duties of which he discharged with admirable tact, judgment, and public spirit. He was no classical scholar, though a well-read man, and he never contributed articles of any sort to his paper. Reports and letters he wrote better than most men, but beyond that his pen did not travel. In his editorial capacity he showed the highest qualities. He possessed great powers of application and concentration, was particularly clear-headed, and had a fine memory. To his contributors, who formed a singularly brilliant staff, he was uniformly courteous, yet firm; and there was not one who did not acknowledge the justice of the editor's criticism when an alteration had to be made in an article. After seeing thirteen administrations rise and fall, Delane retired from the post he had so ably filled in 1877, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Chenery (q.v.).

De la Ramée. [OUIDA.]

De la Rive, AUGUSTE (b. 1801, d. 1873), a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva, was elected to the Chair of natural philosophy in the Academy of Geneva at the early age of twenty-two, and immediately directed his attention to the subject of specific heat, more particularly as applied to gases. In 1828 he published, conjointly with Professor Marcet, a series of experiments on the temperature of the crust of the earth. Electricity, however, was his favourite study. His well-known work, *Traité d'Electricité théorique appliquée* (3 vols., 1853-8), has been translated into English by Mr. Charles Walker, F.R.S. He contributed many articles to the monthly journal *Les Archives d'Electricité*, for many years under his own direction, and his original memoirs on magnetism, electro-dynamics, the nature of the voltaic arc, the connection of magnetism with electricity, and on the propagation of electricity in the interior of bodies, ensured him a high European reputation, to which was soon added the title of member or correspondent of nearly every scientific society in Europe. De la Rive was the first to conceive the idea of applying the force of electricity, through the means of alkaline solutions, to the gilding of silver and brass. This process has since been improved upon and patented by Messrs. Elington and Ruolz. After a long and patient study of the phenomena accompanying the aurora borealis, M. de la Rive propounded his theory on the electric origin of the aurora, which he subsequently illustrated by beautiful experiments at Geneva and Paris.

Nature, Dec. 25th, 1873.

Delaroche, HIPPOLYTE, or PAUL, as he always called himself (b. 1797, d. 1856), the well-known French artist, was born in Paris of wealthy parentage, and educated in art at first by Baron Gros, and some years afterwards by Géricault. Under the influence of these artists he developed a mixed style of his own, which has made him known as the leader of the so-called "eclectic" school. His first picture, *Joash saved by Jehoshabea*, was exhibited in 1822, the same year in which Delacroix created a revolution in art by his *Dante and Virgil*. But it was not till 1827 that his two well-known pictures, *The Death of Queen Elizabeth* and *The Death of President Durrant*, made him one of the most prominent and popular artists in France. They were followed in 1831 by such important works as *Cardinal Mazarin on his Death-bed* and *Cromwell Opening Charles I.'s Coffin*. In 1834 he visited Rome, and whilst there married Horace Vernet's daughter, and painted *The Assassination of the Duke of Guise*, and *Strafford on his Way to Execution*. On his return (1837) he was employed to decorate the *Hémicycle* in the Palais des Beaux-Arts, an undertaking which was completed in 1841. In 1843 he again visited Rome, and two years later exhibited his famous picture of *Napoleon at Fontainebleau*. In 1846 he produced his *Young Martyr*, perhaps the best known of all his works in England; and in 1851, *Bonaparte Crossing the Alps*, which is certainly the next familiar. After this he turned chiefly to subjects of religious art, especially the scenes of the Crucifixion, and only three more of his works need here be mentioned—*The Girondins*, exhibited in 1856; *Marie Antoinette after her Condemnation* (1851); and *Marie Antoinette at the Conciergerie*, exhibited after his death. The noblest characteristics of Delaroche are the exactness with which he measured his own powers, and the self-restraint which kept him within his proper limits. His unrivalled popularity amongst the middle classes is easily accounted for by the familiarity of his themes, and the comprehensible pathos or grandeur of his situations.

Henri Delaborde, *Œuvres de Paul Delaroche* (1858); J. Euntz Rees, *Paul Delaroche* (1880).

* **De la Rue**, WARREN (b. 1815), a distinguished man of science, was born in Guernsey, and having been educated at Paris, entered his father's firm of Thomas de la Rue and Co., of which he became the head-partner. He devoted himself to the study of practical science, especially of electricity and astronomical photography, and is especially known for his photographs of the sun during the total eclipse of 1860, taken in Spain. From 1864-6 he was president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has filled high offices in numerous other scientific associations.

Delavigne, JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR (b. 1793, d. 1843), a French writer of dramas in verse, and of several lyrical pieces, was essentially an intermediary celebrity in modern French literature; intermediary between the versifiers of the First Empire, who knew of nothing out of the prim formal school of the miscalled classical authors, and the often unbridled but undeniably gifted and genuine poets of the end of the Restoration. Delavigne was a Norman, born at Havre, the son of a most respectable *commerçant*, the archetype of a French *bourgeois* of the period between 1812 and 1835. He began his career early, having at sixteen composed an ode on the birth of the King of Rome, which met with the highest official favour, and determined his career. From the age of twenty to twenty-four he produced his nearest approach to anything like poetry—namely, his patriotic appeals against invasion, entitled *Les Messeniennes*, which became for a limited number of years famous, but never attained to lasting renown. During the ten years from 1820 to 1830 he gave forth his principal plays, *Les Vêpres Siciliennes*, *Le Paria*, *Les Comédiens*, *L'École des Vieillards* (by far his best), and added two or three *Messeniennes* to those of 1815. For the revolution of July he wrote the hymn called *La Parisienne*, the popularity whereof vanished with the occasion of its birth; and in 1831 he published *La l'arsoviennne*, to celebrate the Polish insurrection, and with this won a fame of several years. After 1830 he brought out *Louis XI.*, *Les Enfants d'Edouard*, to which were added *Don Juan d'Autriche*, *La Popularité*, *Le Conseiller Rapporteur*, and *La Fille du Cid*. He died a member of the Académie Française, honoured, esteemed, beloved by all who knew him; but except for one great ballad, *La Toilette de Constance*, his chief literary import is to show to what a dead-level of dulness the mental life of France had declined.

J. Morlent, *Casimir Delavigne* (1844).

[Y. B. de B.]

* **Delbrück**, MARTIN FRIEDRICH RUDOLF VON (b. 1817), Prussian statesman, was born at Berlin, and is the son of John Heinrich Gottlieb Delbrück, the private tutor of the two princes, afterwards Frederick William IV. and the present Emperor. Having studied law at Bonn and Berlin, he entered the financial department, and in 1859 became director of the Board of Trade (Commerce and Industry). The next few years he spent in organising the great system of the *Zollverein* between Prussia and the minor German States, thus laying the most secure foundation for Prussia's future predominance. In 1862 he acquired the valuable support of Count Bismarck on his elevation to power. After the conclusion of the Austrian War, Herr von Delbrück was created President of the Federal Council, the North German Bund being now

constituted on a solid basis. Immediately before the outbreak of hostilities in 1870, he proved himself highly serviceable to the State by his diplomatic labours in consolidating the North and conciliating the South. In the absence of Bismarck and the emperor, he was practically supreme in Berlin. As Deputy-Chancellor he visited Versailles in order to confer with his superiors in October; on him devolved the difficult duty of arranging the details of the new Constitution of the empire, as well as of delivering the royal message to the Parliament in November, and carrying the new proposals through the House in the teeth of the violent opposition of the Social Democrats, and the dissatisfaction of other parties. He continued in power as President of the Imperial Council till 1876, when, having acquired unpopularity through his mismanagement of the funds raised for the wounded and pensioners, he resigned to Herr von Hofmann, on the plea of ill-health, though it was generally suspected that he had disagreed with Bismarck on some of the Chancellor's enterprising financial reforms in that year.

Delhi, THE EMPERORS OF, styled the GREAT MOGULS, had for many years been mere puppets in the hands of Sindhia of Gwalior (q.v.), when, in 1803, Lord Lake defeated the Mahrattas outside the walls of Delhi, and took the city. The aged SHAH ALUM (d. 1806), who had nominally ascended the throne in 1771, thereupon became a British pensioner, retaining the title of sovereignty, while the English administered the district. BEHANDUR SHAH (d. 1862), his son, succeeded him, and was holding his purely titular honours when the outbreak of the mutiny took place. Hoping for some slight improvement in his position from a change in the dominant power, he encouraged the movement, and when, after Willoughby's heroic defence, Delhi fell to the mutineers on May 11th, 1857, the sovereignty was restored with some magnificence. On June 8th the siege by the avenging English began, and on the 21st the king surrendered. He was tried by a military commission, and sentenced to perpetual banishment.

T. R. E. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny*.

Delille, L'ABBÉ JACQUES (b. 1738, d. 1813), an eminent didactic poet, was born near Clermont, in Auvergne, and educated in Paris. In 1769 he published a translation of the *Georgics* of Virgil, a work showing much grace, skill, and accuracy. It was received with enthusiasm by the French nation; Frederick the Great pronounced it the most original work of the century, and Voltaire wrote to the Academy in favour of the election of Delille. He next published *Les Jardins*, a poem full of beauties, but unequal. During the revolution, Delille narrowly escaped death by the guillotine; he was saved, how-

M.W.—11*

ever, by the forcible argument of a mason, who advised the judges not to kill all the poets; it would be useful to keep some to celebrate their victories. After the Reign of Terror he quitted his country, and spent several years abroad, chiefly in Switzerland and England, returning to France in 1801. He published there in rapid succession—his poem *Pity*; a translation of Virgil's *Æneid* and of *Paradise Lost*; and *Imagination*, a poem. His translation of the *Æneid* is regarded as the best in the French language.

Sainte-Beuve, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Aug., 1837.

Demetz, FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE (b. 1796, d. 1873), a French philanthropist, was the founder of an institution at Mettray, near Tours, for the reformation of juvenile offenders. He was highly successful in the management of these children, and many colonies have been founded upon the model of Mettray, in France and other countries. M. Demetz visited America and England for the purpose of studying the penitentiary systems of the respective countries. He was the author of several pamphlets upon his system of education.

De Morgan, AUGUSTUS (b. 1806, d. 1871), the eminent English mathematician and logician, was born at Madura, in the Madras Presidency, but was educated under Airy at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourth wrangler in 1827. Next year he was appointed first professor of mathematics at University College, London, and the rest of his life was entirely devoted to his science. He became famous as the greatest teacher of mathematics then known, Todhunter and Routh being amongst his pupils. Of his numerous text-books and other treatises, we may here mention:—*The Elements of Arithmetic* (1830), the *Essay on Probabilities* (1838), still the best introduction to the science in our language; *The Elements of Trigonometry* (1837), his celebrated *Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1842), *Formal Logic, or the Calculus of Inference*, in which he expounds his and Sir W. Hamilton's principle of the quantified predicate; and four great treatises on the Syllogism (1850–60). He was also the author of innumerable popular essays and articles, and wrote biographies of Newton and Halley.

D'Enghien, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON, DUC (b. 1772, d. 1804), a French prince, born at Chantilly, was the son of the Duke of Bourbon, and the last representative of the family of Condé. Having emigrated in 1789, he joined the army of his grandfather, the Prince de Condé, a few years later, and fought bravely against the republic, until the army was disbanded in 1801. He then retired to Ettenheim, in Baden, and occupied himself with the cultivation of his estate; here he was suddenly arrested, by order of Napoleon, upon the charge of

conspiracy, and was taken to the Castle of Vincennes. Having been tried before a mock tribunal, he was found guilty and condemned to be shot. This cruel deed excited great horror and indignation, and is one of the blackest stains upon the memory of Napoleon.

* **Denison**, GEORGE ANTHONY, ARCHDEACON (b. 1805), one of the leaders of the High Church party, was born at Ossington, Notts, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1838 he was appointed to the living of Broadwindsor, Dorset; being transferred in 1845 to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, he subsequently became examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Archdeacon of Taunton. In 1853 he resigned his examining chaplaincy in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine brought against him by Bishop Spencer (late of Madras), acting under commission for the Bishop of Bath and Wells. As his defence the Archdeacon published three sermons on *The Real Presence*, preached by him in Wells Cathedral, and his views being considered heretical, proceedings were taken against him in 1854. Two years later judgment was given against him, and he was sentenced to be deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments. Upon appeal to the Court of Arches this sentence was set aside, and their judgment being confirmed by the Court of Final Appeal, the Archdeacon was warmly welcomed back to his home by the parishioners of East Brent (Feb., 1858). Archdeacon Denison has been one of the most persevering opponents of secular government education and of the "Conscience Clause," and he advocates strongly an advanced ritual in the services of the Church, the use of the confessional, and the revival of Church authority. He was a member of Convocation in 1861 and 1864, and chairman of the committees, the reports of which resulted in the Synodical condemnation of *Essays and Reviews* and of Dr. Colenso's books. He has published a number of sermons and other writings upon religious and social questions. His nephew, EDWARD DENISON (b. 1840, d. 1870), the philanthropist, was the son of the Bishop of Salisbury, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Having entered the bar, and travelled abroad, he went to live in the Mile End Road, in East London, during the great distress of 1867. He was amongst the first fully to expose the evils of promiscuous doles, and took an active part in the foundation of the Charity Organisation Society, besides suggesting numerous reforms in the working of the Poor Laws. In 1868 he was returned M.P. for Newark, but in the following year was obliged to undertake a voyage to Melbourne, where he died.

G. A. Denison, *Notes of My Life, 1805-1878: Letters and other Writings of the late Edward Denison, M.P.*, edited by Sir Baldwin Leighton (3rd ed., 1884).

Denman, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS, BARON (b. 1779, d. 1854), politician and judge, was born in London, and educated by Mrs. Barbauld, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1806, and obtaining a fair practice at the bar, he was returned to Parliament for the pocket-borough of Wareham in 1818, and in 1820 was elected for Nottingham, which remained his constituency as long as he sat in the House. Already prominent in the Whig party of Brougham and Lambton, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in the trial of Queen Caroline so distinguished himself by the courage and ability of her defence, that he and Brougham were probably for a time the most popular men in the country. Absent from the Parliament of 1826-30, he returned in the latter year, and was appointed Attorney-General in Earl Grey's administration, but in 1832 succeeded Lord Tenterden as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was raised to the peerage two years later. He retained his position till his retirement in 1850, taking active interest in the abolition of the slave trade, and all other Liberal measures. He presided in the House of Lords at the trial of Lord Cardigan for his duel with Captain Tuckett.

Sir Joseph Arnould, *Memoir of Lord Denman* (1873).

Denmark, THE KINGS OF:—(1) **FREDERICK VI.** (b. 1768, d. 1839), of the House of Oldenburg, was from 1784 to 1808 regent to his imbecile father, Christian VII. Throughout this period he proved an enlightened ruler, particularly in the abolition of serfage and of the slave trade; but the revolutionary wave beat even on the shores of remote Denmark; and, forced to join the league of the Northern Powers, Copenhagen was bombarded in 1801 by the British fleet. Again, in 1807, when the Crown Prince, although he promised neutrality, declined to hand over the Danish fleet to England, it was most unjustly seized, and the Danes in consequence espoused the French alliance. For having favoured the beaten side, Denmark was compelled, on making peace with the Allies in 1814, to hand over Norway to Sweden, receiving in exchange the useless gift of Pomerania, which was afterwards sold back again. The remainder of the reign was spent in endeavours to restore the broken finances of the country. (2) **CHRISTIAN VIII.** (b. 1786, d. 1848), succeeded his father in 1839. He, too, was a prince of liberal tendencies, and governed well, but was compelled, during his reign, to suppress the separatist propensities of the outlying districts of his kingdom, notably of Holstein. Attempts at centralisation only increased the discontent. (3) **FREDERICK VII.** (b. 1808, d. 1863), had no easy task before him when he ascended the throne on the death of his father (1848).

Fired by the news of the French revolution, the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein rose in rebellion under the young king's factious relative the Duke of Augustenberg (q.v.), and a provisional government was proclaimed at Kiel. Schleswig was promptly reduced by the Danes, but the intervention of a Prussian army under General Wrangel, as the executant of the German Confederation, entirely altered the state of affairs, and Frederick was forced to conclude an armistice for six months. Soon afterwards the duchies were deserted by the Prussians, and the tide again turned. After crushing the duchies at Idstedt, Denmark concluded peace with Prussia in 1860, by which they were still compelled to remain under the Scandinavian yoke. For the rest, the reign was chiefly occupied with the succession question; Frederick was the last of his line, and in 1852 it was decided at a conference of the Powers that the crown should pass to Prince Christian of Glücksburg and his wife, Frederick's cousin, the Princess Louisa of Hesse. (4) *CHRISTIAN IX. (b. 1818) must at first have regretted that he ever accepted the throne of Denmark in virtue of the Treaty of London. Frederick of Augustenberg promptly revived his father's pretensions to Schleswig, and was energetically backed up both by Prussia and Austria, and the duchies were occupied by troops under Wrangel and the Austrian General Gallentz. Encouraged by vague promises from Lord Palmerston and the French Government, Denmark, in 1864, declared war against Germany, but found herself absolutely unsupported. The line of the Dannerwerk, which defended the peninsula, was forced, and after an heroic resistance the heights of Dybbøl had to be abandoned. There was nothing for it, in 1864, but to make peace. Under the Treaty of Vienna, Christian IX. renounced Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg. With considerable prudence he refrained from taking part in the Austrian and Prussian War of 1866—although, in the event of Austria being victorious, there was a good chance of his recovering his lost dominions—and devoted himself to the reorganisation of his kingdom, even going to the length of selling the islands of St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Cross, to the United States. A new Constitution was granted to the Danes in 1866, but the Liberal majority of the Rigsdag has not always been amenable to reason. Of the King of Denmark's numerous family, his eldest daughter, Alexandra, is married to the Prince of Wales; the second, Dagmar, to the Czar of Russia; the third, Thyra, to the Duke of Cumberland. The Crown Prince married Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, in 1869; the second son, George, was chosen King of the Hellenes after the abdication of Otho I., in 1863.

Gallenga, Invasion of Denmark. [L. C. S.]

* **Depretis**, AUGUSTINO (b. 1811), the Italian statesman, was born at Stradella, in Piedmont, where he became a solicitor, after studying for some years at the University of Turin. Having taken an active part in the patriotic movements against Austria, he was appointed Governor of Brescia in 1849, and in 1861 was despatched by Cavour to proclaim the Italian Constitution in Sicily. In the following year he became Minister of Public Works, and in 1866 of Marine and Finance successively. As leader of the Left, or Liberal Opposition, on the defeat of the Minghetti ministry, in 1876, on the grist tax, he formed a new Cabinet, and himself became President of the Council and Minister of Finance. In 1877 Depretis gave place to Signor Cairoli, but was recalled to office as the leader of a coalition ministry at the end of 1878. Defeated after six months' tenure of office, he, in 1881, returned to power with the portfolio of the Interior, owing to the agitation about Italian interests in Tunis. In 1852 he extended the franchise, established *scrutin de liste*, and passed a bill confirming the use of the parliamentary oath. In 1883 he effected a coalition with the Right in support of his repressive measure against Socialism; and in 1884, having quarrelled with his Cabinet on a new Education Bill, he resigned, but was induced to form a new ministry. In 1885 his term of power came to an end, owing to the popular agitation that led to the occupation of Massowah, but he speedily resumed office.

De Quincey, THOMAS (b. 1785, d. 1859), the most graceful and versatile of English essayists, was born at Manchester. His father, Thomas Quincey (without the De), was a merchant, who died when Thomas was only seven years old, but left his family well provided for. Thomas de Quincey was educated at the house of one of his guardians at Salford, and subsequently at Bath Grammar School, where he distinguished himself by his Latin verses. He was afterwards sent to a private school at Winkworth, and finally to Manchester Grammar School, whence, growing impatient of school discipline, he ran away, and went through the period of wanderings and privations which he has immortalised in the *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*. When at last, in 1803, he went up to Worcester College, Oxford, his career was very uneventful; and he left Oxford in 1808 without a degree. By this time he had made the acquaintance of Coleridge and Wordsworth, and, on leaving the University, he took a cottage at Grasmere and became one of the famous circle of Lake scholars, now joined by "Christopher North." Here De Quincey remained till 1830, with occasional visits to London and to Edinburgh. All these years—as, indeed, at all periods of his life—he read voraciously, devoting himself especially to the little-explored fields of

German literature; and his vast stores of reading, joined to a wonderful memory, gave him that polyhistoric breadth and reach which is the astonishment of his readers. In 1819 he was asked to edit the *Westmoreland Gazette*; but he can hardly be said to have been fairly launched upon the career of article writing, to which the rest of his life was devoted, until 1821, when, at the age of thirty-seven, his *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* began to appear in the *London Magazine*, and immediately attracted the notice of the whole world of letters. He wrote for the *London Magazine* till 1824, and then, in 1826, appeared his first contribution to *Blackwood*, on Lessing, followed in 1827 by the inimitable essay on *Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts*. His work for *Blackwood* now drew him frequently to Edinburgh, and in 1830, finding his scanty income insufficient for maintaining his lodgings and also the cottage at Grasmere, where lived his wife, whom he had married in 1816, and their eight children, he moved his family to Edinburgh, and here they lived until the death of his wife in 1837. His eldest and youngest sons had gone before their mother, and De Quincey now found himself a widower with six young children on his hands. He placed them in a cottage at Laeswade, seven miles from Edinburgh, and this was his home so long as they remained unmarried, though his wandering disposition compelled him to occupy a succession of lodgings in Edinburgh, each of which in turn became choked-up with books and papers. His devotion to opium contributed in no small degree to his notorious eccentricity and dreaminess. He had acquired the habit first in 1804, when he resorted to laudanum to cure an attack of neuralgia, and so mightily did it grow upon him that he was known to take at times as much as 12,000 drops, or about ten wine-glasses, in a day. He was, however, constantly struggling to reduce this appalling quantity, and managed after a while to keep himself within moderate bounds, with occasional opium debauches. His style and manner of writing, however, cannot be said to be the effects of the drug, though its use undoubtedly tended to restrict him to short, detached efforts, and forbade prolonged application. Until 1849 he wrote frequently for *Blackwood*, contributing, among others, his famous *Suspiria de Profundis* (1845), *The English Mail Coach*, and *A Vision of Sudden Death* (1849), and he also wrote constantly for *Tait* between 1834 and 1851. His last years were occupied chiefly in revising the collected edition of his works for Hogg, the publisher. He omitted many articles which his mature judgment did not approve, welded others together, and carefully revised the whole, without, however, attempting to introduce order into the chaotic contents of the fourteen volumes which he himself prepared

for the press to within a few days of his death, and to which two concluding volumes were subsequently added by the publisher. De Quincey's works consist entirely of magazine articles; and in spite of their number, and the extraordinary multiplicity and diversity of their subjects, they are, with hardly an exception, of a high level both of matter and style. His prolixity, indeed, has been cited against him, and there is no denying that, as Goldsmith said of Burke, he winds himself into his subject like a serpent; but the very discursiveness is a sign of intellectual subtlety. De Quincey was continually led away from his main theme by his keen apprehension of analogies with apparently very distant and dissimilar subjects, and his enormous stock of scholarly reading made him peculiarly liable to be run away with at every juncture of his essay. Yet his very digressions, introduced with consummate art, show the mind of a practised thinker. And whatever may be thought of his method, nothing but admiration can be felt for the glorious richness of his language. There is no more impassioned prose in the whole range of English literature, none more musical, and, despite its intricacy, none more perfect in balance and rhythm. Of all his writings, the *Confessions*, the *Art of Murder*, and the *Mail Coach*, with its sequel *Sudden Death*, are not only the best known, but perhaps, with the exquisite piece on the *Three Ladies of Sorrow* in the *Suspiria*, the most perfect examples of his charm and power of style. But his sketches of the Lake school (despite a grain of malice), his autobiography, and his essays in German and other biography (except that on Goethe), and on classical subjects, are scarcely less happy. His historical speculations, as in *Judas Iscariot* and the *Roman Meals*, are full of daring and ingenuity. He also wrote on theological subjects, showing himself a staunch English Churchman, yet asserting the full right of every man to think for himself and say his say publicly. His political writings are few, but are those of a discriminating intellectual Tory. In philosophy and metaphysics his chief work was to translate and interpret Kant to the English reader. His essays in literary criticism are the best of their kind; the articles on the *Antigone*, *Macbeth*, Milton, Pope, Goldsmith, Wordsworth, etc., are still in many respects the best criticisms of a purely literary character in the language. Two short romances belong to the long series of De Quincey's works; one of these, *Klosterheim* (1832) is not included in the English edition, and the other, *The Avenger*, has probably been read by few; neither is very remarkable, yet both are worth reading for their strange, fantastic imagination and for the polished perfection of the style.

The *Life of De Quincey* has been written by H. A. Page (1877); Prof. Masson has also contributed an interesting sketch of him to the *English Men of Letters*; and Mr. Garnett has

published some fresh details in his edition of the *Opium Eater* in the *Parchment Library*.

[S. L.-P.]

Derby, EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, 14TH EARL OF (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1869), statesman, was born at Knowsley, the family seat, in Lancashire. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, where he obtained the prize for Latin verse in 1819, on the subject of Syracuse, a poem above the average of prize compositions, both in style and thought. In 1821 he was returned as Mr. Stanley to the House of Commons for Stockbridge, and occupied the first three years of his parliamentary life in watching and gaining knowledge of the House. He made his maiden speech on the 6th of May, 1824, on a motion of Mr. Hume's for an inquiry into the condition of the Irish Church, which he opposed with great ability. The impression made by this speech was confirmed by his subsequent appearances, and on the formation of Lord Grey's Government in December, 1830, Mr. Stanley was made Chief Secretary for Ireland. He greatly distinguished himself during the debates on the Reform Bill, and the story of his delivering a speech from the supper-table at Brooks's Club, when there seemed some possibility of a reaction, is well known. With the great measure of 1832, however, he thought enough had been done, and almost immediately after the meeting of the first Reformed Parliament began to discover those Conservative leanings which ultimately carried him into the camp of Sir Robert Peel. Before going, however, he "educated Ireland," as Lord Beaconsfield said of him, by establishing those elementary schools all over the country which are still one of the most refreshing sights which greet the eye of the traveller in that country; and he also had charge of the Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, on which he made one of his most celebrated speeches. At this time he was what would now be called a moderate Liberal; and he left his party rather than unite with them in even the partial appropriation of the Church revenues to other than religious purposes. He was one of the most formidable opponents in debate (of which his knowledge, said Lord Macaulay, "resembled an instinct," and earned for him the title of "the Rupert of Debate") that O'Connell ever encountered; and it was chiefly owing to him that the repeal of the Union was, fifty years ago, rendered utterly hopeless. On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry, in November, 1834, Lord Stanley, whose father had become Lord Derby a few months earlier, did not form part of the Government, but, in company with Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Ripon, he gave it an independent support, and continued on the same side to the dissolution of Parliament and the great Conservative victory of 1841. In Peel's

second administration Lord Stanley was Colonial Secretary, a post which he resigned on the Repeal of the Corn Laws, in 1846, to become the leader of the Protectionist Conservatives, who amounted in round numbers to about 250 members. Had Lord Stanley remained in the House of Commons, it is not impossible that the events of 1846 might have taken a somewhat different turn, but in 1844 he had been raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and his services were lost to his party when they were most imperatively required. After the great battle between Free Trade and Protection was over, it might have been expected, perhaps, that the two sections of the Conservative party would have drawn together again; and Lord Lyndhurst in particular exerted himself to effect a reconciliation. But the quarrel was too bitter to be so speedily composed; and the Peelites gradually drifted further and further away from their former moorings, till they were lost in the ranks of the Liberals. In Feb., 1851, on the resignation of Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, who shortly afterwards, by the death of his father, became Earl of Derby, was called upon to form a ministry, but declined the task when he found that neither Lord Palmerston nor Mr. Gladstone would join him. In the following year (1852), however, Lord J. Russell resigned again on a motion of Lord Palmerston's respecting the militia, and this time Lord Derby was almost compelled to undertake the government. Mr. Disraeli became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. A dissolution of Parliament in the summer reinforced the party by thirty or forty seats, and the new Conservative party, which lasted till 1880, was fairly started. What kind of leader Lord Derby made is not a question that will be keenly debated by historians. He threw the regis of his great name, great reputation, and brilliant debating powers over the Conservative party while it was still small and of no reputation, and he and Mr. Disraeli together exactly supplied its principal wants—wit, eloquence, industry, and professional statesmanship. But these essential qualities were in the case of Lord Derby heavily weighted by others, which greatly impaired their usefulness and retarded the progress of his party when the way seemed clear before it. Attentive to business only when actually in office, he made no effort to gain it; and shrank from the labour of conducting a government without a staff of experienced colleagues to share its responsibilities. Several times office was forced upon him, but he accepted it without pleasure, and quitted it without regret; and as his sentiments on this subject were shared by many of the country gentlemen who looked up to him, it is not to be wondered at that from 1852 to 1868 the Conservative party proper never gained a clear majority. He was defeated on the budget in 1852, and

resigned to make way for the coalition ministry under Lord Aberdeen, which, being turned out again in 1855 for their mismanagement of the Crimean War, made way for Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby again declining to take office without some help from other sections of the House. But in 1858, when the Conspiracy to Murder Bill brought Lord Palmerston to the ground, Lord Derby made a second attempt, under much less favourable circumstances than he would have enjoyed in 1855, and found himself obliged to introduce a measure of Parliamentary Reform. It was based on identity of suffrage between towns and counties, and the second reading was rejected by a majority of thirty-nine. Lord Derby dissolved, and though his party emerged from the conflict with a considerable accession of strength, its numbers were not sufficient to avert a vote of want of confidence moved by Lord Hartington, which was carried by a majority of thirteen. But though deposed from office, Lord Derby was practically master of the situation. The Liberal party was divided against itself; and a compact Opposition, counting more than three hundred votes, could actually do what it liked. It chose, however, rather to support a Conservative minister in the disguise of a Whig, than a Conservative minister in his own dress, and Lord Palmerston died in harness. Then, however, the temper of the country showed itself. The Moderate Liberals joined with Lord Derby in opposing Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, and in 1866 brought Lord Derby into power for the third time. It is not our place to discuss the merits and defects of the Reform Bill of 1867, by which household suffrage was given to the boroughs. It is sufficient to say that Lord Derby ended his career as he began it—in the support of a popularised franchise, and in defence of the Established Church of Ireland. He retired from the Treasury in the spring of 1868, leaving his honours to Mr. Disraeli. But in 1869 he spoke against the Church Bill of Mr. Gladstone with the gravity and solemnity almost of a dying man, in language which will be quoted and remembered when even his fiery onslaughts and his exquisite railery have passed into oblivion. Lord Derby died at Knowsley on October 23rd, 1869, in his seventy-first year, and left a blank in the English aristocracy which has not yet been filled up. He was an accomplished scholar, and a keen sportsman, as well as a great statesman; and perhaps had he cared less for Homer, and more for Hansard, than he did, he might have bequeathed a different reputation to posterity. His excellent translation of Homer's *Iliad* is among the best of recent times; while in English literature, and especially English poetry, he was equally well skilled. He was extremely popular on his own estate, and may be said to have been

so, indeed, with all sorts and conditions of men; and when his horse Toxophilite was favourite for the Derby, thousands took an interest in the race who had scarcely ever heard of it before. Lord Derby married a daughter of Lord Skelmersdale, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Lord Derby, born in 1826. Lord Derby succeeded the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, a post which he held to his death.

[T. E. K.]

***Derby, EDWARD HENRY STANLEY, 15TH EARL OF (b. 1826)**, the eldest son of the Prime Minister, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first class in classics. After an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament for the borough of Lancaster, he visited Canada, the United States, and the West Indies, and, during his absence, was elected for Lyme Regis, where the death of Lord G. Bentinck had created a vacancy (1848). His first important speech was on the sugar colonies, and he supported it by two pamphlets in the form of letters to Mr. Gladstone. He also distinguished himself by his activity on various commissions. Lord Stanley next paid a visit to India, and on his return found that he had been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his father's administration. In 1855 he was offered the place of Secretary to the Colonies by Lord Palmerston, but declined it, and on the return of his father to power, became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet. His India Bill of 1858 brought a miserable chapter to a close by transferring the government of India from the Company to the Crown. Retiring from office with the ministry in 1859, it was not until 1866 that he again held the seals as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During that period he did his best to minimise the national excitement consequent on Lord Palmerston's mismanagement of the *Trent* and *Alabama* affairs. Lord Stanley also distinguished himself for voting against his party in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs once more in Lord Derby's last ministry, Lord Stanley was representative of England at the Conference of the Powers held in London, May, 1867, to settle the Luxemburg question, which was done by the arrangement that the Duchy should continue an appanage of Holland, and that the fortifications of the city, which constituted a standing menace to France, should be pulled down. His last important speech in the Lower House was against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill (1869). In February, 1874, he once more became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At first everything went quietly enough, and it was noticed that he attempted to lessen the importance attached to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

When the Eastern question began to burn, Lord Derby refused to countenance the measures of reform which, during 1876, the Powers wished to force upon the Porte, first in the Andrassy Note, and then in the Berlin Memorandum. A strong rebuke was, however, addressed by him to the Porte on the subject of the "Bulgarian atrocities," and he consented to the Conference held in December at Constantinople, by which a last attempt was made to avoid war. On May 6th, 1877, he laid down the conditions on which the English Government would depart from neutrality, viz., an attempt by Russia to blockade the Suez Canal, an attack on Egypt, the occupation of Constantinople, or an alteration of the arrangements for the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. During the war, he made constant efforts to bring the struggle to a close, but disaster after disaster overtook the Turks, and Constantinople was threatened. On Jan. 23rd, 1878, Lord Derby resigned, the British fleet having been ordered to proceed to Constantinople. As soon as the order was countermanded, he withdrew his resignation; but it was renewed and accepted in March, on the questions of calling out the reserved forces, and the occupation of Cyprus. Subsequent explanations on July 11th gave rise to an emphatic denial by Lord Salisbury of the correctness of Lord Derby's assertions. After his withdrawal from the Cabinet, Lord Derby chiefly confined himself to extra-parliamentary speeches on economic questions, until, in 1880, he announced in a letter to Lord Sefton that he had joined the Liberal party. In December, 1882, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and held that office until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1885. The chief events of his tenure of power were the outstanding difficulties with the Boers, which were patched up by the Boer deputation of 1883, and Sir C. Warren's expedition to Stellaland; the desire of Queensland to annex New Guinea, upon which the Foreign Secretary threw a bounteous supply of cold water; and the gallant offer of military assistance made by several of the Australian colonies during the Soudan campaign of 1885, which he cordially accepted. He also encouraged the movement for the federation of the Australasian colonies.

* **Dervish Pasha** (b. 1813), Turkish soldier and diplomatist, was educated partly in London and Paris. After holding the position of professor of chemistry in the military school at Constantinople, he was made a general, and in 1849 was appointed Ottoman commissioner for settling the frontier between the Turkish Empire and Persia. In 1856 he represented the Porte at the Council of the Allies held at Paris, and when the Crimean War had come to an end he was the commissioner for the settlement of the Bess-

arabian frontier. In 1861-2 he crushed with decision a revolt which had broken out in Montenegro, and in 1866 he pacified the district of the Lebanon. The defence of Batoum by Dervish Pasha was one of the most creditable of the Turkish exploits during the war of 1878, and no less creditable was the way in which he handed over the place to the Russians, in accordance with the Berlin Treaty, after having put down the revolt of the Lazi population, who desired independence. In 1880 the Albanians refused to carry out their part of the treaty by handing over Dulcigno to Montenegro, relying on the assistance of the Porte. The Sultan was, however, compelled to give way by a naval demonstration of the Powers, and Dervish Pasha was entrusted with the task of reducing the Albanians, which he performed with grim severity. In 1882 he was sent on a mysterious mission to Egypt, with the object of intriguing with Araby Pasha on the one hand, and with the Khedive on the other, but the prompt intervention of England prevented his diplomacy from producing any result; nor was the project of despatching him to Egypt at the head of a Turkish force ever carried out.

Desbarres, JOSEPH FREDERICK (b. 1722, d. 1824), an English hydrographer, of French extraction, entered the English army, and served at Quebec as aide-de-camp to General Wolfe. In 1777, at the expense of Government, he published *The Atlantic Neptune*, a valuable collection of charts and plans. His mathematical talents were of a very high order, and he excelled as a teacher, Captain Cook being one of his pupils for navigation. In 1784 he was made Governor of Prince Edward's and Cape Breton Islands.

Desnoyers, AUGUSTE GASPARD LOUIS BOUCHER, BARON (b. 1779, d. 1857), a celebrated engraver and designer, was born in Paris, his remarkable talent for drawing showing itself at a very early age. One of his engravings having attracted the attention of Darcis, he took the young artist as his pupil, and very soon Desnoyers became one of the first engravers of the day. He devoted his burin chiefly to the works of Raphael, with a success almost unrivalled, one of his masterpieces being *The Transfiguration*. Among his works are engravings after pictures of Leonardo da Vinci, Poussin, Gérard, and other of the great masters.

Archives des Musées Impériaux.

Dessalines, JEAN JACQUES (b. 1760, d. 1806), a negro Emperor of Hayti, was born in Guinea, and brought to Hayti as a slave. He distinguished himself in the servile war which followed the French revolution, and became first lieutenant to Toussaint l'Ouverture. When the latter was transported to France, Dessalines became general-in-chief, expelled the French from the island, and massacred all the whites who had remained

under the pledge of protection. In 1804 he proclaimed himself Emperor of Hayti, but was assassinated two years later. He possessed much personal courage and daring, but was tyrannical and perfidious.

Detmold, JOHANN HERMANN (b. 1807, d. 1856), German caricaturist and politician, was born at Hanover of a Jewish stock, and after studying at Göttingen and Heidelberg, settled in his native town as a solicitor, but devoted his attention mostly to art. In 1838 he was returned by Münden to the Hanoverian Parliament, where he distinguished himself by his "passive resistance" to the Government, and also by the satire of his pamphlets and caricatures. In 1844, after having suffered a long police-supervision, he published his *Marginal Drawings* to cover the expense of a Government fine. Soon after this he removed to Frankfurt, where his lampoons made him the terror of all parties alike. The most permanently valuable of these is *The Deeds and Opinions of Herr Piepmeyer, Deputy to the National Assembly*. In 1849 Detmold was summoned to a post in the ministry, but only held office for about a year.

Oppermann, *Zur Geschichte Hannovers*, vols. i. and ii.

Deutsch, EMANUEL OSCAR MENAHEM (b. 1829, d. 1873), the most brilliant Talmudic scholar of his day, was born at Neisse, in Silesia, where his family, who were Hebrews, had long been settled. At the age of six he entered the local Gymnasium, but two years later was given over to the care of his uncle, David Deutsch of Mislowitz, a learned rabbi, who gave his youthful nephew a severe training in Talmudic lore. At thirteen Emanuel returned to the school of Neisse, and, soon reaching the highest class, matriculated at Berlin University, where he studied theology and the Talmud, and paid his way (æt. 16) by giving lessons, and afterwards by writing some Jewish stories and poems for magazines. In 1855 he was recommended by a Berlin publisher to the authorities of the British Museum for a vacant post in the department of printed books; and here he worked for eighteen years. In October, 1867, he found himself famous as the author of the article on the Talmud in the *Quarterly Review* which took the world by storm. Soon afterwards he began to realise that he was ruining his robust constitution by unremitting study. A visit to Palestine in 1869, while it ministered to his patriotic enthusiasm and gave fresh zest to his favourite Phœnician studies, did not remove the effects of overwork, and a series of lectures and articles, which were demanded of him by an admiring public, increased the evil. In 1872 he went to Egypt in the hope of cure, but after a brief journey up the Nile he was compelled to return to Alexandria, where he died. His best known works are the article

on the *Talmud* (*Quarterly Review*, 1867); the less successful article, *Islam* (*Quarterly Review*, 1869); the series of five articles on the Œcumenical Council (*Times*, 1869), and the articles on *Targums* and the *Samaritan Pentateuch* (*Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*); but he also contributed numerous essays to *Chambers' and Kitzo's Cyclopædias*, the *Saturday Review*, etc., in all of which his wonderful research and fund of learning, and his no less extraordinary command of the English language, were conspicuous. [S. L.-P.]

***De Vere, AUBREY THOMAS** (b. 1814), poet and political writer, is the son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of County Limerick, the author of the picturesque drama, *Mary Tudor*. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and made his first appearance in the realms of poetry with *The Waldenses, or the Fall of Roza*; a *Lyrical Tale*, in 1842. Next year he brought out *Searches after Prosperpine*, and ten years later a volume of *Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred*. Mr. de Vere is most at home on Irish themes. In *The Legends of St. Patrick* (1872) he discourses on the precepts—to love, to forgive, to endure, and to contend for the right. *Legends of the Saxon Saints* (1879) takes us back from this age of subjective poetry, where the author thinks we have remained too long, to times of storm and change, when faith in God, stronger for persecution, shows out more triumphantly. Mr. de Vere, in the *Foray of Queen Meade, and other Legends of Ireland's Heroic Age* (1882), follows Sir Samuel Ferguson in his treatment of the grand and half-barbaric period with which he deals. Here he does for the heroic lore of the Celt what Mr. William Morris has accomplished for that of the Teuton. His chief poem substantially embodies the story told in the *Tain bo Cuaigne*. His sympathy with Roman Catholicism gives these poems a peculiar sincerity of tone. Mr. de Vere has also published several other poems. He is the author of several political works:—*English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds* (1848), *The Church Establishment of Ireland* (1867), *The Church Settlement of Ireland* (1868), *Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action* (1881), etc.; and he contributes occasionally to the periodicals.

Devonshire, DUKES OF:—(1) **WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENISH** (b. 1790, d. 1858), sixth Duke, was the son of William, the fifth Duke (d. 1814), and of Lady Georgiana Spencer, the friend of Fox. His only distinction in public life was the magnificent extravagance of his embassy to St. Petersburg to witness the coronation of Czar Nicholas in 1826. His splendour so impressed the Russian mind that a kind of Imperial intimacy ensued. The duke held the post of Lord Chamberlain of the Household to George IV. and William IV. for some years. Having died unmarried, he was succeeded by (2) ***SIR WILLIAM**

CAVENDISH (b. 1808), seventh Duke, Earl of Burlington, grandson of Lord George Cavendish, who was the son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire. Lord Cavendish was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, and was returned to Parliament by the University. Having represented North Derbyshire from 1832 to 1834, he succeeded to the Earldom of Burlington in the latter year. In 1862 he was elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in succession to Prince Albert; he is also a fellow of the Royal Society, and has a high reputation for learning, having passed his life for the most part in study and retirement.

Devrient, LUDWIG (b. 1784, d. 1832), German actor, was born in Berlin, of Dutch origin, and after a random education went on the stage at Leipzig in 1804. For many years his disorderly life and domestic misery prevented him from attaining the highest success, but after playing in most of the chief towns in Germany and living for a time in destitution at Breslau, he returned to Berlin in 1815, and gradually developed into one of the most powerful and original actors Germany has ever produced. His real strength lay in such parts as Falstaff and Richard III., but though an adherent of the realistic school he mistook his own powers in aiming at the heroic, and would not undertake Iago and Mephistopheles. His nephew, **EMIL DEVRIENT** (b. 1803, d. 1872), was a conspicuous tragic actor, principally engaged at Dresden; and another nephew, **KARL AUGUST DEVRIENT** (b. 1797, d. 1872), for a time the husband of Wilhelmine Schroeder, took the leading parts in the theatre at Hanover. His son, or more probably nephew, is ***OTTO DEVRIENT** (b. circa 1838), one of the best living actors of Germany, now director of the theatre at Oldenburg, and especially famous for his representations of Mephisto, in the performances of *Faust* at Weimar, and as the author of the *Lutherspiel*, performed at Jena to commemorate Luther's tercentenary (1883).

Devrient, WILHELMINE SCHROEDER (b. 1805, d. 1860), a celebrated German vocalist, was born at Hamburg, being the daughter of Mme. Sophie Schroeder, the famous tragic actress. She first appeared in public at the age of fifteen, and in 1823 married Karl August Devrient, the actor; their union, however, was very unhappy, and they were divorced a few years later. Mme. Schroeder-Devrient sang in most of the European capitals, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, until, in 1849, she retired from the stage on the occasion of her second marriage, with M. von Boch, a Livonian noble.

*** Dewar, JAMES, F.R.S.** (b. 1842), chemist and scientist, born at Kincardine-on-Forth, was educated at Dollar Academy and Edin-

burgh University, where he studied chemistry under Dr. Lyon Playfair. He is now Jacksonian professor of natural experimental philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerman professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution. He is the author of various papers on chemical and physiological subjects, such as *The Transformation of Chinoline into Aniline*, *The Specific Heat of Carbon at High Temperature*, and *The Physiological Action of Light*.

De Wette, WILHELM MARTIN LEBERRECHT (b. 1780, d. 1849), a distinguished German theologian and Biblical scholar, was born near Weimar, and studied theology in the University of Jena. In 1810 he became professor of divinity in the University of Berlin, acquiring a high reputation as a preacher. As a Biblical critic he is best known, his most important works being:—*Contributions to an Introduction to the Old Testament* (1806-7), *A Commentary on the Psalms* (1811), *On Religion and Theology* (1815), *Christian Dogmatics* (1813-16), and *Critical and Historical Introduction to the Old and New Testaments* (1817-26). In 1819 he was dismissed from his professorship for writing a letter of condolence to the mother of Sand, the man who assassinated Kotzebue; shortly afterwards he obtained a Chair of divinity at Bâle. In his youth, at Weimar, De Wette knew Herder, whose broad theological views he shared, and still further developed in after years. Schleiermacher was one of his most intimate friends, though he did not agree with his system, and had still less sympathy with the speculative religious theories of Hegel and Schelling.

Schenkel, *De Wette und die Bedeutung seiner Theologie für unsere Zeit*.

Dibdin, CHARLES (b. 1745, d. 1814), the author of the best sailor songs, was born at Southampton, but came to London when young and went on the stage. As an actor he was not successful, but having become musical manager of Covent Garden theatre, he drew large audiences by his solo musical *Sketches*, composed by himself. In 1796 he opened the Sans-Souci theatre. Though he published a large number of short plays and farces, all his work is forgotten except his incomparable nautical ballads. In these he was particularly favoured by his times, for his life exactly coincided with the period of England's naval greatness. In spite of frequent imitations, no one else has caught the simplicity, the free humour, and spontaneity of the true sailor song. Every Englishman knows *Tom Bowling*; *Poor Jack*; *Blow high, blow low*; *The Jolly Young Waterman*; and *The Anchorsmiths*.

The Professional Life of Mr. Dibdin, written by himself (1803).

Dickens, CHARLES (b. 1812, d. 1870), one of the greatest of English novelists, and altogether the greatest humorist of the century, came of humble parentage, and rose from

a condition of extreme poverty. His father was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, Portsmouth, at the time of Dickens' birth, which occurred at Landport, Portsmouth. The father was an easy-tempered, unpractical man, and his want of ordinary worldly wisdom was the cause of some of the disasters that befell his household. The mother appears to have been a woman of energy and some accomplishments. At one period she kept a boarding-school in Gower Street. Dickens' parents did little for him, whether as to intellectual training or material comforts. It is understood that they served as models for two of his characters, Micawber and Mrs. Nickleby. This fact is enough to indicate the attitude of the son's mind towards them. Dickens senior left or lost his situation at Portsmouth, and thereafter his family was always in distress. When the son was nine years old they were living in abject poverty, in Bayham Street, Camden Town. Dickens appears to have been a singularly sensitive and observant child. His physical health was not robust. He read all the books his father possessed. The library was meagre enough, but it contained precisely the literature the young mind wanted: *Roderick Random*, *Humphrey Clinker*, *Tom Jones*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *Don Quixote*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and *The Arabian Nights*—these were the books he read before he was twelve years of age. He wrote a tragedy in these early years, and, naturally enough, acquired a great fame while still a child as a teller of stories. But it chanced that a relative had a blacking factory, and to the mean and laborious employment of pasting labels on blacking pots the little dreamer of great dreams was sent to earn his six shillings a week. What he suffered in the factory from wounded sensibilities and more tangible physical hardships, he has indicated in his story of the early days of David Copperfield. When he was twelve years old his father had the good fortune to quarrel with a partner in the blacking business, and then Dickens was sent to a school in Mornington Place. Three years later he was employed at the office of an attorney in Gray's Inn, at a salary of thirteen shillings and sixpence a week. The wheel of fortune had brought some luck to his father, who was now a parliamentary reporter. Dickens himself learned shorthand, and obtained employment in Doctors' Commons in 1828. During the ensuing two years he reported law, and at nineteen he became a parliamentary reporter, remaining in that department of journalism as the representative by turns of the *True Sun*, *The Mirror of Parliament*, and *The Morning Chronicle*, during the five years 1831-6. In these days he saw something of coaching. He made his first appearance as an author in the old *Monthly Magazine* for January, 1834, with the sketch entitled "A Dinner at Poplar." In

1836 his *Sketches by Boz* were collected, and published in two volumes, illustrated by George Cruikshank. It was at this period that a well-known publishing firm had a periodical work in contemplation, for which the artist Seymour was to provide some amusing drawings. Mr. Chapman appears to have approached Charles Whitehead in the first instance. Whitehead was then a young author of high promise, but he declined the flattering invitation, and suggested the name of Dickens. The author of the *Sketches by Boz* undertook the work, and the result was the *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, which began to appear in April, 1836. Dickens was then no more than twenty-four years of age, and became at once a writer of great mark. In January, 1837, Mr. Bentley engaged the young novelist to edit a magazine he was starting, and while discharging the duties of editor to the well-known *Miscellany*, he printed the best work of his friend Whitehead, the romance of *Richard Savage*. His hands were now full. He was writing the *Pickwick Papers* and *Oliver Twist*, side by side, and not even a week in advance of the printers with either. Next year he wrote *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby*, and in April, 1840, he started his *Master Humphrey's Clock*. The sale of the first number of the *Clock* was no less than 70,000 copies, though the orders fell off when it was realised that there was to be no continuous story. To meet this disappointment *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge* were written. In January, 1842, Dickens visited America. He returned to England in June, and wrote his caustic *American Notes*. He was now thirty years of age, and one of the most famous of living Englishmen. A reputation so suddenly acquired could hardly have been sustained after the surprise had worn off. The reaction came speedily. In 1843 *Martin Chuzzlewit* began to appear, but of the first number only 20,000 copies were sold. The sale was still very great, but the decline was still greater, and to meet the dissatisfaction of the publishers the *Christmas Carol* was written. This short story was highly successful. But Dickens was in debt, and to reduce his expenses he removed from London to Genoa, and there finished *Chuzzlewit*. Returning to England in 1844, he applied for a paid magistracy in London, but was unsuccessful. Regular employment of another kind soon came in his way. The *Daily News* was started, and Dickens undertook the editorship, with a salary, it has been said, of £40 a week. His staff included Douglas Jerrold and men of almost equal eminence. Dickens soon retired from the editorship. In 1846 he wrote *Dombey and Son*; in 1849 *David Copperfield*; in 1852 *Great House*; in 1855-7 *Little Dorrit*. In 1850 he started a periodical of his own, under the title of *Household Words*. This was discontinued in 1859 in

favour of *All The Year Round*. His colleagues were writers of mark, including Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. James Payn. They were often no more than so many lesser Dickenses, though the novelists mentioned were free from imitative influences. *Hard Times* was written in 1854; the *Tale of Two Cities* in 1859; *Great Expectations* appeared in 1860-1; *Our Mutual Friend* in 1864-5. In 1858 Dickens and his wife had agreed to live apart. The five years ensuing after 1855 were devoted chiefly to a new kind of intellectual activity. The ambition of Dickens was restless, and his taste for variety was not easily appeased. Perhaps it was the desire for fresh conquests that led him to adopt the function of the public reader. Probably the large pecuniary prizes of the public entertainer had some alluring influences. The instinct of Dickens had always gravitated towards the stage. He loved the theatre, and had even acted in his own person at Tavistock House and elsewhere, in plays written by his friends Lord Lytton, Wilkie Collins, and others. He did not write plays, and this may have been due either to the self-criticism, which might have told him that in dramatic dialogue he was not eminent, or to the circumstance that his hands were always kept more than full with work for the publishers. His histrionic tastes spent themselves mainly in the public reading of extracts from his own works. His first systematic attempt in this direction was made in 1858-9. In 1861-3 he repeated the experiment. But his chief campaigns as a reader were in 1866-7 in England, in 1867-8 in America, and again in 1868-70 in England. His success was complete. He earned enormous sums, and added materially to his personal reputation. His selections were judiciously made. He had every gift necessary to a public reader: voice, eye, command of facial expression, and control of the springs of joy and tears. Few, or none, who heard him will forget his reading of the *Christmas Carol*. From the moment when his strongly marked face appeared above the rostrum, and he plunged at once into "Marley was dead," down to the benediction of Tiny Tim, "God Bless us Every One," the attention of the audience was riveted, and their sympathies were held as by a spell. But this new employment took a great deal out of him. He suffered seriously from nervous exhaustion, and only his delight in the work, added to his gratification with the material results, kept him engaged in it. To a man of Dickens' temperament it was an irresistible pleasure to meet his people face to face. Dickens was a great man, but his restlessness was killing him. Twenty-five years after his first visit to America he visited America again. He was now a man of fifty-five, prematurely grown aged, but with all the volatility of a buoyant nature still remaining, and the fire of a fervent spirit unquenched. He had not dealt flatteringly

with America, but the Americans gave him such a reception as no man of letters ever had from any people. He came home a rich man, but not contented. Eager to resume his readings, in spite of all medical remonstrance he began his campaign of 1868-70. He had arranged for the platform his terrible description of the murder of Nancy by Sikes, and his rendering of this scene, which he acted with all the vividness of a tragedian, utterly broke down his enfeebled health. He was writing another story, and *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* began to appear in April, 1870. The story was never finished. On June 8th Dickens was suddenly overcome by a stupor, and on the following day he died. His death occurred at Gadshill Place, a country house near Rochester, which he had bought in 1856, and lived in from 1859. The announcement of his decease created a profound impression throughout the world. In his personal character Dickens was greatly beloved by his friends of the literary craft. No man of his time was more helpful to aspiring young writers. He had the misfortune to quarrel with Thackeray, but even this disagreement was due to the ardour of his comradeship. Generous to a fault; appreciative of others, even to the undue depreciation of himself; magnanimous, genial — Dickens was an ideal man of letters. His rank as a novelist will probably suffer no great deduction from time. In narrative art he had few equals. Employing the dramatic manner inaugurated by Scott, he did not neglect the epic manner of Fielding and the early novelists. His stories are not the most perfect in point of construction. This defect was perhaps due about equally to two causes: the exigencies of the periodical form of publication, and his intentional subordination of every incident to character. As a delineator of character he was unquestionably great, though it is true that he erred on the side of excess. His method was to take a characteristic and work outwards from that. Thus Micawber may be said to represent that universal hopefulness which, in its excess, develops such easy-natured, unpractical men as Dickens' father, always waiting for "something to turn up." This method often gave to Dickens' humour the effect of caricature. But whatever the critical public may think of Dickens' humour, the greater reading public will not draw nice distinctions where they are made to laugh, whether the laughter comes of Shakespearean, or Cervantic, or Aristophanic humour. In pathos Dickens is no less eminent, though here again he may be open to the charge of excess. He is never less than a master except in his purely serious as distinguished from his emotional scenes. Then he degenerates into very commonplace melodrama. In all the writings of Dickens the author himself is one of the characters. He is usually the chorus character, and stands at the wings

of his theatre offering comment and giving stage directions. These indirect passages are the choicest of the good gifts he offers. Remove them from any page of Dickens, and what is left is often bald and flat. But there is another sense in which Dickens himself is nearly always present in his stories. There is usually a child there who looks on the world out of his wondering and innocent eyes: a child that never grows old, but sees the pageant of life, and is sometimes amused by it, sometimes pained by it, and always puzzled by it. Men and women come and go, and some are glad and some are sorrowful, some rich and some poor, and the little bewildered eyes can make nothing of the human tangle. The child is Dickens himself, boy and man, and what the child sees is all that Dickens sees of the world and its ways.

John Forster, *Life*, 3 vols., 1871-2-4; *Letters of Charles Dickens*, edited by his eldest daughter, Mary Dickens (1880); Mary Dickens, *Charles Dickens* (1885). [T. H. C.]

* **Dickinson, WILLIAM HOWSHIP, M.D.** (b. 1832), a distinguished physician, was born at Brighton, and studied at Cambridge and St. George's Hospital, London. Having for some time held the post of assistant physician at St. George's Hospital, he was appointed in 1869 physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. He has made extensive researches in physiology, pathology, and practical medicine, most of his papers being published in the *Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*. He has also published a work *On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria* (1868), and *Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Derangement* (1875-85).

Didot, AMBROISE FIRMIN (b. 1790, d. 1876), a French bookseller and publisher, belonged to a celebrated family of booksellers which had established itself in Paris as far back as the year 1713. Ambroise as a boy showed a peculiar liking for Greek, and, having finished school, he spent three years (1815-18) in Greece and the East. On his return he devoted himself to various agencies of a philanthropic kind, but chiefly to his father's business; and henceforth the history of the Didot firm may be regarded as an index to the history of the book trade in Paris. The Didot house embraced everything connected with bookselling—manufacturing paper, making letter-types, printing, bookbinding, etc. The business grew to such an extent that a branch house was established in Leipzig in 1838. Some of the most important works issued by this house are *La Bibliothèque grecque*, fifty volumes, with Latin translation; *La Bibliothèque latin*, twenty-seven volumes; *La France littéraire*, ten volumes; *L'Encyclopédie moderne*, twenty-nine volumes; *La nouvelle Biographie générale*, forty-six volumes; *L'Univers pittoresque*, sixty-nine volumes, with more than 3,000 engravings.

Diebitsch-Sabalkanski, HANS KARL FRIEDRICH ANTON (b. 1785, d. 1831), Count von Diebitsch and Nardin, Russian field-marshal, born in Silesia, entered the Prussian army at twelve; but soon after passed into the service of Russia. He served in the campaign of 1805, and was wounded at Austerlitz. He was again engaged in active service in the campaign of 1812, and greatly distinguished himself by the recapture of Polotzk and of the defence of an important post which served Wittgenstein's corps in retreat. He took part in the capture of Berlin, and was one of the commissioners in negotiating the secret treaty of Reichenbach. He gave proof of his military skill at the battles of Dresden and Leipzig, and was made a lieutenant-general at the age of twenty-eight. In 1815 he attended the Congress of Vienna, and was afterwards made adjutant-general to the Emperor. In the Turkish War (1828-9) Diebitsch had the chief command. He took Varna, crossed the Balkans, and concluded peace at Adrianople. It was in this war he performed the famous passage of the Balkans, which procured him the surname Sabalkanski (Trans-Balkanian) and the rank of field-marshal. He was sent to suppress the revolt in Poland in 1830, and took part in the incisive battles of the Praga and Ostrolenka.

Dieffenbach, JOHANN FRIEDRICH (b. 1798, d. 1847), a distinguished German surgeon, was born at Königsberg, and having studied medicine there, and at Bonn and Paris, established himself as a surgeon in Berlin, where he soon won renown for his originality of treatment and skill in operation. In 1840 he became director of the University Surgical Hospital. His greatest services to surgery were a wide extension of the principle of transplantation of parts, *chirurgia curtorum*, as it is called, out of which he created what was really a new art of applying the method to healing as well as appearance; scientific application of the transfusion of blood and infusion into the veins; and a method of subcutaneous separation of sinews and muscles.

Dieterici, KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM (b. 1790, d. 1859), a German statistician and economist, born in Berlin, was educated in the Universities of Königsberg and Berlin, where he distinguished himself in the social sciences. In 1815 he entered the civil administration, and in 1831 became a Privy Councillor. In 1834 he was appointed professor of political economy in Berlin University, and in 1844 director of the National Bureau of Statistics. Then Dieterici published his *Method of Teaching Political Economy* (1835), *Statistics of the Principal Objects of Commerce and Consumption in Prussia* (1842-51), *Public Welfare in the Prussian States* (1846), and *Labour and Capital* (1848). He is also the author of several other works of merit. He belongs to the

so-called German-Manchester school of political economy, rather than to the school of professorial socialists.

Diez, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH (b. 1794, d. 1876), a distinguished German philologist, the father of Romantic philology, was born at Giessen, and educated in the university of that town, and in Göttingen. Having spent two years studying at Utrecht, he became professor in the philosophical faculty of the University of Bonn, giving lectures on the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. He made the poetry of the troubadours, and the Romance languages his especial study, and wrote many books upon this subject, amongst which we may mention:—*Contributions to the Knowledge of Romance Poetry* (1825); *The Poetry of the Troubadours* (1829), *The Life and Works of the Troubadours* (1829), *Grammar of the Romance Language*, still the text-book on the subject (1836-42), *Monuments of the Old Romance Language* (1846), *Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages* (1853), and *On the Earliest Portuguese Poetry of Art and Court* (1863). By these works he did for the Romantic dialects what Jacob Grimm did for the dialects of the German stock.

Dilke, ASHTON WENTWORTH (b. 1850, d. 1882), brother of the second baronet, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. During a tour of two years in the Russian empire he injured his health, but the tour had its good results in a book called *Local Government and Taxation in Russia*. He also introduced the Russian novelist, Tourgenieff, to English readers. He was elected, in 1880, as Radical member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and brought forward several resolutions, the most important of which was one in favour of throwing election expenses on the rates. Owing to the state of his health he retired shortly before his death, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley. Mr. Ashton Dilke was proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*.

Dilke, CHARLES WENTWORTH (b. 1789, d. 1864), edited in 1814 a collection of old English plays. In 1830 he purchased the *Athenæum*, which he edited with conspicuous ability until 1846. He was manager of the *Daily News* until 1849.

Dilke, SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH, BART. (b. 1810, d. 1869), succeeded his father as proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and sat for several years as member for Wallingford. He rendered valuable services in the Great Exhibition of 1851, as a member of the executive committee, and was rewarded with a baronetcy.

* **Dilke**, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH, BART. (b. 1843), the eldest son of the above, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, whence he took his degree as head of the law tripos in 1866. In the

same year he was called to the bar, and started on a tour through the colonies and the United States. The result was the publication, in 1868, of *Greater Britain*—a record of travels in English-speaking countries during 1866-7—a most suggestive book, indescribably superior to the works of the ordinary globe-trotter. He first stood for Chelsea in 1868, in the Radical interest, and was returned by a large majority. In the following year he succeeded his father as proprietor of the *Athenæum*, which he is reputed to have edited for a while, and is also proprietor of *Notes and Queries*. In 1871 he publicly admitted that he was in favour of a republican form of government, and followed this up in 1872 by a motion for an inquiry into the civil list. Mr. Gladstone delivered a crushing reply, and, when the motion was seconded by Mr. A. Herbert, a scene of wild confusion followed. Nevertheless Sir Charles left his mark on the session, particularly in the amendment introduced in the Education Bill of Mr. Forster, by which elected School Boards were established, and in the Bill conferring the municipal franchise upon women. Re-elected in 1874 for Chelsea, he published, at first anonymously, a satire on the Spanish monarchy, entitled *The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco*, and in the following year the works of his grandfather, with the title *Papers of a Critic*, after which he went a second tour round the world. During the last period of the Conservative government Sir Charles Dilke acquired a high reputation in the House by his able speeches both on home and on foreign affairs. He carried, in 1878, the measure extending the hours of polling at parliamentary elections in the metropolis, commonly known as "Dilke's Act." His speeches on the Eastern Question were of much importance; and he moved a resolution censuring the Government for continuing to place confidence in Sir Bartle Frere's direction of affairs in South Africa in 1879. After the general election of 1880 he was offered a seat in the Cabinet by Mr. Gladstone, but declined the honour in favour of his friend Mr. Chamberlain, and became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he made some weighty speeches upon the settlement of the remaining portions of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1882 he succeeded Mr. Dodson as President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet, but still continued to identify himself with foreign affairs, and defended the Egyptian policy of the Government, both during the stage which ended with the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and during the stage which culminated in the fall of Khartoum. In 1885 he conducted the Redistribution Bill through the Lower House, and was deservedly complimented by Sir Stafford Northcote on the tact with which he fulfilled that delicate task. His exertions to obtain a reform of local government in England were destined, as far as that Parliament

was concerned, to be fruitless. In the same year he was returned for Chelsea by a narrow majority, having during the contest delivered several speeches of a conciliatory tone towards the Government. Shortly before this he married Emilia, the widow of the Rev. Mark Pattison. In 1886, having lost his seat, he retired from public life.

***Dillmann, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH** AUGUST (*b.* 1823), theologian and Orientalist, was born at Illingen, in Würtemberg, and having studied at Tübingen, became professor of exegesis in that university in 1848. In 1854 he was invited to Kiel as professor of Oriental languages; in 1864 to Giessen, and in 1869 to Berlin, as professor of Old Testament exegesis, a position which he still holds. He has devoted especial study to the Æthiopic languages, and of his numerous works on this subject we may mention his *Grammar of the Æthiopic Tongue* (1857), *Æthiopic Lexicon* (1865), and his *Chrestomathia Æthiopica* (1866). He has also drawn up catalogues of the Æthiopic MSS. in the British and Bodleian Museums (1847-8), and in 1869 published an original commentary on the Book of Job.

***Dillon, JOHN, M.P.** (*b.* 1851), is the son of the late John Blake Dillon, a prominent member of the Young Ireland party, and afterwards member for County Tipperary (1865-6), a man who attempted, during his last years, to produce an alliance between the Irish members and English Radicals. Mr. John Dillon was educated at the Catholic University of Dublin. During 1879 and 1880 he assisted Mr. Parnell and Mr. Michael Davitt in founding the Land League in America. He was elected for County Tipperary in 1880, and at once took place as one of the most determined of Mr. Parnell's following. Of his numerous speeches perhaps the most remarkable was that made at a Land League meeting, in which he expressed his opinion that the "cattle would not thrive" on the fields of the occupier of the land of an evicted tenant, and advised the men of the Land League to enroll themselves in order to resist the levying of rent. This speech was the source of a scene of furious recrimination on Aug. 23rd, 1880, between Mr. Forster and the Irish members, but Mr. Dillon afterwards expressed his regret that he should have appeared to countenance the maiming of cattle. Arrested in May, 1881, he was liberated on the ground of ill-health, some months afterwards, but for a while played no part in politics, because he regarded Mr. Parnell's attitude towards the Land Act as not sufficiently uncompromising. Again arrested in October in consequence of the "No-rent" manifesto of the Land League, he was committed to Kilmainham prison with Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and O'Kelly, and remained there until May 2nd, 1882, when he was released in consequence of negotiations with the Government. Speaking to the

Coercion Bill, he defended boycotting, and refused to denounce outrages as long as the Government refused to denounce evictions. At another time he regretted that Ireland was unable to resist England in arms. In March, 1883, the state of his health compelled him to retire from political life. Mr. Dillon reappeared in 1885, when he was returned for East Mayo in the Parnellite interest, and in 1886 he took his seat once more in the House of Commons. In 1886 he supported the "Plan of Campaign," was indicted for conspiracy, and bound over to keep the peace.

Dindorf, WILHELM (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1883), the classical critic, was born at Leipzig, studied there, was made professor of literary history there, and there he died after a laborious scholar's life spent in annotating and restoring the relics of Greek literature. There is hardly an author, or school of authors, of ancient Greece which he did not edit, and all with such accuracy and penetration that his editions are the generally recognised textbooks in the schools and universities throughout Europe. Scholars in this country for the most part humbly follow the text of his editions, among which may be mentioned Homer, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Eusebius, and Josephus.

Disraeli, B. [BEACONSFIELD.]

D'Israeli, ISAAC, D.C.L. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1848), literary historian, born at Enfield, was the only child of Benjamin D'Israeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been for many years a resident in England. He was educated chiefly at Amsterdam and Leyden, where he acquired great proficiency in the classics and modern languages. After a tour through France and Italy, he returned to London, with a strong bias towards literature. He published a number of poetical pieces, and several novels, chiefly of an Oriental character, but ultimately devoted himself to the sphere of literary history and criticism, in which he attained considerable distinction. His *Curiosities of Literature, consisting of Anecdotes, Sketches, Characters, and Observations, Literary, Critical, and Historical*, appeared in 1791, and was afterwards elaborated into three volumes. In 1795 D'Israeli published his *Essay on the Manners and Genius of the Literary Character*, which was followed, in 1796, by *Miscellanies, or Literary Recreations*. An important work, entitled *Calamities of Authors*, in two volumes, appeared in 1812 and 1813; and this was succeeded by the *Quarrels of Authors*, published in 1814. An *Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of King James the First* was published in 1816, and for the production of his *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First*, the University of Oxford conferred upon D'Israeli the degree of D.C.L. His works, the contents of which are sufficiently indicated

by their titles, had chiefly been of a tentative character, and it was the intention of the author that they should be regarded only as preliminary to a comprehensive history of literature. This work was to extend to six volumes, but its projector was compelled to abandon his undertaking, in consequence of being stricken with blindness. In 1841, however, he issued some notices of the earlier period of our literary history, under the title of *Amenities of Literature*. D'Israeli was a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and his *Review of Spence's Anecdotes*, in 1820, led to the famous Pope controversy. He was a typical literary character, living only in his books. He died at Bradenham House, his seat in Buckinghamshire.

An edition of his works, including *Notes and a Memoir*, was published in 1858 by his son, Benjamin D'Israeli. [G. B. S.]

Dix, JOHN ADAMS (b. 1798, d. 1879), American general and politician, was born in New Hampshire, and having early entered the army, rose to be aide-de-camp to General Brown, commander-in-chief. In 1828 he quitted the army for the law, and having filled various minor political offices, was appointed major-general of the New York Militia on the outbreak of the Civil War, and subsequently held the same rank in the regular army, receiving also the command in Maryland, and afterwards the direction of the seventh army corps. In 1863, after cutting General Lee's communications by a manœuvre on the York river, he was transferred to New York, of which he had command at the time of the riots. After the close of the war he was appointed minister in Paris, where he remained two years. In 1872 he was elected by the Republican party as Governor of the State of New York, but in 1874 he and his party were defeated by Mr. Tilden, after which General Dix took no further part in political life.

Dixon, HENRY HALL (b. 1822, d. 1870), sporting writer, well known through his pseudonym, "The Druid," was the son of a cotton manufacturer, and was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold. He contributed largely on sporting and agricultural matters to the press, but is now chiefly remembered for his admirable memoirs and descriptions of country life in *The Post and the Paddock* (1856), *Scott and Sebright* (1862), *Silk and Scarlet* (1858), *Field and Farm* (1865), *Saddle and Siroloin* (1870), and his treatise on *The Law of the Farm* (1858, 4th edit. 1879).

Dixon, WILLIAM HEPWORTH (b. 1821, d. 1879), journalist, historian, and traveller, born at Great Ancoats, near Manchester, and reared under circumstances that denied him the education of a public school and university, began his career in letters at Cheltenham, where he acted as literary editor of a local

newspaper, whilst contributing articles to Douglas Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine*, the *Illuminated Magazine*, and other periodicals. When still in his twenty-sixth year he proceeded to London, where he entered as student at the Inner Temple, and associated himself with the *Daily News*. For this journal he wrote a series of articles on the *Literature of the Lower Orders*, and another even more remarkable set of papers on *London Prisons*. This latter group of social studies were, soon after their appearance in the paper, worked up into a volume and published in 1850. Having already gained a footing on the *Athenæum*, he improved it whilst gathering the materials of his successive *Memoirs* of John Howard (1849), William Penn (1851), and Robert Blake (1852). He was editor of the *Athenæum* from 1853-66; and during this period he made a systematic study of the State archives, and produced some of his best and most popular books:—*The Personal History of Lord Bacon* (1860), *The Holy Land* (1865), which still remains the favourite handbook of ordinary tourists in Palestine; and *New America* (1866), which was emphatically the book of its particular season. In his first visit to America, Mr. Dixon had the rare good-fortune to discover the Irish State Papers that had been so long and strangely lost, the story of which was told in a remarkable letter of Lord Romilly, published in the *Times*. In 1868 he travelled through Russia, and from the year 1870, when he published *Free Russia*, to 1879, when the third and fourth volumes of *Royal Windsor* were left in uncorrected proofs, no less than twenty-five volumes of history, travel, and fiction proceeded from his unrelenting pen. But even this mass of work affords no adequate record of the exertions and achievements of an author who during the same period threw off a steady series of anonymous contributions. In 1872 Mr. Dixon brought an action for libel against the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for certain severe remarks on some passages in his *New America*, *Spiritual Wives*, and *Free Russia*; and after a long trial was awarded one farthing damages. Mr. Dixon was a deputy commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851; in 1869 he was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex; and in 1870 he was elected to the London School Board. He was president of the Tonic Sol-Fa Teachers' Association, and a member of the Council of the Olympian Association.

Athenæum, Jan. 3rd, 1880.

Djémil, ESSEÏD MOHAMMED (b. 1827, d. 1872), Turkish pasha and diplomatist, born at Constantinople, was the son of the celebrated Grand Vizier, Réchid Pasha, and was educated in Constantinople, London, and Paris. He began his diplomatic career as Second Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy under the

orders of his father, and was subsequently appointed member of the Council of the Grand Referendary. In 1848 he entered the Imperial Palace as Secretary of the Sultan, and in 1854 was appointed ambassador to Paris and to Turin. In 1856 he took part as second plenipotentiary with A'ali Pasha in the deliberations of the Congress of Paris, and in the following year was appointed plenipotentiary for the Porte at the Conference held in Paris relative to the affairs of the Danube and the rectification of the Russo-Turkish frontiers. Djémil Bey next became Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which post he took part in the negotiations relative to the Treaty of Commerce between Turkey, Austria, and Holland. In 1862, and again in 1866, he was appointed Ottoman ambassador to Paris, filling the post of member of the Grand Council of Justice, and was subsequently member of the Grand Council of the Treasury (1863-6). In 1862 he was raised to the dignity of Vizier and Muchir, with the title of pasha.

Dobell, SYDNEY (b. 1824, d. 1874), poet and man of letters, also known by the *nom de plume* "Sydney Yendys," was born at Cranbrook, in Kent, and educated at his own home. From both parents he inherited literary tastes, his father being the author of a pamphlet on Government, and his mother the daughter of Samuel Thompson, a political reformer, and the founder of a denomination of "free-thinking Christians." He was brought up to his father's business, that of a wine-merchant, and while following this employment he wrote his first poem, *The Roman* (1850), a drama, descriptive of the struggles of a young patriot, who disguises himself as a monk and endeavours to stir up his countrymen to shake off the yoke of Austria and restore unity to Italy. The poem was favourably received by the leading journals, the *Athenæum* hailing the birth of a new poet, and pointing out especially the earnestness and unity of purpose noticeable in *The Roman*. His next work, *Balder* (1854), was very severely attacked, the critics choosing to consider it as an autobiographical sketch, and railing at the egoism and sophistry of a supposed ideal hero; whilst Mr. Dobell himself said in his preface to the second edition, "I intend as the principal object of that work the Progress of a Human Mind from Doubt to Faith, from Chaos to Order. Not of Doubt incarnate to Faith incarnate, but of a doubtful mind to a faithful mind." The faults of *Balder*, however, are obvious; it is confused and chaotic, the conception being almost too large to allow of the whole being carried out with unity and completeness. During a residence in Edinburgh he published, jointly with Mr. Alexander Smith, *Sonnets of the War* (1855), and the following year the struggle still going on in

the Crimea inspired Mr. Dobell's *England in Time of War*, a series of lyrics, amongst which *The Little Girl's Song*, *Home Wounded*, *An Evening Dream*, and *Grass from the Battle Field*, deserve special mention. In politics he was always the friend of liberty and of the people; in his pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform he advocates a system of graduated suffrage and plurality of votes in proportion to the status and responsibilities of each voter. It may be mentioned that he was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce the system of co-operation into his business.

John Nichol, M.A., LL.D., *Introductory Notice and Memoirs to the Poetical Works of Sydney Dobell*.

Döbereiner, JOHANN WOLFGANG (b. 1780, d. 1849), man of science, was born at Hof, and having been educated as a chemist, pursued his studies amidst great difficulties till the Grand Duke Karl August unexpectedly appointed him professor of chemistry in Jena (1810). He is chiefly famous for his discoveries in the properties of platinum, and the composition of vinegar. He was also one of the most intimate friends and instructors of Goethe in old age.

Briefe des Grossherzogs Karl August und Goethe's an Döbereiner (1856).

• **Dobson, HENRY AUSTIN** (b. 1840), one of the most graceful of modern poets, was born at Plymouth, and having received a desultory education in Wales and Germany, was appointed to a clerkship on the Board of Trade in 1856. The first specimens of his poetic work were published in 1868 by Anthony Trollope in his magazine of *St. Paul's*, and in 1873 these and others were collected as *Vignettes in Rhyme*, and *Vers de Société*, followed in 1877 by *Proverbs in Porcelain*. Many of these were again reprinted, amongst several fresh works, in a collection called *Old World Idylls* (1883), and a new series, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, was published in 1885. Mr. Dobson is recognised as a poet of true delicacy of thought and perception, of unerring refinement of form, and one of the greatest masters of the graceful structures of French verse. At times, as in *Before Sedan*, he reaches the depths of natural pathos, and, again, is unsurpassed in society's satire and humorous conceits. He has also written the *Life of Fielding for the English Men of Letters Series*; the *Life of Hogarth* (1879) for the *Biographies of Great Artists*, the *Life of Steele* (1886), and several articles in Ward's *British Poets*.

• **Dobson, WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS** (b. 1817), R.A., was born at Hamburg, and began his studies from the antique in the British Museum in 1831, subsequently, in 1836, becoming a student of the Royal Academy. In 1843 he received the appointment of headmaster of the Government School of Design at Birmingham, and superintended the pattern-drawing and flower-painting. Resigning this

office in 1845, he travelled in Italy and Germany, studying art by the way. In 1860 he produced *The Plough, Bethlehem*, and *Emilie aus Görwitz*, and shortly after he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1872 he produced *St. Paul at Philippi*, on his election as an academician. In 1855 Mr. Dobson painted, by command of the Queen, *The Acts Deeds of Dorcas*. His *Reading the Psalms* and *The Child Jesus going down with His Parents to Nazareth* (1857) are in the collection of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. All these paintings and many others of his have been engraved. In 1870 Mr. Dobson was elected an associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and in 1875 a member of the same society. *The Young Nurse, The Camellia, and Nursery Tales*, are among the best of his water-colour drawings.

* **Dodgson**, THE REV. CHARLES L. [CARROLL.]

* **Dodson**, THE RIGHT HON. J. G. [MONK-BRETTON.]

Dodwell, EDWARD (b. 1767, d. 1832), an antiquarian writer and draughtsman of some note in the department of classical investigation, was educated at Cambridge. He travelled for six years in Greece (1801-6), and spent the rest of his life for the most part in Italy, either at Naples or at Rome. In 1818 he produced a *Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece*, richly illustrated, which has been esteemed one of the best works on that subject, and has been translated into German. The costly volume, *Views in Greece*, consisting of thirty coloured plates, followed in 1821. *Views and Descriptions of Cyclopiæ and Pelasgic Remains in Italy and Greece*, a posthumous work, containing one hundred and thirty plates, was brought out simultaneously at London and Paris, with a French text, in 1834.

* **Dohrn**, ANTON (b. 1842), a German zoologist, after studying at Stettin (of which he is a native) and at Jena, where he graduated Ph.D., became a *privat docent* in the latter University. In 1868-9, when studying marine zoology at Messina, he became greatly impressed with the necessity of establishing a zoological station somewhere on the coast of the Mediterranean, and eventually selected Naples as the most suitable spot. His plan was to combine the scientific station with a public aquarium, the proceeds from the latter to assist in supporting the whole establishment. He persevered for several years, till, in the spring of 1874, a fine building, occupying an area of 7,000 square feet, with aquarium, laboratories, library, etc., was opened for scientific work. On April 11th, 1875, it was formally inaugurated, that date being the close of the first working year. Dr. Dohrn, besides expending from his own resources and

those of a few friends a sum equivalent to £7,500, was aided by the German and Italian Governments, the first by a sum of £3,000, and the latter in regard to the site, etc. The advantages of this zoological station are open to foreigners, Prussia, Italy, Russia, Austria, Holland, and other countries, and also separate universities, including Cambridge, contributing to the institution by paying for one or more tables reserved for the students or professors whom they may elect to send there. Dr. Dohrn has also contributed to a large number of foreign collections specimens of animals, etc., taken at Naples. In addition to numerous papers contributed to scientific journals, he has written, or edited:—*Studien zur Embryologie der Arthropoden*, *Catalogus Coleopterorum Europæ*, *Die Pantopoden des Golfes von Neapel*, etc., *Fauna und Flora des Golfes von Neapel*, etc. (both publications emanating from the Station); *Der Ursprung der Wirbelthiere und das Princip des Functionwechsels* (Origin of Vertebrate Animals and the Principle of Functional Variation), *Untersuchungen über Bau und Entwicklung der Arthropoden* (Investigation into the Structure and Development of the Arthropoda), etc. The "Station" has been the model on which many others have been founded—particularly Agassiz's laboratory at Newport, U.S.A., and the biological laboratory in course of construction at Plymouth.

Dolby, SAINTON. [SAINTON-DOLBY.]

* **Döllinger**, JOHANN JOSEF IGNAZ (b. 1799), the celebrated theologian, was born at Bamberg, and is the son of IGNAZ DÖLLINGER (b. 1770, d. 1841), a physiologist, famous for his discoveries in embryology. Having taken priest's orders in 1822, he was invited to a professorship of ecclesiastical history at Munich in 1826, after which he published several works on the subject, the most important of which was *The Reformation: its Development and Results*. After 1845 he represented his university in the Bavarian parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to the parliament at Frankfurt. About the same time he began to show tendencies to the heresy which had made his name famous. At Frankfurt he demanded the total separation of Church and State. In 1861 he delivered a course of lectures, afterwards published, deprecating the claim of the Papacy to temporal power. But it was not till the assembling of the Œcumenical Council in 1869-70 that his revolt from the Papacy became notorious. He strenuously opposed all the Vatican decrees, especially the clause of infallibility, and at once became the acknowledged leader of all the moderate, or "Old" Catholics, in opposition to the Ultramontanes. Party spirit ran fiercely, but Dr. Döllinger's action was applauded by the majority of his countrymen—at all events, amongst the

educated classes—though he was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. Early in 1871 he was elected rector of the University; in 1873 was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Science; and in 1874 presided over the great conference of the Old Catholics at Bonn, at which he boldly announced that he did not consider himself bound by the decrees of the Council of Trent, and even held heretical views on the Eucharist. Dr. Döllinger has throughout received the hearty support of the King of Bavaria; but his sect, which established an episcopacy in 1873, is hardly so influential as many in this country at first imagined it would be.

Dombrowski (properly DABROWSKI), JAN HENRYK (b. 1755, d. 1818), a distinguished Polish general, was born at Pierszowice, in the district of Cracow, and entered the service of the Elector of Saxony in 1770. In 1792, however, on the first symptoms of the insurrection in Poland, he proceeded to Warsaw, and took part in the Polish campaigns against Russia and Prussia, where he exhibited such remarkable military talent that on the termination of hostilities he was offered employment in the respective services of Russia and Prussia. Both offers he refused, and he went to France, where, in 1796, he was commissioned by the Directory to form a Polish Legion among his exiled countrymen, of which he was appointed commander. The legion brilliantly distinguished itself in the Italian campaign, and the commander was presented with the standards which his great countryman Sobieski had taken from the Turks when he compelled them to raise the siege of Vienna, and which he had sent to the Church of San Loretto. After the Peace of Amiens, Dombrowski became a general of division in the service of the Cisalpine Republic; and after the battle of Jena, he, along with Wybichi, was ordered by Napoleon (1806) to summon his countrymen to arms. His entrance into Warsaw at the head of twelve Polish divisions is said to have resembled a Roman triumph. In the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812, he commanded one of the three divisions of the fifth *corps d'armée*, and at the passage of the Beresina saved from destruction the relics of Poniatowski's corps. In 1813, at the head of the Poles, he served in the battles of Teltow, Grossbeeren, Jüterbogk, and Leipzig. He returned to Poland on the fall of Napoleon, and in 1815 was appointed a general and Polish senator by the Emperor Alexander, but retired into private life the following year. He occupied his leisure in preparing a *History of the Polish Legions in Italy*, which was published a few years after his death.

Leonard Chodyko, *Histoire des Légions Polonaises en Italie* (1829).

***Domett**, ALFRED, C.M.G. (b. 1811), New Zealand statesman and poet, was born

in London, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he travelled in America, and subsequently spent two years in Italy, Switzerland, and other Continental countries. In 1841 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. In 1842 he settled in New Zealand as an agriculturist, and in 1848 he became Colonial Secretary for the province of New Munster, and in 1851 Secretary for the whole of New Zealand. He next represented the town of Nelson in the House of Representatives, and in 1862 he was called upon to form a Government. In 1865 he became Registrar-General of Land, and in 1870 he undertook the administration of confiscated lands. In 1871 he retired from public life, and returned to England. His poems are numerous.

***Donaldson**, JAMES, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (b. 1831), philologist, was born in Aberdeen, and educated at the university in that city, and the University of Berlin. He became Greek tutor in the University of Edinburgh in 1852; rector of the High School, Stirling, in 1854; classical master in the Royal High School, Edinburgh, in 1856; rector of the same school in 1866; in 1881, professor of Latin in the University of Aberdeen; and in 1886 principal of St. Andrews University, in succession to Principal Shairp. He has published *Modern Greek Grammar for the use of Classical Students* (1853); *Lyra Græca, Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets from Callinus to Soutos, with Critical Notes and a Biographical Introduction* (1854); *Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council* (3 vols., 1864-6); *The Ante-Nicene Christian Library*, edited by him along with Professor Roberts, of St. Andrews (24 vols., 1867-72); *Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England, and on Kindred Topics* (1874); *Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks* (1875), and *Culture and Scholarship* (1882).

Donaldson, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D. (b. 1812, d. 1861), philologist, was educated at the London University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and was for a time head-master of King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmunds. Of his classical works, the *New Cratylus*, a treatise on the philology of the Greek language, was published in 1839, and the *Varronianus*, a companion work on Latin, in 1844. *The Theatre of the Greeks* is also a work of great erudition and somewhat rash speculation. His attempt to reconstruct the *Book of Jasher* met with almost universal censure from Biblical scholars. Dr. Donaldson's numerous writings did much to encourage the study of philology in this country.

Donati, G. B. (b. 1828, d. 1873), Italian astronomer, was born at Pisa, and began his

astronomical career at the Observatory of Florence, where he soon distinguished himself by important observations. The most successful of these was on the study of the spectra of the stars, published in 1860, by which he inaugurated the spectroscopy of celestial bodies, now a leading branch of physical astronomy. He had already become known by his discovery of a new comet, now called Donati's comet, on June 2nd, 1858. In 1864 he succeeded Professor G. B. Arnia as director of the observatory, after which much of his time was spent in the establishment of a new observatory on the hill of Arcetri, near Florence. Professor Donati had commenced a series of notes from the new observatory by the publication of some careful observations of his own on the luminous phenomena of the great Polar aurora of the 4th to the 5th of February, 1872, when he died suddenly of an attack of Asiatic cholera in September of 1873.

Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal (1850);
Nature, Oct. 30th, 1873.

Donizetti, GAETANO (b. 1798, d. 1848), the composer, born at Bergamo, six years after Rossini, and four years before Bellini, forms a link in the history of Italian opera between Rossini and Verdi. Donizetti was intended for the medical profession, but showed at an early age such talent for music that he at last obtained his father's consent to enter the Academy of Naples, where he studied very assiduously. So long, however, as Rossini continued to work, the younger composer, who was but a follower in the footsteps of the elder one, enjoyed but little success; nor, apart from the great reputation of Rossini, which rendered the public unwilling to listen to operas from any feebler hand, did Donizetti put forth his best work until after the author of *William Tell* had (1829) ceased to write. In 1830, however, Donizetti's *Anna Bolena*, produced at Milan, made a powerful impression, and from Italy made its way to France and England, to meet everywhere with unbounded success. *Anna Bolena* was for many years regarded as Donizetti's masterpiece, and opera-goers of fifty years since associate it with the memory of Grisi in the part of Anne Boleyn, and of Lablache in that of Henry VIII. To the same period belongs Donizetti's graceful comic opera *L'Elisir d'Amore*, in which Madame Persiani used to sing the part of the heroine, and Rubini and Mario, in succession, that of the tenor. *Lucia di Lammermoor*, the work by which Donizetti is best known in the present day, was played for the first time at Milan in 1835, with the famous French tenor, Duprez, as Edgardo, and Madame Persiani as Lucia. When composing this opera, Donizetti must have been in his happiest vein. It is full of fresh, spontaneous melody, and it contains two highly dramatic scenes—the elaborate concerted finale of the second act, which,

apart from its qualities of expression, is a model of construction, and the final air (interrupted by chorus) for Edgardo, which owes its dramatic character to the truthfulness with which the composer has entered into the sentiment of the really tragic situation. *Lucrezia Borgia* belongs to the same period as *Lucia*, and has been almost equally successful. Founded on Victor Hugo's *Lucrèce Borgia*, it was for a time excluded from France, partly because the great French poet objected to his work being presented in what seemed to him a musical travesty, partly because no steps had been taken towards compensating him for the infringement of the Italian librettist of his "author's rights." In 1842, *Lucrezia Borgia* was produced with great success at Her Majesty's theatre, the principal parts being sustained by Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signor Tamburini, and Signor Lablache. The part of *Lucrezia* was at a later period undertaken with great effect by Made-moiselle Titiens; but of late years, like *Norma* and other tragic operatic parts, it has failed to meet with any fitting representatives. In 1843 *Don Pasquale* was produced, a work worthy of being classed with *L'Elisir d'Amore*, and in the same style. Among Donizetti's comic operas must not be forgotten *La Fille du Régiment*, known in England by the Italian version, *La Figlia del Reggimento*. This work was written for the Opéra Comique of Paris, and it was Donizetti himself who afterwards translated it into Italian. That he possessed literary as well as musical talent was shown in connection with more than one work. The final scene of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, already spoken of, is said to have been suggested by him in place of a less effective finale devised by the librettist; and he wrote on the spur of the moment, and to oblige a manager in distress, the libretto of his own *Campanello*, founded on the French vaudeville *La Sonnette de Nuit*. One of Donizetti's most dramatic works is *La Favorita*, as it is called in the Italian version, originally produced under the name of *La Favorite* at the Paris Opera-house, for which it was specially composed.

[H. S. E.]

Doo, GEORGE THOMAS (b. 1800, d. 1886), engraver, produced in 1824 his first published engraving, *The Duke of York*, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, for which he was appointed engraver to his Royal Highness, and subsequently going to Paris, he worked in the atelier of Suisse, and studied in the school of Gros. On his return, he took an active part in forming an academy in the Savoy (since defunct) for the study of the life model and the best examples of the antique. He next gave a series of lectures in and about London on engraving, its history, theory, and practice; on the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; on the revival of painting in Italy and Western Europe in the twelfth century. In 1836 he was appointed historical

engraver in ordinary to William IV., and in 1842 to Queen Victoria. In 1855 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1856 a Royal Academician. In 1860 he was appointed chairman of the committee of Class 40 (engravings and etchings) of the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was chosen one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy at the Congrès Artistique, held at Antwerp; and in 1863 he gave evidence before the Royal Academy Commission held at Westminster. Some of his finest transcripts are Lawrence's *Calmady Children*, entitled *Nature*; Raffaello's *Infant Christ*, and Correggio's *Ecce Homo*, in the National Gallery; Lady Meade, Lord Eldon, and Etty's *Combat*. His masterly transcription of Wilkie's *Knox Preaching* is well known.

Doran, JOHN (b. 1807, d. 1878), editor and author, was born of Irish parents in London, and received his early education chiefly in France and Germany. He first became known to the world of letters as a contributor to the *Literary Chronicle* in its earliest and best days. His first substantial work was *The History of Reading*, published in 1835. For the next eleven years he was engaged as editor of a London weekly newspaper. In 1853 he published an edition of *Xenophon's Anabasis*, with notes. This work he followed up by a *Life of Dr. Young*, prefixed to Tegg's edition of that poet's works (1854); *Table Traits, and Something on Them* (1854); *Habits and Men* (1855); *Knights and their Days* (1856); *Saints and Sinners* (1868); *A Lady of the Last Century—Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu* (1873), and many others. Dr. Doran succeeded Mr. Thoms in the editorship of *Notes and Queries*, and at various times, during many years, acted as editor of the *Athenæum*. He was also a large contributor to the best periodical literature to the close of his active and laborious life.

Athenæum, Feb. 2nd, 1878; *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 2nd, 1878; *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, Feb. 25th, 1878.

Doré, PAUL GUSTAVE (b. 1832, d. 1883), painter, was born at Strasburg, and seems to have derived from his birthplace the strange admixture of some of the characteristics of Germany and France so conspicuous in his mature productions. During his education at a Parisian *lycée* he gained a reputation for humour by his satirical drawings and caricatures, as afterwards displayed in his well-known illustrations to *Rabelais*, *Don Quixote*, and the *Wandering Jew*. He was admitted as contributor to the *Journal pour Rire*, and for some years devoted himself to the reproduction of landscape as it appears to a highly "romantic" fancy. At the time of the Crimean War his *Battles of Alma* and *Inkermann* astonished the crowd. But soon after this, having turned from the representation of

the real, he set his imagination to revel amidst the scenes of hell and heaven that Dante's verse called up before his mind. The result was the series of illustrations to the *Divine Comedy* (1861-6), and suggestions for some of his larger pictures, such as *Paolo and Francesca*. At the same time, having failed to obtain recognition amongst the artists of France, he appealed—and not in vain—to the artistic sense of the British public with his long series of illustrations to the *Bible*. These were rapidly followed by illustrations to the *Paradise Lost*, the *Ancient Mariner*, and the *Idylls of the King*. By 1870 Doré's name had become a household word in every English family. In that year his reputation was further enhanced by the exhibition of some larger pictures, together with the originals of the illustrations in the *Doré Gallery* in Bond Street. In 1868 he had exhibited the *Neophyte* in Paris, and since then his talent was directed almost entirely to scriptural or religious subjects. The collection grew with marvellous rapidity, in spite of the enormous size of the painted cartoons, of which the following only can here be mentioned:—*The Triumph of Christianity*, *The Brazen Serpent*, *The Dream of Pilate's Wife*, *Christian Martyrs in the Reign of Diocletian*, *The Entry into Jerusalem*, *Ecce Homo*, *Christ Leaving the Prætorium*, and *The Vale of Tears*. The chief causes of the popularity of these pictures in England are their size, their lively contrasts, and, above all, their sentiment and orthodox treatment. The spectator feels that here at length he has a weirdness of landscape and grandeur of scene, fully satisfying to the most fervid imagination. Doré's defects as an artist were crudeness of colour and irregularity of form. He also designed the memorial to A. Dumas, in Paris.

Occasional references in Ruskin's *Oxford Lectures* (1878), and in Browning's *Fifine at the Fair*. For more rigorous criticism, see *Gustave Doré*, by W. Renton (1877), and for personal reminiscences, the *Daily News* of Jan. 25th, 1883.

D'Orléans, FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS, Duc (b. 1810, d. 1842), the eldest son of Louis Philippe, was born at Palermo, and having entered the army, served with distinction at the siege of Antwerp, and in Algeria after the revolution of 1830 had placed his father on the throne. As he had made himself the popular idol of the army and Parisian society, his sudden death from a carriage accident in the neighbourhood of Paris fell like a blow on the whole nation. In 1837 he had married HELENE LOUISE ELIZABETH (b. 1814, d. 1858), daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who had been brought up at Ludwigslust. They had two sons, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to whose education the duchesse entirely devoted herself after her husband's death. Though she displayed great courage and energy during the revolution of 1848, she failed to secure the

son's succession, and was obliged to flee to Belgium, after which she resided alternately in Germany and England, and was buried beside Louis Philippe at Weybridge.

Dorregaray, DON ANTONIO, MARQUIS OF ERAUL (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1882), Carlist leader, joined the army of Don Carlos in 1836, but entered the royal army in 1839, and distinguished himself in the campaign of Morocco. He withdrew from the public service at the revolution of 1868, and in 1872 embraced the cause of the younger Don Carlos, for whom he won the battle of Estella in 1873. In 1874 he took the chief command of the Carlist forces, and issued a proclamation that he should carry on the contest without mercy, thus covering the acts of violence and pillage done by the Carlist bands. A second manifesto, which he shortly issued, however, endeavoured to cast the odium of these acts on the regular troops. He followed Don Carlos in his flight to England in 1876, but subsequently returned to Madrid, where he died.

Times, March 25th, 1882.

D'Orsay, ALFRED, COMTE (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1852), Lord Byron's *Cupidon déchainé*, generally described as the ideal of a Frenchman before the revolution, was born in Paris, the son of General D'Orsay, who was considered one of the handsomest men in the armies of the empire. When first rising into manhood the Count visited England, and the literary result of this visit was an MS. diary, which afterwards procured him the acquaintance of Lord Byron. This diary is said to be a most extraordinary production, giving, according to Byron, "a most melancholy but true description of all that regards high life in England." Comte D'Orsay made the acquaintance of the Blessingtons, at Valence, on the Rhone, where he was quartered with his regiment in 1821. This acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and in 1827, the Count was married to one of the daughters, Lady Harriet Anne Gardiner, a mere child of fifteen. It was not long, however, before a separation took place. On the death of Lord Blessington in 1829, the Count came into some Irish property by his marriage, and resumed in London the career of sportsman, exquisite, artist, and general *arbitrer elegantiarum*, as all the world knows. Here he met Prince Louis Napoleon, whom he followed to Paris when the Prince went thither to become head of the empire. He now became the confidant and counsellor of the Prince. He strongly advocated lenient measures towards the Prince's political opponents, and no man exerted himself more to assuage the stroke of proscription. The Count's literary productions have been described as lively and imaginative; his profile portraits felicitous and characteristic; and his statuettes, graceful and original.

Gentleman's Magazine, Sept., 1852; *Frazer's Magazine*, Dec., 1854; Jane Welsh Carlyle, *Letters and Memorials*.

Dost Mohammed. [AFGHANISTAN.]

Doubleday, EDWARD (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1849), a high authority on entomology, travelled in North America in his youth, and was afterwards appointed one of the curators of the British Museum. His name is widely known as the author of the *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera* (1846-52), in which he was assisted by Professor Westwood and W. C. Hewitson, who completed the work after his death.

Douglas, STEPHEN ARNOLD (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1861), an American politician, author of the doctrine of *Popular Sovereignty*, was born in Vermont, and adopting the profession of the law, began to practice at Jacksonville in 1833. About the same time he entered on politics, and became an active politician and a popular orator of the democratic party, who, in allusion to his small stature, gave him the name of the "Little Giant." In 1841 he became a judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and in 1843 a member of Congress. He represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States from 1847-59, during which time he supported Clay's famous "Compromise Measures" of 1850; and in relation to the extension of slavery in the territories, maintained that Congress should not interfere, but that the people of each territory should be permitted to decide whether it should be a free State or a slave State. This was his doctrine of *Popular Sovereignty*. He was defeated by Buchanan, when a candidate for the nomination in the National Democratic Convention of 1856; but he defeated Abraham Lincoln in 1858, in the contest for the representation of Illinois in the Senate. After the civil war broke out he strongly supported the Government in its efforts to repress it, and made a memorable patriotic speech on this subject before the legislature in 1861.

J. W. Shearman, *Life of Stephen A. Douglas* (1860).

***Douglass,** FREDERICK (*b.* 1817), an American orator, was born a mulatto slave, in Maryland, but escaping from his master when about twenty-one years of age, settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1841 he began to deliver lectures against slavery, and in 1845 published his autobiography, both of which attracted much attention in the Northern States. In 1846 he made a visit to England, where he delivered anti-slavery addresses, and drew large audiences by his earnest and brilliant eloquence. On his return to America he settled at Rochester, New York, and became editor of *The North Star*. In 1870 he established *The New National Era* at Washington, and acted as United States Marshal for the district of Columbia from 1877 to 1881.

Frederick Douglass, *My Bondage and my Freedom*.

Dove, HEINRICH WILHELM (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1879), scientist, was born at Liegnitz, in Silesia,

and studied at Breslau, and subsequently at Berlin, where he took his degree in 1826. He soon after became assistant-professor, first at Königsberg, and then at Berlin, where he became full professor and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. What first secured him a European reputation was his investigation into the laws of cyclone storms, in connection with which he published his *Meteorological Researches* (1837), preceded by *A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations* (1835). About this time he began those researches which resulted in a great variety of optical discoveries, the most useful of which was, perhaps, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of forged bank-notes. His treatise on the *Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe*, published by the British Association in 1853, is the book by which he is best known to English readers. In addition to this, however, he has published several popular volumes, including *A Treatise on Electricity* (1848). It should be added that Dr. Dove was the most active agent in the organisation of the storm-signal department in Germany, and rendered important services to navigation by his onerous observations and discoveries.

Nature, April 10th, 1879.

Dover, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS, BARON (b. 1797, d. 1833), historian, entered the House of Commons at the age of twenty-one, and subsequently held office under Earl Grey. In 1826 Lord Dover brought out *The True History of the State Prisoner, commonly called the Iron Mask, Extracted from Documents in the French Archives*, in which, following M. Delort, he demonstrated that person to have been Count Hercules Anthony Matthioli, Secretary of State to Charles III., Duke of Mantua. This was followed in 1828 by *Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England*, and in 1829 by *The Ellis Correspondence*, in two volumes, consisting of letters written between January, 1666, and December, 1688, by different persons to his ancestor, John Ellis, who was for some time secretary of the revenue at Dublin. He next brought out a *Life of Frederick, King of Prussia* (2 vols., 1831), and edited the *Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann* (1833). A small volume of *Lives of the Most Eminent Sovereigns of Modern Europe*, written for the instruction of his son, was published immediately after his death. Lord Dover was also a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, *Keepsake*, and other magazines, and was a patron of painting, having prepared in 1822 a *Catalogue Raisonné of the Principal Pictures in Flanders and Holland*, which was printed, but not published.

Gentleman's Magazine, vol. ciii., 1833.

Dowson, JOHN (b. 1810, d. 1881), Indian historian, began his Oriental studies under Edwin Norris at the Royal Asiatic Society, and became successively tutor at Haileybury, and professor of Hindustani at the Staff College, Sandhurst. In the intervals of his professional duties he published a translation of part of the *Ikhwān es-safā* (1862), and an Urdu or Hindustani grammar (1872), certainly the best in existence. The great work, however, on which Dowson's title to fame rests is his edition of the *History of India as told by its own Historians*, from the papers of Sir H. Elliott. These eight substantial volumes, which demanded an infinity of labour and research, laid, for the first time, the sure foundations of an accurate and detailed history of India during the confused period of Mohammedan rule. Another useful publication was the *Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology and Religion, Geography, History, and Literature* (1879). He also contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and wrote some valuable articles in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. [S. L.-P.]

Doyle, JOHN (b. 1789, d. 1868), caricaturist, was born of Irish parents in Dublin, and after he had passed through the Dublin Society's Schools, proceeded to London in 1822. He occasionally exhibited in the Academy between the years 1825 and 1835; but not succeeding he was led to lithograph and publish likenesses of some of the more prominent men of the day. These became popular, and gaining thus a power of seizing with his pencil the prominent peculiarities of face and action, he was led to caricature. As a caricaturist, under the signature of "H. B.," he kept St. James's Street in a state of expectancy as to public things and public men for some twenty years. The strength, grace, and delicacy of his caricatures rested on the fact of their never degenerating into coarseness. In them, it is true, might be seen Lord Brougham's nose, and Lord Morpeth's ill-considered dancing, yet they were never for an instant vulgar.

Doyle, RICHARD (b. 1826, d. 1883), artist, son of the preceding, was born in London. He was a pupil in Sass's school of art, and the Royal Academy, and became one of the founder-illustrators of *Punch*; the still current design on the cover of which was invented by him. But in 1850, his association with this paper came to a somewhat abrupt end, on account of the frequency with which it then ridiculed his Roman Catholic brethren, and especially Cardinal Wiseman. Since that time he contributed innumerable illustrations to books, including *The Newcomes*, *Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla*, and *King of the Golden River*, by Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Ruskin, respectively. Next came out *Fairy Tales*, *Jack the Giant-killer*, and *The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and*

Robinson, a body of designs which included incidents of the artist's own travels. In the summer of 1885 appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget*, as a posthumous publication, a series of sketches under the headings of *Adventures of Master Tommy who said "Don't care"* and *the Lion*, and *Comic History of England*. His sketches of the *Manners and Customs of Ye English*, in *Punch*, and *Bird's-eye Views of Society*, in *Cornhill*, will preserve his name and illustrate the modes of life and manners of London men and women of his time with extraordinary felicity and fidelity. Many portraits, distinguished by witty exaggerations of personal characteristics, are recognisable in them. Mr. Doyle was without doubt the most graceful and genial, as well as the wittiest of our satirical designers, and since Cruikshank, the most fanciful of our illustrators of fairy-land. Several of his fairy scenes were exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in recent years.

Athenæum, Dec. 15th, 1883.

Dozy, REINHART (b. 1820, d. 1884), an eminent Dutch Orientalist, was educated at the University of Leyden, where he studied history and philology, and especially Oriental subjects. In 1844 he received a post in the Manuscript Library of Leyden, and six years later became professor of history at the University. Dozy's special title to fame depends upon his admirable works on the history of Spain under the Moors. His *Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne* is a model of what such a history should be; accurate without pedantry, and interesting without effort. The style is lucid and brilliant, and there is throughout a clear understanding of the scope and balance of historical narrative. The four volumes of this remarkable work appeared in 1861; and in 1881 appeared a third edition of the more technical and hypercritical but valuable *Recherches sur l'Histoire politique et littéraire de l'Espagne pendant le Moyen Age*. Dozy's other great work is his *Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes*, 2 vols. (1877-81). This laborious vocabulary contains a vast number of rare or unusual words and meanings, especially technical terms in arts and sciences, which are met with in Arabic writers, but are not mentioned or fully explained in the usual dictionaries. The *Supplément* shows an immense range of reading, and is indispensable to Orientalists. Dozy also edited Abd-el-Wahid's *History of the Almohades*, which reached a second edition in 1881; wrote a peculiar and speculative volume on the Israelites at Mekka (*Israeliten te Mekka*, 1864), and a popular outline of the history of Mohammedanism, which was translated into French (*L'Islamisme*, 1883). He also published some researches on the Abbadite dynasty of Seville, on Arabic derivation of Spanish words, and was a collaborator with

De Goeje in the edition and translation of El-Idrisy's *Description de l'Afrique et de l'Espagne* (1866), and in others of the great editions of Arabic texts which have issued from the Leyden press of Messrs. Brill. He was a member of the French Institute.

[S. L.-P.]

Drake, FRIEDRICH (b. 1805, d. 1882), sculptor, was born at Pyrmont, and having shown early sign of talent in modelling, became a pupil of Rauch, in Berlin. He afterwards became associated with his master, and was favoured by Friedrich Wilhelm IV., for whom he executed some large allegorical works to adorn the palace in Berlin. But it is on his busts and statues that his reputation principally rests. Of these we may mention the statue of Möser, at Osnabrück (1836), of Rauch, in Berlin (1852), two of Friedrich Wilhelm III. (1845 and 1850), and busts of the two Humboldts, Schinkel, Bismarck, Ranke, and Raumer. About 1860 he was made professor of sculpture in the University of Berlin.

Draper, HENRY (b. 1837, d. 1882), an American chemist and astronomer, the son of J. W. Draper (q.v.), was a Virginian by birth, but removed to New York with his father, and in 1858 took the degree of M.D. in the university of that city, his thesis being on the function and structure of the spleen, which he illustrated by means of photography, an art at that date scarcely ever applied to such a purpose. In 1859 he was appointed professor of physiology in the university; but in 1873 he resigned in order to teach analytical chemistry in the same establishment, in which, on the death of his father in 1882, he became professor of systematic chemistry. Inheriting great wealth from his wife, much of his time was occupied in attending to the affairs of the property which he superintended, and in performing the duties which devolved upon him as the recognised head of scientific society in the Empire City. His researches on the spectra of the heavenly bodies were, however, vigorously pursued, and in photographing various celestial objects he attained unprecedented success, as his numerous papers in the scientific periodicals so abundantly prove. He also issued a *Text-Book of Chemistry* (1864), and gave promise of a career even more distinguished than that of his father. But in 1882, contracting pneumonia during an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, he succumbed in a few weeks, leaving numerous researches only half finished, and many others merely begun, and so briefly indicated that they could not be finished by his friends. He spent large sums in the construction of the telescopes and other apparatus necessary to his work, and in 1874 he superintended the photographic department of the Transit of Venus Commission, on the conclusion of

which the United States Government caused a special medal to be struck in his honour. He organised the party for the observation of the eclipse of July 29th, 1878, and at his private observatory at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, he carried out many works which are usually defrayed out of the public purse. It may be added that he was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and that in 1881 his *Alma Mater* and the University of Wisconsin simultaneously, but independently, conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

Sketch of his Life in Science (Boston, U.S.A.), Feb. 16th, 1883.

Draper, JOHN WILLIAM (b. 1811, d. 1882), M.D., LL.D., a distinguished chemist and physiologist, was born in Liverpool, and received his early education at a Wesleyan school in that town. On the opening of the University of London he proceeded to London and studied chemistry, natural philosophy, and the higher mathematics. He went to America in 1833, and continued his chemical and medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1836 with the rare distinction that his thesis was selected for publication. He became professor of physical sciences in Hampden-Sidney College, in Virginia, in 1837; he was transferred to the Chair of chemistry and natural history in the University of the City of New York in 1839; transferred again to the Chair of chemistry in the University Medical College in 1841, and to the Chair of physiology in 1850. Dr. Draper, in the meantime, acquired a wide reputation as a teacher and scientist, and his services were acknowledged in his unanimous election to the presidency of the scientific and medical departments of the last-mentioned university. Dr. Draper has made many contributions to scientific literature, among which are—*Treatise on the Forces which produce the Organisation of Plants* (1844); *Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical, or the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man* (1856), and papers to the *Edinburgh Scientific Journal*. In these works the subject to which he chiefly devoted his attention was the chemical action of light, in connection with which he effected some discoveries. But Dr. Draper's name is perhaps as widely known in the literature of philosophy and history. In 1863 he published *The History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, which has been translated into French, German, Italian, Polish, and Russian. In 1866 he brought out *Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America*; in 1870 *The History of the American Civil War*, in 3 vols., and in 1874 *History of the Conflict between Religion and Science*.

North American Review, 1867; Popular Scientific Monthly, 1874.

Drew, ANDREW (b. 1792, d. 1878), a vice-admiral, entered the Royal Navy at fourteen, and was in active service during the remainder

of the Napoleonic wars. He was present at the attack on the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen, and the capture of the Danish fleet; he served in the Walcheren Expedition, and acquitted himself in the hard-fought action between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinde*, for which he was made lieutenant. In 1824, with one hundred and sixty men, he successfully defended Cape Coast Castle against an attack by 50,000 Ashantees. But the most daring exploit in his life, if not the most daring exploit recorded in history, was his successful attack on the rebel steamer *Caroline* during the rebellion of 1838, in Upper Canada. The *Caroline* was employed in conveying arms, ammunition, and men from the United States shore to Navy Island, then in possession of the rebels, and Captain Drew was ordered to intercept the steamer. With five small boats, each carrying about seven men, he crossed the river where the stream was running at the rate of five or six miles an hour, captured the vessel, and sent it burning over the Falls of Niagara. For this service he was especially thanked by the Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada, and a petition was sent home from the Governor in Council, praying the Queen to bestow some especial mark of favour upon him for his services. In 1842, as commander of H.M.'s sloop *Wasp*, he was sent to the West Indies, where he discovered a most dangerous shoal, of which he made a careful survey and received the thanks of the Admiralty for this service. This shoal now appears upon the Admiralty chart as "Drew's Rock." In 1843 he was appointed to the rank of post-captain, and in 1863 to that of rear-admiral.

Dreyse, NICOLAS (b. 1788, d. 1867), inventor of the needle-gun, was born at Sömmerda, and brought up to the trade of a locksmith. When eighteen years of age he set out on his travels, as all young artisans do, in Prussia, before they are licensed to work as masters, and passing through Jena, just after the fight, he naturally enough visited the battle-field. This led to an examination of the muskets of the combatants, the construction of which he considered very defective. He immediately began to devise an improvement. Arriving in Paris in 1809, he was entrusted by Colonel Pauli, on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, with a commission for the manufacture of a breech-loading gun, but the weapon manufactured proved a failure. Having obtained a clue to the construction of a breech-loader, Herr Dreyse followed the idea with the greatest perseverance for nearly thirty years. Prejudice and routine, however, proved formidable antagonists, and it was not till its superiority was admitted in the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866, that the gun was looked on with favour. But since this war all the nations of Europe have introduced a similar weapon. Herr Dreyse

established a large manufactory at Sömmerda, his native town.

Dris, FRANÇOIS XAVIER JOSEPH (b. 1773, d. 1850), a French writer and moralist, was born at Besançon, and proceeding in 1792 to Paris to study the law, he joined instead the volunteer *bataillon* of the Doubs, and for the next three years served in the army of the Rhine. Receiving his discharge on the score of ill-health, he tried literature, and after a few unsuccessful attempts he brought out in 1799, *Essai sur l'Art Oratoire*, in which he acknowledges his indebtedness more especially to Hugh Blair. This early reference to Scottish literature is interesting in connection with the peculiarly Scottish tone of mind which is observable in his writings, and has attracted the notice of Sainte-Beuve. He was now on intimate terms with the sympathetic Ducis and the sceptical Cabanis; and it was on the advice of the philosopher that, in order to catch the public ear, he produced the romance of *Lina*, which Sainte-Beuve has characterised as a mingled echo of Florian and Werther. He produced his *Essai sur l'Art d'être heureux* in 1806; *Éloge de Montaigne* in 1812; *Essai sur le Beau dans les Arts* in 1815; and *De la Philosophie morale, ou des différents Systèmes sur la Science de la Vie*, in 1823, which last gained for him the Monthyon prize and admission to the Académie Française in 1824. The doctrine expounded in this work is that men must be taught to think of their duties, and not only of their rights, before society will be in a proper state. His greatest work was the result of very careful and prolonged study—*Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.* (1838–42). In it he displays greater vigour of style and deeper powers of thought than previously. Along with Picard he wrote *Memoirs of Jacques Fauriel*.

Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries du Lundi*, t. III.; Guizot, *Discours Académiques*.

Droste von Vischering, CLEMENS AUGUST (b. 1773, d. 1845), Archbishop of Cologne, was born on the family estate of Vorhelm, near Münster, and was brought up under the strong Catholic influence of the Princess Galitzin, the Stolbergs, and Friedrich Schlegel. Having taken priest's orders, he naturally rose to his position through his hereditary influence in the cathedral of Münster, and was active in the defence of its rights during the French occupation. Prominent as one of the foremost champions against unbelief and heretical innovations of every kind, he was appointed to succeed Spiegel as Archbishop of Cologne in 1835. The hesitation of the Berlin Government to sanction the appointment was abundantly justified. Droste showed himself a ferocious Ultramontane. He alarmed the comfortable by his asceticism, the universities by his narrow tyranny, and finally the Government by his refusing to celebrate "mixed marriages." In 1837 he was forcibly

deposed by Friedrich Wilhelm III., detained for some time in confinement at Minden, and afterwards allowed to retire to his estates; Johannes von Geissel, Bishop of Speyer, being appointed to succeed him. Thus the final conflict between the Church and the German State was postponed for nearly forty years.

Drouot, ANTOINE (b. 1774, d. 1847), a French general of artillery, surnamed by Napoleon "the Sage of the Great Army," was born at Nancy, and entering the army at an early age, fought as captain at Hohenlinden in 1800, at Wagram in 1809, at Borodino in 1812, at Lützen and Bautzen in 1813. In all these engagements he showed remarkable skill and courage, in the last engagement especially, where he commanded the Imperial Guard, for which he was made a general of division and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. He followed Napoleon, to whom he was ever faithful, to Elba, of which he was chosen Governor. On Napoleon's return to France, Drouot was one of the officers who addressed the proclamation to the army. He was at the side of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1815, and on the following day in an ever-memorable extempore oration he re-animated the drooping spirits of his countrymen. He next became commander of the Imperial Guard at Paris, but after the restoration he lived as a private citizen. M. Héguet pronounces him as the best artillery officer Europe has ever produced.

Nollet-Fabert, *Biographie du Général Drouot*; Henri le Page, *Le Général Drouot*.

Drouyn de Lhuys, EDOUARD (b. 1805, d. 1881), statesman and diplomatist, born in Paris, entered the diplomatic service, becoming in 1831 attached to the French embassy at Madrid, and afterwards, through the influence of Count Gerard d'Rayneval, was promoted to chargé d'affaires at the Hague, during those events which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland. In 1840, he was placed at the head of the commercial department under the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1842 he entered the Chamber as *Député* for Melun, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot. On his dismissal from office by M. Guizot for his hostility to the Government, he became an active member of the *Réforme* party, and after the famous banquet of the 12th arrondissement had been interdicted, he signed, along with the other chiefs of the Opposition, the accusation drawn up against M. Guizot and his colleagues. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Odillon-Barrot's ministry, under Prince Louis Napoleon, in 1848, and directed the French policy in all the difficult European complications of the year. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and his diplomatic tact served him well during the differences that arose between France and England over the Pacifico quarrel with Greece. On the *Coup d'État* of 1851, he again became Foreign

Minister, but resigned in 1855, being disappointed with the decisions of the Vienna conferences. In 1863, he became Foreign Minister for the third time, and held office during the Dano-German War, and the conferences of London and Vienna. M. Drouyn de Lhuys became a senator under the Empire. On the fall of the Empire in 1871 he fled to Jersey, but subsequently returned to France.

Drummond, SIR GORDON (d. 1824), was one of the English generals during the American War of 1812-14. In 1814 he defeated the Americans at Fort Oswego, and soon afterwards gained a second victory over them at Lundy's Lane. In August of that year, however, he was defeated at Fort Erie, to which he afterwards laid unsuccessful siege. Appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1815, he held that post for two years.

* **Du Cane, SIR EDMUND FREDERICK** (b. 1830), K.C.B., was born at Colchester, Essex, of Irish parents. Educated at Woolwich Military Academy, he obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1848. He was appointed to assist in preparing and carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851; and shortly afterwards was appointed in command of a company of sappers to proceed to Australia to assist in carrying out Lord Grey's convict establishment in Western Australia. While here he became a magistrate of the colony and a visiting magistrate of convict depôts, and directed the labour of convicts, who were employed in developing the communications of the colony. Lieutenant Du Cane rendered valuable services in connection with the carrying out of Lord Palmerston's defence schemes at Dover and Plymouth. In 1863 he became a Director of Convict Prisons and Inspector of Military Prisons. In 1869 he was made Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons, Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons. In 1877 he became Chairman of the Prison Commissioners, appointed by royal warrant under the Prisons Act, 1877, for the purpose of reorganising and managing the county and borough prisons, which came under the control of Government in 1878. Lieutenant du Cane became a major in 1872, a lieutenant-colonel and C.B. in 1873, and a K.C.B. in 1877. His published works include an *Introduction to Mr. W. A. Guy's Result of Censuses of the Population of Convict Prisons* (1875); and *An Account of the Manner in which Sentences of Penal Servitude are carried out in England* (1872; 4th ed. 1882).

* **Duchinski, HENRI FRANÇOIS** (b. 1816), a Polish author, was born in Ukraine. The main object of his life has been to prove that the Russians are descended from the Slavs, and cannot trace their origin from the Muscovites. His first production on this subject

appeared when he was still in his teens. In 1846 he went to Turkey, and then visited nearly every part of Europe, collecting facts and holding discussions on the Russian problem. We find him in Italy in active co-operation with the patriot leaders of the 1848 revolution, Depretis and Rascalla; shortly after he is an Hungarian attaché in Turkey; then he is deep in history in Constantinople, where he is, on the outbreak of the Crimean War, enjoying the popularity of two successful pamphlets, one on the defence of Turkey against Russia, the other on the Russian problem. He next passed through Austria, Germany, France, and Switzerland, and in 1862, when the Russian Government decided to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of its existence, he published *Le Monument de Novgorod* in French and Polish, in which he seeks to demonstrate that the Muscovite estate does not even date from the fourteenth century. He has also published *The Oriental Question* (1853), *Panslavism* (1854), and *The Principles of the History of Poland and other Slav Races* (1858-63, 3 vols.). His wife, Severine Duchinska, has also written a number of original books which have placed her in the front rank of contemporary Polish authors.

Ducis, JEAN FRANÇOIS (b. 1733, d. 1816), a French dramatic poet, noted more especially for his adaptations of Shakespeare to the Parisian stage, was born at Versailles, of humble parents, and retained all through life the simple tastes and straightforward independence fostered by his bourgeois education. In 1767 he produced a French version of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, which was a success, and in 1772 *Romeo and Juliet*, which was equally successful. *Edipe chez Admète*, imitated partly from Euripides and partly from Sophocles, appeared in 1778, and secured for him the Chair in the Academy vacant by the death of Voltaire. *Macbeth*, in 1793, was almost a failure, but *Othello*, in 1792, supported by the acting of Talma, was a great success. M. Ducis now determined to produce a play of his own, and in 1796 appeared *Abufar, ou la Famille Arabe*, which had a flattering reception, soon followed by a similar piece, *Phédon et Waldemar, ou la Famille de Sibérie*, which, however, was a failure. The fate of this play determined M. Ducis' stage career, for he now gave up literary work altogether, and spent the rest of his life in quiet retirement at Versailles. Ducis cannot in any deep sense of the word be said to be Shakespearean. He was an honest and ardent admirer of Shakespeare; but his ignorance of the English language left him at the mercy of such translators as Letourner and Laplace, and besides even this modified Shakespeare had still to undergo a process of purification and correction before he could be presented to the fastidious

criticism of French taste. M. Ducis was also the author of *Le Banquet de l'Amitié*, a poem in four cantos (1771); *Épître à l'Amitié* (1786); *Recueil de Poésies* (1809), and several other works of minor importance.

Campeiron, *Essai de Mémoires sur Ducis*; *Sainte-Beuve, Causeries du Lundi*, t. iv.

Duckworth, Sir John Thomas (b. 1748, d. 1817), admiral, son of the Rev. Henry Duckworth, rector of Fulmer, Bucks, entered the navy in 1759, became lieutenant in 1770, commander in 1779, post-captain in 1780, commodore in 1796, and rear-admiral in 1799. He reduced Minorca in 1798 without the loss of a single man, and was appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands in 1800. On the occasion of the Northern Confederacy, in conjunction with Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Trigge, he seized on the Swedish and Danish Islands, for which action he received the Order of the Bath. In 1802 he was promoted to the chief command at Jamaica, and in 1805 to second in command in the Mediterranean. In the beginning of 1806 he was detached to the West Indies in pursuit of the French fleet, which he defeated in the memorable engagement of St. Domingo. For this success he was voted an annuity of £1,000 by Parliament, and was presented with a sword by the Corporation of London. Early in 1807 he was again detached to Constantinople, and effected the passage of the Dardanelles. In 1810 he was sent to Newfoundland as governor and commander-in-chief; in 1813 he was created a baronet; and finally, in 1815, he was appointed to the chief command of Plymouth, where he closed his long and honourable career of service in 1817.

Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxvii. pp. 275, 372.

* **Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène** (b. 1812), French politician and financier, at the age of twenty-two became a regular contributor to *Le Bon Sens* and the *Revue du Progrès*, and subsequently one of the editors of the *Dictionnaire politique* (Paris, 1842), at the same time writing the economical and financial articles in *Le National*. In the meantime he brought out a pamphlet on a subject that was seriously agitating the public at the time, *De la Régence*. In 1846 M. Duclerc retired into private life, but he was not allowed to rest long. On the revolution in 1848, he was nominated deputy mayor of Paris, and in that capacity he busied himself in municipal reform, in particular the police of Paris, whom he desired to see placed on a footing similar to the police of London. He next became assistant secretary to the Minister of Finance, where his knowledge of economics served him in good stead on the question of paper currency. He was soon urged to take the portfolio of Finance. In 1871 he was elected to represent Basses-Pyrénées in the National Assembly, shortly

after became a finance commissioner, then Vice-President, and finally, in 1875, he was elected a life-senator. In 1878 he was a candidate for the presidency of the republic. He took office on the fall of the De Freycinet ministry in 1882, and in the Egyptian imbroglio, he offered a passive resistance to all that was done or proposed, his plea for such a policy being based on the rights of France in the Dual Control. His ministry came to an end in 1883, the end being precipitated by the manifesto which Prince Napoleon had just issued. The prince was arrested, and M. Duclerc hurried through the legislature a bill to expel all pretenders to the throne of France from the country. But no sooner was the bill passed than a reaction set in, and M. Duclerc was forced to resign.

Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre (b. 1817, d. 1882), a French general and author, was born at Nevers, and entering the army served for many years in Algeria and Italy. In 1865 he was promoted to the rank of general of division, and in 1865 was put in command of the sixth division, quartered at Strasburg. He greatly distinguished himself in the campaigns of the Franco-Prussian War. At the battle of Sedan, on Sept. 1st, 1870, he fought valiantly, and received from MacMahon the command-in-chief when the latter was wounded. After the surrender Ducrot refused to accept the favours which were extended to French officers, and was put under arrest at Pont-à-Mousson. Shortly afterwards he escaped, and obtaining command of the 13th and 14th army corps, he fought the terrible battles of Rueil, La Jonchère, and Buzenval. He was next engaged in the two unsuccessful sorties in the south of Paris, and on the Marne in December, and in the last and disastrous sortie of January, 1871. In 1872 he was elected to the National Assembly, and in September of the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the 8th army corps at Bourges, but in January, 1878, he was removed from this command. General Ducrot was the author of *La Journée de Sedan*, *De l'État-major et des différentes Armes*, *La Vérité sur l'Algérie*, and *La Défense de Paris*, 1870-1, in 3 vols., illustrated with coloured maps.

Dudevant, Madame. [SAND, GEORGE.]

Dudley, John William Ward (b. 1781, d. 1833), Earl of Dudley, of Castle Dudley, Co. Stafford, a highly gifted but eccentric nobleman, was the only child of the third Viscount Dudley. He entered the House of Commons on attaining his majority, where he soon distinguished himself. He had a seat in the House till, in 1823, when his father died, he entered the House of Lords. He acted as Foreign Secretary in Canning's Administration in 1827: The Earl of Dudley was a man of powerful talents, varied accomplishments,

and a generous disposition; but his manners were always marked by eccentricities. He was a friend of Lord Byron and Horne Tooke. He wrote a *Life of Horne Tooke*, and was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*.

Dufaure, JULES ARMAND STANISLAS (b. 1798, d. 1881), a French orator and statesman, was born at Saujon, and educated for the bar. He practised law in Bordeaux, and in 1834 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, becoming a Councillor of State in the ministry of M. Guizot, and subsequently Minister of Public Works. He went into opposition on the rejection of the law of dotation, and exerted much influence in the Chamber as the chief of the Third Party. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, became leader of the Moderate Democrats, and from October to December acted as Minister of the Interior. He filled the same office for five months in 1849. For the next twenty years M. Dufaure devoted himself closely to his bar practice and pamphlet-writing. During the prosecution of the Count of Montalembert in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence. After the fall of the Empire he was again returned to the National Assembly by his old constituents in Charente-Inférieure, and acted as Minister of Justice in M. Thiers's government (1871-4). He held the same office in the administration of M. Buffet (1875-6), and in 1876 he, now representing the Arrondissement of Marennes, was entrusted by the Marshal President with the formation of a Cabinet. In August, 1876, he was elected a life-senator in succession to the late M. Casimir Périer. Four months later his ministry came to an end in consequence of a defeat in the senate, but in December, 1877, he was again entrusted with the formation of a new ministry. In 1879 he resigned his portfolio on the fall of Marshal MacMahon.

Duff, THE REV. ALEXANDER (b. 1806, d. 1878), a successful Indian missionary, was born at Pitlochry, Perthshire, and was early destined for the Church. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, where he came under the influence of Thomas Chalmers, then professor of moral philosophy there. In 1830 he sailed for Calcutta, where he became one of the finest pioneers of the Gospel. He established himself at Calcutta, opened a school, taught the rudiments as well as the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy and theology, and organised mission stations in and around Calcutta. Before fifteen years had passed both the school and the mission churches had proved a remarkable success. When the great Disruption of 1843 from the Scotch Church took place he concurred in all the views contained in the Claim of Right, he courageously supported

Chalmers, and "came out." His influence in India is partly attested by the fact that all the other missionaries seceded with him. In 1850 Dr. Duff returned to Scotland, and in the following year was elected moderator of the General Assembly. In 1853 he was examined by a committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs, and took some part in the preparation of the famous Education Despatch of 1854. Finally quitting India, in 1863, on the score of ill-health, he was elected professor of evangelistic theology in the Free Church College, Edinburgh. Dr. Duff published, among other works:—*New Era for the English Language and Literature in India* (1837), *Female Education in India* (1839), *India and its Evangelisation* (1851), *India and Indian Missions, Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of Indian Missionaries* (1858), *Indian Rebellion, its Causes and Results* (1859).

Dr. Thomas Smith, *Life of Rev. Alexander Duff*.

***Duff, THE RIGHT HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT** (b. 1829), Governor of Madras, is the only son of the late James Cuninghame Grant Duff, of Eden, Aberdeenshire (formerly Resident at Sattara, and author of *The History of the Mahrattas*). He was educated at Edinburgh University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1854. In 1857 he was elected, in the Liberal interest, member for the district of Elgin Burghs, which constituency he continued to represent till 1881. In the first Gladstone administration (1868-74), he held the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, and on Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1880, became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He was appointed to the Governorship of Madras, in succession to the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam, in 1881. Mr. Grant Duff published, in 1866, *Studies in European Politics*, followed in 1868 by *The Political Survey of Europe*. He is also the author of *Notes of an Indian Journey* (1876), and *Political and Literary Essays* (1878). Mr. Grant Duff was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1867, and again in 1870.

***Dufferin, THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, EARL OF, K.C.B.** (b. 1826), the son of the fourth baron, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to the title in 1841. During the potato famine, he visited the affected districts, and gave a straightforward account of his terrible experiences in *A Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen*. He has also written on *Irish Emigration, and the Tenure of Land in Ireland*; *Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland Examined*; and *Contributions to an Inquiry on the State of Ireland*, besides some light pieces. In 1855 he was attached to Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht

voyage to Iceland, and published the highly popular *Letters from High Latitudes*. Sent by Lord Palmerston, in 1860, as British Commissioner in Syria, he investigated with firmness and ability the difficult question of the massacre of the Christians, and was rewarded with a K.C.B. Under-Secretary of State for India (1864-6), he was transferred from that post to the War Office, as Under-Secretary, until June, 1867. From 1867 to 1872, he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was then appointed Governor-General of Canada. Lord Dufferin must rank among the highest of the administrators of the Dominion. The growing prosperity of Manitoba was carefully encouraged, the discontent which inspired British Columbia to secede from the Dominion was soothed. On his return to England in 1878, when the Marquis of Lorne succeeded him, honours were showered upon him in the shape of honorary degrees. Appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1879, Lord Dufferin was sent to Constantinople in May, 1882, to conclude a convention with the Porte for the joint occupation of Egypt, and displayed great ability in thwarting the Ottoman guile, while events were deciding in our favour at Tel-el-Kebir, and thus a convention became unnecessary. On October, 1882, he went to Cairo, and remained there until April 1883, to settle the affairs of the country after Araby Pasha's rebellion. Immediately after his arrival, the Dual Control was abolished by Khedival decree. In a series of highly humorous despatches, he described the shortcomings of Egyptian government, and on Feb. 6th he formulated a brand-new Constitution, including village communities, provincial councils, a legislative council, a general assembly, and ministerial responsibility. In December, 1884, he succeeded Lord Ripon, who had become highly unpopular with the European community, as Governor-General of India. The chief events of the earlier months of his administration were the vigorous measures taken to strengthen the frontier against Russian advance, and the important durbar at Rawul Pindi, where relations of the most friendly character were established with Abdurrahman (q.v.), Ameer of Afghanistan. In December, 1885, Burmah (q.v.) was annexed to England on the deposition of King Thébaw, and in a Budget speech made shortly afterwards the Viceroy announced the necessity of increased military preparations in view of the southward advance of Russia.

* **Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan** (b. 1816), an Australian statesman, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and became, in 1836, sub-editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*. He was subsequently employed at Belfast as a journalist, but returned to Dublin in 1841, and took an active part in the political

agitation under O'Connell. In 1842 he started, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Davis and Mr. John Dillon, the *Nation*, the organ of what was known as the Young Ireland party. Mr. Duffy contributed several papers on the *Ballad Poetry of Ireland* to this journal, which were afterwards published in book form, and have since run through forty editions. With O'Connell and five others, he was tried in January, 1844, for sedition, and convicted; the conviction, however, was set aside, on appeal, by the House of Lords. Mr. Duffy acted with O'Connell in the agitation for repeal until 1847, when, O'Connell having quarrelled with the Young Ireland party, the latter established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr. Duffy was one of the founders. He joined Smith O'Brien in his schemes for "the redress of the wrongs of Ireland." In 1852 he was elected member for New Ross, defeating Sir John Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland. In the House of Commons he distinguished himself in the debates on the Constitution Bills for the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. The disruption of the Independent Irish party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament in 1856, when he proceeded to Australia. On his arrival at Melbourne, he was entertained at a banquet, where he made use of the expression so often quoted for and against him, "I am an Irish rebel to the backbone and spinal marrow." He practised for some time at the Melbourne bar, but ultimately took to politics, and in 1857 became Minister of Public Works in the first administration under responsible government in 1862. On his return from a two years' travel in Europe, he re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and became Prime Minister in 1871. He was defeated, however, in the following year, and resigned. He was knighted in 1873, and was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in 1877. In 1880 he published an admirable account of the dramatic events of forty years ago, entitled, *Young Ireland*, followed in 1883 by *Four Years of Irish History*.

Dufrénoy, Adélaïde Gillette (b. 1765, d. 1825), a French poetess, whose maiden name was Billet, made her *début* in 1787 by an anonymous little piece entitled *Boutade à un Ami*, and the following year she ventured on the stage, where she acted *L'Amour exilé des Cieux*. She was born and lived nearly all her life in Paris, where, after the success of her literary productions, her *soirées* were frequented by Condorcet, La Harpe, and the other leading authors of the day. In 1815, her poem, *Derniers Moments de Bayard*, was awarded the Academy prize. Madame Dufrénoy also wrote several odes, elegies, tales, and dramas, the vivid realism displayed in which entitles her to a place among the poetesses of France.

Duleep Singh, MAHARAJAH. [PUN-JAUB.]

Dumas, ALEXANDRE (b. 1802, d. 1871), is the greatest *romance* writer, properly so-called, in France—for Dumas (*père*) is essentially a writer of *dramatic romances*, not a *novelist*. Much of his wonderful energy he owed to his fiery tropical blood. By his father, the famous General Dumas of the First Empire, he was a Creole of no colder clime than San Domingo, his mother being from the north-east of France. In 1823 he came to Paris to seek his fortune, and obtained a clerkship in the *hôtel* of the Duke of Orleans. Active life was so masterful in Alexandre Dumas that, before he was twenty, it burst forth in the shape of a drama, and in little more than a certain number of days he called to life the terrible tragedy of the murdered Monaldeschi, and under the title of *Christine à Fontainebleau* offered it to the *Théâtre Français*, where it was refused. At the advent of Louis Philippe, however, when the author was about twenty-three, and had made himself conspicuous in the revolution of July, his second play, *Henri III.*, was performed, and literally took Paris by storm (1829). With *Henri III.* began his series of sixteenth century pieces, which would of themselves have sufficed to establish a world-wide reputation, for from *Henri III.* to *La Reine Margot* (1845), and *La Dame de Monsieau* (1860), the way in which men and women thought and acted under the reign of the Valois Kings was reproduced with living truth. There is no greater mistake than to accuse Dumas of neglect of historical knowledge in his *théâtre*. In the first place, no one ever devoured the documents of the period on which he was busy more conscientiously than did he, and in the next, his power of receptivity was so extraordinary that while the fit was on him he was positively penetrated, absorbed, by the atmosphere of that period. The severest critic of the age in France, M. Villemain, always said, "Never attempt to depreciate Alexandre Dumas' dramas; they are a great *historical* achievement—*son théâtre est un grand fait*." Whatever particular moment of time he chooses, when he is in sympathy with it, he re-creates with an almost incredible power of truth. Now his instructive sympathies are with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and his Valois dramas and those of the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. are equally remarkable for their quality of intense revivification. *Mlle. de Bellisle*, one of his later works, and the *Jeunesse de Louis XIV.* (played after his death), are each a perfect *chef d'œuvre*. The Mazarin of the latter play, and the Duc de Richelieu of the former, will endure for all time as historical portraits, and the method and manner of the piece in which they are framed can never be surpassed. It would be impossible to attempt even a

catalogue of Dumas' works in an article—they comprise over 2,000 volumes—but there can be no doubt that his one master quality—the central fire, so to say, of his inspiration—is dramatic. In his romances, as in the events he relates autobiographically, you are invariably witnessing *facts being acted* before you by living actors, whether on a stage or on the real stage of existence. Something is always being done, not described; you do not read—you see. There is no proportion between the value of Dumas' work in the epochs above mentioned, and those of either an earlier or a later period. Of *Charles VI.* or *Caligula* (besides both being in *verse*, of which Dumas was never an even mediocre master) there is no more to say than might be said of any of his inferior productions; and of his modern pieces the less said the better. *Antony*, *Richard Darlington*, *Kean*, and all their tribe, are unrealities, in which nothing atones for the extravagance of language and plot; and the entire series of his *revolutionary* plays, *Les Girondins* and others, have no claim whatever to be remembered. If we come to his romances, a work stands out which can be ignored in no tongue in the universe: *Les Mousquetaires*, in their three progressive developments. Here Dumas really held, nay, to this day holds, the humanity of the entire world enthralled, and has to a certain degree deserved the surname of the "modern Cervantes." *Monte Cristo* (1844), as far as mere *effect* goes, was also a remarkable undertaking, but quite without intrinsic worth. After his dramas, the next title of Dumas (*père*) to fame must be found in the recital of his own personal adventures. Allowing here for far more imagination than in his historical *théâtre*, the same dramatic power is always forthcoming. Deeds are for ever being done before you, and you remain spell-bound. Out of the two thousand volumes which bear his name, had Dumas written only *La Reine Margot*, *Henri III.*, *Mlle. de Bellisle*, *Les Mousquetaires*, and his own *Voyage en Espagne*, he would remain one of the chief enchanters of the age, and it is impossible to dispute the enormous place he fills in the domain of the modern intellectuality of France. The details of his manhood may be summarised as follows:—In 1842 commenced his unhappy union with Ida Ferrier, an actress; 1844 was the year of his greatest literary activity, when, by means of unsparing use of literary hacks, he produced some forty volumes; 1846 was the year of his romantic voyage in the Mediterranean, at the expense of the French Government. After the revolution of 1848 began the inundation of lawsuits and failures in theatrical speculation, which, combined with profuse expenditure, caused his last days to be spent in destitution and frantic efforts to raise the necessities of life. In the intellectual movement which took place in France from

1815 to 1845, and which was ushered in by Chateaubriand, the two great inventive currents are represented by Balzac and Alexandre Dumas. As far as prose is concerned, these two men sufficed for over twenty years to furnish the sources whence proceeds the entire French work of fiction. But their creative force is of an absolutely opposite kind. Whilst Balzac reproduces the complete social life around him, and, to use his own words, writes under the dictation of society itself, Dumas extracts the populations that move through his books from his own brain, and makes them live and act, not as they might perhaps have done had he merely described them or copied them from nature, but as they are bound to act, being what they are. Dumas' personages are, once granted, perfectly true to themselves, perfectly consistent and logical; above all, they are always alive and always in action. No creation of Dumas' is ever quiescent. Incessant action is the very essence of both the man and his works, and it may with truth be said, that since the almighty "wizard," Scott, no man ever evoked such a number of living human creatures as Dumas.

Materials for a life of Dumas are to be found in his *Voyage en Espagne*, and in his extraordinary *Mémoires*, although it is difficult to separate fiction from fact. [Y. B. de B.]

* **DUMAS, ALEXANDRE** (8. July 28, 1824), son of the above, is a native of Paris. The interest of his life—if the Mediterranean voyage of 1846, in which he accompanied his father, be excepted—has been almost entirely literary, and it is only necessary here to mention the date of his election to the French Academy, 1874. The younger Dumas is the absolute reverse of his father. Instead of exuberance, his *raison d'être* is precision; truth of the cruellest, most implacable kind, and the precision of a mathematician. The father is all action, all passion, all imagination, all life; the son is a teacher, a reformer, whose aim is, through his talent, to awaken the public mind in France to the strongest possible sense of the evils of modern French manners and civilisation. It is for this reason that Dumas (the younger) is relatively so little appreciated in other countries, he being needed only in France; his talent being applicable to society in France alone. Dumas (*fils*), like his father, has the instinct of the stage, and the manifestation of what is in him assumes exclusively the dramatic form. As a novel-writer he is utterly devoid of all importance. His *Préfaces* (new edition, 1877), of which he invariably adds one to each published play, are amongst the most remarkable specimens of French prose writing in this day, but are, in fact, only the explanations of the theories on which his plays are based. The son expresses himself, as did the father, through the theatrical form, but from a totally different

cause, and with a totally different purpose: had circumstances been other than they were, no doubt the younger Dumas would have "moralised" otherwise than from before the footlights. Had he been a priest he would have had the pulpit, or a deputy he would have had the tribune; but he was, so to say, born "behind the scenes," and he preached, naturally and spontaneously, from the boards. His first success was the *Dame aux Camélias* (1848), and it was the last of its description. For this piece he has become famous in all countries, but this piece is the very one in which Dumas is not himself. The *Dame aux Camélias* is the outcome of what had preceded it, of *Marion Delorme*, and the reclaimed Foolish Virgins of the Victor Hugo school. It was the product of youth, and is full of talent, but not the talent—that is, that of its author. It is an eminently sentimental drama, and in the creations of the younger Dumas there is no place awarded, or meant to be awarded, to sentiment. Dumas is a born flagellator—he excuses nothing, pities no one, sees the wrong which is around him, and "castigates" vigorously, but *non ridendo*, for he esteems it no laughing matter. There is no "fun" in Dumas, whilst his father brimmed over with it, and no youth. From the moment of his success, nearly a quarter of a century ago, he stripped the mask from every face, and bade the most immoral public in Europe look at itself as it was, and recognise the ugliness of vice. But in all his pieces the tone was too sharp, too hard; and from the *Demi-Monde* (1855) onwards, the first movement of the public has invariably been one of revolt. Take the complete riper tone, and whether *La Princesse Georges*, or *Monsieur Alphonse* (1873), *L'Étrangère* (1876), or *Danièle*, or whichever you may choose, the instinctive feeling of the public has always been to take offence. The blows are so unsparingly dealt, there is such an absence of all sympathy, of all pity for human failings—in a word, such a cruel lack of the human element. On the other hand, the truth is so undeniable, the wrong exposed is so glaring, that, in spite of shame, anger, and all unpleasantness, the public has to submit, and does, in every case, submit; and no theatre in France could subsist if it had not a fairly good cast for Dumas's plays, at all events, several times within each year. Hard as he may be, painfully pitiless, aggressive, careless of wounding the public, Dumas is possessed of such a supremely fine tact, of such an extraordinary sense of what the public will, and must eventually accept, that he proceeds *à coup sûr*. In the conduct of his dramas, in the development of his personages, he never commits a mistake. His theatrical mechanism is always faultless; that which the public expects comes forth at its proper moment; the dramatic interest never flags, and every word tells.

That Dumas (*file*) may be the most unpleasant, even cynical, reflector of the morals and ways of his age in his own country, it would be difficult not to admit, but what is not to be disputed is, that he is the greatest professor of dramatic *technique*, and the master of all dramatic literature in France. Among his later novels, which are of distinctly minor importance compared with his plays, may be mentioned *Le Régent Mustel* (1852), *Sophie Printemps* (1853), *Thérèse* (1875), *Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui volent* (1880).

Dumas, JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ (b. 1800, d. 1884), a celebrated French chemist, was born at Alais, and received his preliminary education in his native place. He appears to have been originally intended for the naval service. This plan was, however, abandoned, and the lad was apprenticed to an apothecary. In this situation he remained for only a short period, for when only sixteen he travelled on foot to Geneva, where he found employment in the pharmacy of Le Royer, and an opportunity of attending the lectures of De Candolle, Pictet, and Gaspard de la Rive, then ranked among the first scientific teachers of Europe. Having not only shown that burnt sponge owed its merits as a remedy for goitre to the presence of iodine, but that the drug might be administered in a way which has now rendered it almost a specific for that Alpine disease, he attracted the attention of Coindet and Prevost, and was induced to begin, in connection with the latter, a series of physiological investigations, which gained for the young Frenchman the friendship of Alexander von Humboldt, who exerted his influence in order to obtain for him a footing in the scientific circle of Paris. In 1826, three years after his removal from Geneva, he married Hermione, eldest daughter of Alexandre Brongniart, the most illustrious geologist of the day, and whose house became, as did Dumas' after his father-in-law's death, the chief resort of the best scientific society of Paris. In 1828-9 Dumas united with Olivier and Pécelet in founding the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, in the management of which he took an active part. In 1832 he succeeded Gay-Lussac as professor at the Sorbonne; in 1835 he accepted the Chair at the École Polytechnique vacated by Thenard, and in 1839, he was appointed to succeed Deyeux at the École de Médecine—thus before the age of forty filling successively, and for some time simultaneously, all the most important chemical Chairs in Paris, except that of the Collège de France. In 1832, recognising the necessity of laboratory instruction, he founded one at his own expense. When the social upheaval of 1848 came, Dumas, anxious to do what he could to avert the calamities of his country, accepted his election to a seat in the Legislative Assembly,

and shortly afterwards, at the invitation of the Prince-President of the Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. When the Second Empire was established, Dumas was elevated to the rank of secretary, and soon afterwards to the post of Vice-President of the Council of Education, to which he added, from 1859-70, the position of President of the Municipal Council of Paris. In 1868 he was appointed Master of the Mint, which post he occupied until 1870, when, with the fall of the empire, his political career came to an abrupt termination. Some years previously he had resigned his professorships. As early as 1832 he had been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1868 he had succeeded Flourens as its permanent secretary. In 1875 he was elected a member of the French Academy, as successor to Guizot, a distinction rarely attained by a man of science. To within a short period of the close of his life, Dumas showed few signs of impaired vitality. In 1883, however, his health began to decline, and on April 11th, 1884, the famous chemist died at Cannes, where he had retreated before the severity of the Paris winter. The merest summary of Dumas' discoveries would fill many pages, though his merits as an investigator were equalled by his ability as a teacher and an administrator. The molecular volumes of æriform substances, and the atomic theory, occupied much of his early labours, and had an important influence on modern chemical philosophy. His investigations regarding the action of chlorine gas on acetic acid established the important fact that "the qualities of a compound substance depend not simply on the nature of the elements of which it consists, but also on the manner or type according to which these elements are combined." The third great investigation of Dumas was his revision of the atomic weights of many of the chemical elements. Unlike Faraday, he did not attempt to popularise his science, but he excelled in clearness and elegance of exposition, and his exuberant fancy made him one of the most attractive of lecturers to a French audience. His published contributions to science are for the most part continued in the scientific journals and the transactions of the different learned societies, though these are by no means so numerous as the papers of some of his less illustrious contemporaries. In 1828 he issued the *Traité de Chimie appliquée aux Arts* (8 vols., with atlas), and two volumes of lectures at a later date. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that from foreign countries he received every distinction—the roll of crosses and stars and honorary diplomas which fell to him being in itself a lengthy list.

Sketches of his career may be found in all the contemporary journals, and in the proceedings of the academies and societies to which he belonged. A full one, from which this account is partially condensed, is contained in *Science*, vol. iii., No. 72, pp. 750-1.

[R. B.]

* **Du Maurier**, GEORGE LOUIS PALMELLA BUSSON (b. 1834), artist and caricaturist, was born in Paris of a French family that had migrated to England at the time of the revolution, but is a British subject. Having come to England in 1851, he studied chemistry for a time at University College, London, but returned to Paris and adopted art as a profession. After further studies in Belgium and the Netherlands, he quickly gained a high reputation as a designer of wood engravings for the illustration of books and magazines, especially of *Once a Week*, the *Cornhill*, and *Punch*, of which he has long been a member of the staff. He has also illustrated *Wives and Daughters*, *Esmond*, and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (1865). In 1880 a series of his sketches for *Punch* was published, entitled, *English Society at Home*. Of late years he has chiefly devoted himself in that paper to satirising the extravagances of the so-called "æsthetic" school, and the social horrors of "things one would rather have left unsaid." Mr. du Maurier is a member of the Old Water Colour Society, in which he has been a constant exhibitor for many years. There was an exhibition of his drawings in 1885.

* **Dümichen**, JOHANNES (b. 1833), Egyptologist, was educated at Berlin and Breslau Universities, studying Egyptian subjects under the famous Lepsius, and in 1862 prosecuted his studies *in situ*, visiting Egypt under the auspices of the Prussian government, and exploring the Nile valley, as far south as the Soudan, till 1865, and again in 1868. Subsequently he acted as guide to the Crown Prince of Prussia during his tour in Egypt, on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal. He is now professor of Egyptology at Strasburg. His chief works are (1) *The Fleet of an Egyptian Queen*, describing the ancient Egyptian naval and military system, with numerous representations of Egyptian ships and inscriptions relating to the subject, and an appendix on the fish of the Red Sea, published in German and English, 1868; (2) his works on Egyptian inscriptions, *Geographische Inschriften* (1865), *Historische Inschriften* (1867 and 1869), *Kalenderinschriften* (1866), *Tempelinschriften* (1867); (3) his treatises on the temple of Dendera, 1865 and 1877; and (4) his history of Egypt, *Geschichte des alten Aegyptens* (1879), an accurate and learned epitome of Egyptian history, but not a work likely to supersede the monumental history of Brugsch.

Dumont-D'Urville, JULES SÉBASTIEN CÉSAR (b. 1790, d. 1842), a French navigator and botanist, born of Norman parents, failed to pass the entrance examination for the École Polytechnique, and took to the sea in consequence. He became a *novice* on board the *Aquilon*, where he soon attracted the attention of the captain by his studious disposition. He studied botany and entomology, mastered

English, German, Spanish, and Italian, and was familiar with Hebrew and Greek; and at the same time he was rising in his profession. A captain in 1826, he commanded the corvette *Astrolabe*, which was sent to obtain tidings of *La Pérouse*, and to make hydrographic observations. In this voyage, which extended over three years, he traversed the South Atlantic, and made coast surveys of the Australian continent, from King George Sound to Port Jackson, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, the Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Amboyna, Van Diemen's Land, the Caroline Islands, Celebes, and Mauritius. He also found some evidence that *La Pérouse* had been wrecked on Jenikoro, one of the Solomon Islands. An account of this expedition was afterwards published, under the title of *Voyage de Découvertes autour du Monde* (22 vols., 1832-4). In 1837 he sailed with the *Astrolabe* and *Zélée* on a voyage of Antarctic discovery. Early in 1838 he sighted the Antarctic ice, and soon after his progress southwards was blocked by a continuous bank, which he vainly coasted for 300 miles to the east. He next proceeded westward, touched the South Orkney Islands, discovered Joinville Island and Louis Philippe's Land, crossed the Pacific, swept the Asiatic Archipelago, circumnavigated Borneo, and finally, in January, 1840, discovered Adélie Land. On his return in November he was at once appointed rear-admiral, and in 1841 received the gold medal of the Société de Géographie. He now began the publication of his *Voyage au Pôle sud et dans l'Océane* (24 vols., 1841-54) eleven volumes of which were written by the other naturalists of the expedition. Many of Dumont D'Urville's observations are now not regarded as trustworthy, on account of the defective instruments employed, but he made, nevertheless, many important additions to various departments of scientific geography; and his natural history collections are especially valuable.

Isidore Lebrun, *Biographie de Dumont d'Urville en Annales Maritimes*; De Barins, *Vie et Voyages de l'Amiral Dumont d'Urville*.

Dumont, PIERRE ÉTIENNE LOUIS (b. 1759, d. 1829), an eminent Swiss author, and the intimate literary friend of Mirabeau and Jeremy Bentham, was born at Geneva of a French family. After passing through the college at Geneva, he was ordained minister of a Protestant church there in 1781, but in consequence of the defeat of the Liberal party in the Swiss State he was forced into voluntary exile, ultimately joining his mother and sisters at St. Petersburg. While in St. Petersburg he gained a reputation as a preacher, but shortly after his settlement there, he accepted an offer to act as tutor to the sons of Lord Shelburne, afterwards the Marquis of Lansdowne, which brought him to London. He now became intimate with

Jeremy Bentham and Sir Samuel Romilly. In 1788 he visited Paris in company with Romilly, and while there he was patronised by Mirabeau, whom he assisted in composing his speeches and reports. His *Souvenirs sur Mirabeau* appeared in 1832, under the editorship of J. L. Duval. On his return from Paris in 1792, he formed that connection with Bentham which exercised a powerful influence over his future opinions, and, as it were, fixed his career as a writer on legislation. He made it one of the chief objects of his life to recast, popularise, and edit the writings of the great English jurist in a form suitable for the ordinary reading public. Among the works of Bentham edited by Dumont are:—*Traité de Legislation* (1802), *Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses* (1811), *Tactique des Assemblées législatives* (1815), *Preuves Judiciaires* (1823). In 1814 the restoration of Geneva to independence induced Dumont to return to his native place, and he became the leader of the Supreme Council. He devoted particular attention to the judicial and penal systems of his native State, and at the time of his death he had all but finished a complete code of law, by which he had fondly hoped to make the legislation of Geneva an example to Europe.

Macaulay, *Review of Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau*; Simonde de Sismondi, *Notice nécrologique sur M. Dumont* (1829).

Dumouriez, CHARLES FRANÇOIS (b. 1739, d. 1823), French general, diplomatist, and statesman, born at Cambrai, was the son of a commissary in the royal army, who had acquired some celebrity as a poet, and from whom young Dumouriez received his earliest instructions. Having joined the army in 1757, he attained the rank of captain in 1763, but shortly afterwards retired on a small pension in consequence of a reform in the army. Having involved himself in some political trouble, he was obliged to flee from France at the instance of the Duc de Choiseul, but an amicable understanding was subsequently effected between Dumouriez and Choiseul, the latter making him ample reparation, and appointing him quartermaster-general of the troops. Dumouriez was next engaged in several important diplomatic missions to Poland and elsewhere, and mingled in all the intrigues of the age. It was the failure of one of these intrigues at Stockholm that led to his arrest and six months' imprisonment in the Bastille. On his release, Dumouriez had, naturally enough, little inclination to resume his connection with foreign politics, and he accordingly devoted his attention to the internal economy of his own country. One result of this study was a memoir in 1777 on the great importance that might be given to the harbour of Cherbourg. On the first symptoms of the great revolution, he advocated political reform without breaking with the Court, and, perhaps from his

connections with the leaders of the Girondist party, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of Delessart. Although he only held this post for three months, and subsequently that of Minister of War for one month, he acquired an immense influence and a great popularity. When the allied troops were about to advance against France, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the North as lieutenant-general under Marshal Luckner. He gained the important victory of Valmy in 1792, which was followed by a successful campaign in the Austrian Netherlands. He was, however, defeated at Neerwinden in 1793, and his estrangement from the Republican party consequent on the execution of Louis obliged him a second time to seek safety in flight. An exile, he wandered from country to country for eleven years, and finally took up residence in England in 1804, where the Government conferred on him a pension of £1,200 a year. Dumouriez was singularly well qualified for the post of either general or statesman. His mind was at once powerful and resolute, and his eloquence spontaneous and captivating. He wrote his autobiography, and was the author of a large number of political pamphlets.

Mémoires de Dumouriez, written by himself (3 vols., 1794); Carlyle, *French Revolution*.

* **Duncan**, JAMES MATTHEWS (b. 1826), M.D., F.R.S.E., physician and lecturer in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, was born in Aberdeen, and graduated M.D. at the University in that town, subsequently studying for some time at the University of Edinburgh and the Medical School of Paris. He is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, and was formerly on the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Duncan began his professional career in Edinburgh. He has taken an active part in many of the institutions connected with his profession. He was the means of extending the operations of the Medical Benevolent Fund to Scotland, and in 1860 he founded, with a few others, the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children. He shares the honour of the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform, and in 1853 he became lecturer on midwifery and diseases of women and children in the Surgeons' Hall Medical School, one of the extramural schools of Edinburgh University. In 1877 he was appointed to the Chair of obstetric surgery in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Dr. Duncan is the author of a treatise *On the Displacement of the Uterus* (1854); *Is Ovariectomy Justifiable or Not?* (1857); *Researches in Obstetrics* (1868); *On the Mortality of Childbed, and Maternity Hospitals* (1870); *Contributions to the Mechanism of Natural and Morbid Parturition* (1875); *Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women* (1879; 2nd edition, 1883); *Sterility of Women* (1884).

* **Duncan**, PETER MARTIN, M.D., F.R.A.S. (b. 1836), geologist, was educated at King's College, London, of which he became a fellow in 1871. He subsequently became lecturer on geology at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill; examiner in geology in the University of London; vice-president of the Linnæan Society; fellow of the Royal Society, and finally, in 1881, was elected to the Chair of geology in King's College, London. Dr. Duncan is the author of several works on geology, some of which we may mention:—*A Monography of the British Fossil Corals*, etc., written for the Palæontographical Society in 1866, *The Great Extinct Quadrupeds* (1866), *The Beginners of Life* (1866), *Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission* (1878), and *Botanists, Zoologists, and Geologists* (1882), in *Heroes of Science* series. In 1870 appeared *The Transformation of Insects*, and in 1872 *The Insect World*, works which he translated and edited. In 1881 he published, along with Mr. Percy Sladen, *A Memoir on the Echinodermata of the Arctic Sea to the West of Greenland*, with six plates. He has also edited *Cassell's Natural History* (1876–82), and revised Sir Charles Lyell's *Student's Elements of Geology* (1885).

Duncker, MAXIMILIAN WOLFGANG (b. 1811, d. 1886), a German historian and statesman, was born in Berlin, and educated at the Universities of Berlin and Bonn. In 1839 he became professor of history at Halle, and in 1848 he began to take an active part in politics, about which time he became a member of the National Assembly of Frankfurt, and subsequently one of the ministers. In 1859 he was transferred to the Chair of history at Tübingen, but retired from public life in 1875. He was the author of *Origines Germanicæ* (1840), *Papers Concerning the National Assembly of Germany* (*Zur Geschichte der deutschen Reichsversammlung*, Berlin, 1849), a *History of Antiquity* (*Geschichte des Alterthums*, 1852), and other works. In his *History of Antiquity* Duncker has effected a revolution in the conception of history. The history of the world, he holds, exhibits an organic unity; and although all the parts are by no means of the same importance, there is still no portion which can be profitably studied without reference to any others, and none which will not repay the labour which may be bestowed upon it. The new light he has thrown on the early history of Greece is particularly important. The first six volumes have been ably translated by Mr. Evelyn Abbott; the last, that on Greece, by Mr. S. F. Alleyne.

Dundas, SIR JAMES WHITLEY DEANS (b. 1785, d. 1862), a British admiral, was the son of Dr. James Deans, of Calcutta. He assumed the name of Dundas about the year 1808. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer in March, 1799, and accompanied

Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt in December, 1800. He was present at the spirited skirmish with the French 74-gun ship *Duguay Trouin*, at the capture of *Le Vautour*, and at the blockade of Rochefort, all in 1802. Up to the year 1815 there was not a year passed that Lieutenant Dundas did not distinguish himself in some encounter. In 1841 he obtained flag-rank; in 1852 he became vice-admiral, and was appointed to the *Britannia*, as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleet. In 1854 he commanded the fleet which operated against Russia in the Black Sea, but did not perform any important action. He resigned, or was recalled, about the end of this year, and Sir E. Lyons succeeded to the command. Admiral (then Captain) Dundas was the first representative of the borough of Greenwich after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, being elected in the Whig interest.

Gentleman's Magazine, Dec., 1862.

Dundas, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY. [MELVILLE.]

Dundonald, THOMAS BARNES COCHRANE, 10TH EARL OF (b. 1775, d. 1860), was the son of the 9th Earl, a distinguished chemist. He entered the navy, and as commander of the *Speedy* distinguished himself by his brilliant exploits in cutting out French vessels during the year 1801, until at last he was taken prisoner. In 1805 and onwards, when in command of the *Pallas*, he again took numerous prizes. As M.P. for Westminster he attacked the naval administration, and became obnoxious to the authorities. Hence, when in 1809 an attempt to destroy the French fleet off Brest failed, owing, no doubt, to the remissness of Cochrane's colleague, Lord Gambier, the latter was acquitted, while Dundonald was deprived of his command. His attempt to expose the abuses of the prize system at Malta was punished by imprisonment, but he soon burst his bonds. In 1814 he was accused of fraudulently spreading about the news of the fall of Napoleon, in order to clear a fortune on the Stock Exchange, and was condemned, and deprived of his position and honours. Hearing that his constituents had re-elected him for Westminster, he again broke out of prison, but was speedily re-committed. Going abroad, he placed his sword at the service of the Chilean Republic, which he aided in wresting independence from Spain, and similarly fought with reckless daring for Brazil against the Portuguese. A quarrel with the Brazilian Government was the cause of his return to England, whence Cochrane departed to take command of the disorganised Greek fleet, in a wild attempt on the Acropolis of Athens. With the accession of King William and the formation of a Whig ministry, Cochrane, or—to give him the title he had just inherited—the Earl of Dundonald, was

gradually rehabilitated. It was felt that he had been the victim of party spite, and one by one his honours were restored to him, and his fame shone all the brighter for its previous obscurity. His last active service was from 1848 to 1851, when he commanded the North American and West Indian squadrons.

Dundonald's *Autobiography of a Seaman*, written in a strain of transparent honesty, of which H. R. Fox-Bourne's *Life of Earl Dundonald* is a continuation.

Dunfermline, JAMES ABERCROMBY, BARON (b. 1776, d. 1858), the son of Sir Ralph Abercromby (q.v.), entered Parliament in 1812 as a member of the Whig party, and acquired distinction as a debater. In 1835 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord John Russell, by 316 votes against 310 given to Sir Manners Sutton, who had filled the Chair for eighteen years. This post he filled with conspicuous success until his resignation and elevation to the Upper House in 1839.

Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1858; May, *Constitutional History of England*; *Hansard, Parliamentary Debates*.

Dunglison, ROBLEY (b. 1798, d. 1869), a distinguished physician and author, the intimate friend of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, was born at Keswick, in Cumberland, and studied medicine in one of the schools of London, afterwards in the University of Edinburgh, then in the School of Medicine, Paris, and finally in the University of Erlangen, where he graduated in 1823. In 1824 he became professor of medicine in the University of Virginia, U.S.A. In 1833 he was transferred to the Chair of *materia medica* and therapeutics in the University of Maryland, and again in 1836 he was transferred to the Chair of institutes of medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Dr. Dunglison was the author of several important contributions to medical science, among which we may mention *Human Physiology* (1832; 8th edition, 1856); *Dictionary of Medical Science*, of which the 1st edition appeared in 1833; *Elements of Hygiene* (1835); *General Therapeutics, or Principles of Medical Practice* (1836; 6th edition, 1857); *New Remedies* (1839; 7th edition, 1856); and *Practice of Medicine* (2 vols., 1842; 3rd edition, 1848). Dr. Dunglison was also a frequent contributor to the principal medical and surgical journals of the United States and Great Britain, besides devoting his attention occasionally to philology and general literature.

Dr. R. J. Dunglison, *Memoir of Dr. Robley Dunglison* (1870).

***Dunkin, EDWARD** (b. 1821), an English astronomer, after being educated at various private schools in Truro, his birthplace, in London, and at Guines, near Calais, was in 1838 appointed a computer to the Royal Observatory, and in 1840 promoted to be assistant in the Magnetic and Meteorolo-

gical Department. In 1845 he became assistant in the Astronomical Department, in 1847 superintendent of the Altazimuth Observations, in 1870 superintendent of Astronomical Observations, in 1881 chief assistant, and in 1884 retired with a pension. In 1845 he was elected F.R.A.S., served as secretary from 1871 to 1877, and in 1884 was elected president to 1886. In 1876 he was elected F.R.S., and from 1879 to 1881 served on the council. Mr. Dunkin was entrusted by Sir George Airy with the charge of several important astronomical scientific researches, among which may be mentioned—(1) Observations of the total eclipse of the sun at Christiania, July 28th, 1851; (2) Galvanic determinations of the longitude of Cambridge, May, 1853—of Brussels, November, 1853—of Paris, May, 1854—and of the island of Valencia, Ireland, June, 1862; and (3) Pendulum experiments undertaken in the Harton Colliery for the purpose of determining the mean density of the earth, September and October, 1854. Mr. Dunkin is also the author of several astronomical papers published in the *Memoirs* and *Monthly Notices* of the R.A.S., as well as of various more popular contributions in periodicals, some of which have been reprinted in a volume.

***Düntzer, HEINRICH** (b. 1813), the German biographer of Goethe, was born at Cologne, and but for a few excursions into Horace, Homer, and classical subjects, has devoted his whole life to the compilation of books on the period of German literary history during which Goethe was the prominent figure. For fifty years his books have appeared with extraordinary regularity, and the minute accuracy of their author, combined with his entire absence of all theorising, imagination, picturesqueness, and brilliancy, makes them as valuable for the student or historian as they are tedious and even misleading to the "general reader." His depressing *Life of Goethe* appeared in 1880, followed by the *Life of Schiller* in the next year. But his most valuable service consists in the numerous volumes of correspondence which he has collected and edited with German care.

Dupanloup, FÉLIX ANTOINE PHILIBERT (b. 1802, d. 1878), Bishop of Orleans, was born at St. Félix, in Savoy, but having been sent to Paris in 1815, received a semi-ecclesiastical education there till he entered at St. Sulpice in 1820. Here he became acquainted with Montalembert, who was afterwards, for twenty years, his firmest friend. Ordained priest in 1825, Dupanloup devoted himself to education, and was appointed confessor to the Duc de Bordeaux, and instructor to the Orleanist princes. After the July revolution he returned to ordinary school duties, became curate of St. Roche in 1835, where he established his reputation as an orator, and vicar-general to Mgr. de Quélen in 1837,

continuing to bear the title though resigning the functions under Mgr. Affre in 1839. In 1838 he performed the sacred offices at the deathbed of Talleyrand. During this period he was highly successful also as Superior of St. Nicholas seminary. Immediately after the revolution of 1848 he took an active part in supporting the Falloux laws for securing liberty of education, and in the following year he was appointed to the bishopric of Orleans. The dignity and simplicity of his life, his courtesy and liberality, his knowledge and the breadth of his views, soon marked him out as the most influential ecclesiastic in France, in spite of the undisguised ill-will of the emperor, whose usurpation he had opposed from the very first. In 1854 he was elected member of the Academy, and about the same time became the acknowledged champion of the Liberal Catholics in their courteous opposition to the growing despotism of Rome. In the columns of the Liberal organ, the *Correspondant*, he became known as the most subtle and vigorous of militant controversialists. At the Catholic Congress at Malines, he and Montalembert seemed for a moment to have gained, if not victory, at least conciliation; but Montalembert fell mortally ill, and Dupanloup was left to do battle alone against Ultramontanes on one side and his old pupil Rénan on the other. He urged on the assembly of the Œcumenical Council, in hopes of gaining free discussion, and even carrying the Liberal or Gallican views to victory with the aid of Dollinger and Newman. But he arrived at Rome only to find that he had been tricked, and the contest was really decided already. In spite of the bitterness of his disappointment, he made his submission as a bishop, and was soon occupied in attending the woes of his city during the miseries of the double siege. In 1871 he was returned to the Assembly, and voted steadily with the Right, becoming the most prominent advocate of monarchical restoration, and distinguishing himself particularly by his speeches against secularised education. He endeavoured to induce the Comte de Chambord to assert his rights, and resolutely supported Marshal MacMahon during the crisis of May 16th. His death deprived France of one of the most interesting, but at the same time most unsuccessful, figures of her modern history.

Élie Antoine Dupanloup, by C. de Warmonth (attributed by Dr. Dollinger), *Nineteenth Century Magazine*, Feb., 1879; Abbé Lagrange, *Vie de Dupanloup* (1885).

Duperrey, LOUIS ISIDORE (b. 1786, d. 1865), a French navigator and scientific investigator, was born in Paris. In 1803 he entered the navy, and in 1809-10 assisted in the hydrographical survey of the coast of Tuscany. He served as hydrographer in the *Urania*, under De Freycinet, who made explorations in the North Pacific (1817-20). Attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1822, he

commanded an expedition sent out to explore the hydrography and natural history of the islands in the South Pacific, and along the coasts of South America. In this voyage (1822-5) he surveyed parts of Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and discovered Drummond, Henderville, Charlotte, and several other groups of islands, one of which received the name of Duperrey. An account of this voyage he afterwards published under the title of *Voyage autour du Monde sur la Coquille* (Paris, 1826-30), in which he makes some additions to cartography, and contributes some important data respecting the currents of the Pacific, and several pendulum observations, serving to determine the magnetic equator, and to prove the equality of the faltering of the two hemispheres. For the rest of his life M. Duperrey was engaged in making investigations in terrestrial magnetism and in contributing to Becquerel's *Traité de l'Électricité*. In 1842 he was elected to the Institute.

Dupin, ANDRÉ MARIE JACQUES (b. 1783, d. 1865), commonly called Dupin the Elder, a celebrated French advocate, president of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Legislative Assembly, was born at Varzy in Nièvre, and received the rudiments of law from his father. In 1800 he was made an advocate; and in 1802, when the schools of law were opened, he received successively the degrees of licentiate and doctor from the new faculty. In 1811 he was added to the commission charged with the codification of the laws of the empire, and, after the interruption caused by the events of 1814 and 1815, was charged with the sole care of that great work. In 1815 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, and strenuously opposed the election of the son of Napoleon as emperor after his father's abdication. He was, with M. Berryer, the defender of Marshal Ney, in 1815; and, as the steadfast enemy of the Jesuits, enjoyed a large popularity under the restoration. He was the *rapporteur* of the famous address of the two hundred and twenty-one deputies, in March, 1830, and took part in counselling the people to the resistance which led to the revolution of 1830. He was appointed *procureur-général* of the Court of Cassation, and a member of the first Cabinet of Louis Philippe, to whose elevation he contributed perhaps more than any other man. Between 1832 and 1848 he was President of the Chamber eight times, always exhibiting great tact in directing the debates to a practical conclusion. On Feb. 24th, 1848, he presented the infant Comte de Paris to the deputies, and proposed that he should be recognised as successor to the throne which Louis Philippe had just abdicated, with the Duchess of Orleans as regent. This attempt failed; but Dupin submitted to circumstances, still retaining the office of *procureur-général*. He even retained

it after the *Coup d'État* of 1851, and did not resign-till effect was given to the decrees confiscating the property of the House of Orleans. In 1857 he was offered his old office by the emperor, and now accepted it. Among his numerous works may be mentioned:—*Principia Juris Civilis* (5 vols., 1806), *Mémoires et Plaidoyers de 1806 au 1er Janvier, 1830*, in 20 vols., *Mémoires ou Souvenirs du Barreau* (4 vols., 1855-7), and *La Révolution de 1830*, in which he endeavoured to prove the legal character of the movement.

Ortolan, *Notice sur Dupin* (1840); *Fraser's Magazine* (1851).

Dupin, FRANÇOIS PIERRE CHARLES, BARON (b. 1784, d. 1873), a celebrated French geometer and statistician, brother of the above, was born at Varzy in Nièvre, and entered the navy as an engineer in 1803, in which capacity he assisted in the construction of the arsenal of Antwerp. In 1805 he was entrusted with a survey of the ports of Holland, and was afterwards sent to Genoa and Corfu for the same purpose. Returning to France in 1812, he presented several *Mémoires* to the Academy of Sciences, which, having appeared from time to time in the *Recueil des Savants étrangers*, were published in a separate form, under the title of *Développements de Géométrie*. In 1813 he founded the Maritime Museum at Toulon. His *Lois fondamentales de la France* appeared on the abdication of Napoleon I., a warm appeal to those who had "preserved their independence of mind during a long period of slavery." This was soon followed by the *Programme d'une Pompe funèbre à célébrer en l'honneur des Guerriers français morts pour la Défense de la Patrie*, published after the battle of Waterloo. In 1815 he volunteered to defend his friend Carnot by his pen and voice; but his client avoided trial by going into exile. In 1816 he visited England and inspected the various naval establishments, addressing a report of his inquiries to the Minister of Marine and Academy of Sciences. He also published an account of his observations in an important work entitled *Voyages dans la Grande-Bretagne* (1820-4), which was received with great favour on both sides of the channel. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Institute in place of M. Périer, and in 1819 he was appointed professor of mechanics at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. His lectures were published (1825-6) in three works, entitled *La Géométrie appliquée aux Arts*, *La Mécanique appliquée aux Arts*, and *La Dynamique*, which were very successful. In his work, *Sur les Forces productives et commerciales de la France* (1827), he made an interesting application of statistics to moral and political questions which gained for him a popularity with the Liberal party. In 1828 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies; in 1831 he became a Councillor of State; and in 1834 he was Minister of Marine for the space of three days.

In 1837 he was created a peer of France. Baron Dupin was elected a representative of the National Assembly for the Seine Inférieure in 1848; and, after the *Coup d'État* of 1875, was created a senator.

Dupont, PIERRE (b. 1821, d. 1871), the Burns of France, was born at Lyons, the son of hard-working, honest parents. Passing from the seminary of Largentiere to the uncongenial drudgery of a lawyer's office, he was ill at ease, and shortly after found himself in Paris. In 1839 he got some of his poems inserted in a corner of the *Gazette de France*, and in 1844 M. Lebrun, a member of the French Academy, secured for him subscribers for his first volume of poems entitled *The Two Angels*. He next obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute, but the drudgery experienced in the Lyons office was also experienced here. He had thoughts of trying his fortune as a writer for the stage when, in 1847, the success of his peasant song, *J'ai deux grands bœufs dans mon étable*, opened a new prospect. Although there is a clear socialistic ring about his pieces, as, e.g., *Song of Bread* and the noble *Song of Workers*, his songs were as popular in the drawing-room as in the workshop. In 1851, however, he paid the penalty for having become the laureate of the people by being condemned to seven years' exile from France. This sentence had afterwards to be cancelled. His lyric songs have a singular blending of the "natural, bold, delicate, and piquant;" and, if we look for a classification, we cannot find a better than Dupont's own—"rustic and objective, legendary and subjective, patriotic and contemporaneous." His poems have been collected under the titles of *Cahiers de Chansons*, *La Muse populaire*, *Chants et Chansons*, *Poésie et Musique*, *La Légende du Juif Errant*, and *Études littéraires, Vers et Prose*.

Dechant, *Biographie de Pierre Dupont* (1871); Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries du Lundi*, iv.; *All The Year Round*, 1861.

Dupont, SAMUEL FRANCIS (b. 1803, d. 1865), an American naval officer, was born at Bergen Point, New Jersey. He became a midshipman at the age of twelve, lieutenant in 1826, and commander in 1842. He experienced much active service in the Mexican War, when he captured San Diego; cleared the Gulf of California of Mexican vessels; took La Paz, the capital of Lower California; assisted in the capture of Mazatlan; and defended Lower California against the Indians and Mexicans. In 1861 he obtained command of the Atlantic blockading squadron, and shortly after greatly distinguished himself by gaining possession of Port Royal harbour, South Carolina. He followed up this advantage vigorously; and his operations along the southern coast were invariably successful. In 1862 he was made rear-admiral. In 1863 he made an unsuccessful attack on Charleston,

and was soon after relieved of the command of the squadrons. Admiral Dupont was one of the organisers of the naval school at Annapolis, and is the author of a report on the use of floating batteries for coast defence, a work highly commended by Sir Howard Douglas in his treatise on naval gunnery.

J. T. Headley, *Farragut and our Naval Commanders* (1867).

* **Dupré, MARIE JULES** (b. 1813), a French naval officer, was born at Strasburg, received his early education in Strasburg College, and entered the school for naval training at the age of sixteen. In 1844 he published an account of the hydrographic and meteorologic observations which he had made during the French expedition against China in 1837. Lieutenant in 1845, and captain in 1854, he commanded *La Tonnante*, which played a brilliant part in the bombardment of Kinburn and the siege of Sebastopol. He was next engaged in the Italian War, and then in the expeditions against China, Syria, and Cochinchina, and for his distinguished services in connection therewith he was promoted to the grade of Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1861. As Governor of Cochinchina he favoured Chinese emigration and the development of industries, and introduced a series of reforms in the civil, financial, and legislative administration of the country. M. Dupré was nominated vice-admiral in 1875.

Dupuis, CHARLES FRANÇOIS (b. 1742, d. 1809), an eminent French scientific writer, was born of poor parents at Tyre-Château, between Gisors and Chaumont, where his father was a teacher of mathematics and land surveying. He was in 1766 appointed professor of rhetoric at the college of Lisieux, where he had previously acquired his licence in theology. In 1781 he published an erudite and ingenious theory with respect to the origin of the Greek months, which, however, was shortly afterwards wholly refuted by Bailly in the fifth volume of his *History of Astronomy*. In 1794 he published the work by which he is best known, entitled, *Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religion universelle*. This work excited much bitter controversy, and the theory it propounded as to the origin of mythology in Upper Egypt led to the expedition organised by Napoleon for the exploration of that country. He was author of several other works. In 1788 he became one of the four commissioners of public instruction in Paris; in 1800 he was chosen a member of the National Convention, and in the third year of the republic he was elected secretary to the Assembly.

Dacier, *Notice sur Dupuis* (1812).

Durand, SIR HENRY (b. 1812, d. 1871), Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, and entered the army as second lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers in 1828. A captain in

1844, he was promoted to be colonel in 1861. He served in the Afghanistan campaign for the reinstating of Shah Sujah, and received a medal for the affair at Ghuznee, where he headed the explosion party and fired the train. He was also engaged at Gwalior, and for his brilliant services at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, in the Punjab campaign (1848-9), he received a medal with two clasps, and was raised to the rank of brevet-major. He served during the mutiny of 1857, and in 1858 attained the rank of brevet-colonel, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He next acted as agent to the Governor-General in Central India, when his conduct was frequently mentioned with praise in despatches, and subsequently as a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India. A major-general in the army in 1867, he was in the June of that year invested by the Viceroy with the Order of the Star of India. In 1870 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, where he was received with much enthusiasm. Even the feudatory chiefs welcomed the appointment, as he was identified with Lord Canning's foreign policy, and was looked upon by them as a firm and wise friend. His death on Jan. 1st, 1871, was the result of a fall from an elephant at Tonk, when on an important official tour. Sir Henry was a brave and accomplished soldier, and an enlightened and indefatigable administrator.

Times, Jan. 5th and 30th, 1871; *Good Words*, 1873.

* **Durando, GIACOMO** (b. 1807), an Italian general, was born at Mondovi, and spent the early part of his life in plotting and warfare. Retiring to Marseilles in 1844 for rest, he brought out a pamphlet in French, entitled, *De la Réunion de la Péninsule Iberique par une Alliance entre les Dynasties d'Espagne et de Portugal*. Passing on to Turin in 1847 he established *l'Opinione*, a newspaper favouring the Cavour party. He was a Minister of War at Turin during the Crimean War (1854-5). In June, 1859, he commanded a division at Solferino, and in March, 1861, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Ratazzi.

Durham, JOHN GEORGE LAMBERTON, 1ST EARL OF (b. 1792, d. 1840), was born at Lambton Hall, in Durham county, and was descended from an ancient and wealthy family. Educated at Eton, he afterwards served a short time in a hussar regiment; but in 1813 was elected M.P. for his native county. He was already an advanced Reformer. His first wife dying very early, he married in 1816 the eldest daughter of Lord Grey. In 1821 he proposed a Reform Bill of a character much more sweeping than that ultimately carried by his father-in-law. Driven to Naples by illness in 1826, he returned to support Canning and Goderich in 1827, and was made Baron Durham just before the fall of the latter minister. When

Grey became Premier Durham was appointed Privy Seal. He was one of a Cabinet committee of four to draft the Reform Bill. His ardent support of Brougham's scheme to swamp the House of Lords led him into an unseemly quarrel with Grey, but ill-health, and the death of a promising son, prevented him from playing a prominent part during the passage of the Bill through the House, though the zeal that cried for the ballot must have been but imperfectly satisfied with the actual measure. His haughty and uncontrollable temper made him extremely unpopular with his colleagues. He failed in a special mission to Russia in 1832, and in March, 1833, ill-health became a convenient pretext for a resignation, due partly to his dislike of Stanley's Irish policy, and partly to a quarrel with Palmerston about the appointment of a Russian envoy. He was then elevated to an earldom. When the Whigs began to split into two divisions, the "noble Radical" was looked upon as a likely leader of the advanced party. In 1834 Disraeli describes him as the man of the greatest ambition of his time (*Letters to his Sister*, p. 26). His energetic protest against Brougham's temporising speech at an Edinburgh banquet produced a lasting enmity between men whose weak points were singularly similar. In 1837 he was made ambassador at St. Petersburg, and remained there a year. In 1838 he was appointed Governor of Canada, immediately after the revolt of the French of the Lower Province. The best results were expected from his boldness and vigour, but his want of tact and temper made him singularly unfitted for the extraordinary powers conferred on him by the suspension of the Canadian constitution. He turned the responsible council into a council of dependents in order to freely exercise the legislative functions entrusted to them jointly, with little regard to the limitations imposed on him, or to the elementary principles of English law. Brougham seized the opportunity to force the weak Melbourne ministry to accept a resolution that condemned his arbitrary acts, and as soon as Durham read the debates in the papers he abandoned his post in great disgust, without waiting for letters of recall. The adoption of similar measures, though in a different spirit, by his successor, was at least a partial justification of his conduct. His health, always bad, became worse under his vexations, and in 1840 he died at Cowes. Durham was an able and energetic man, a striking speaker, and an ardent Reformer, but his arbitrary temper, impatience of control, overbearing manners, and prodigious self-esteem, made a career, commenced under most favourable auspices, a failure that became more and more signal in proportion as his responsibilities were increased.

Spencer Walpole, *History of England*, especially vol. iii., p. 427 seq., for short account;

Annual Register, 1838, and his own report on the state of Canada (1839), for Government of Canada; Durham's personal character is described, not in a very friendly way, in the *Memoirs of Greville and Brougham*.

[T. F. T.]

Durham, JOSEPH, A.R.A. (b. 1821, d. 1877), sculptor, was born in London, the son of a city merchant. At an early age he showed a taste for art, and at sixteen was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Francis, and afterwards worked for three years under the late Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. The work which brought him first into public notice was his bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. More than a thousand copies of this bust in Parian were sold within a short period. Many of his executions are in the Mansion House, e.g. *Hermione*, *Alastor*, and a bust of the Queen, and in the portico of London University, e.g. Newton, Bentham, Harvey, and Milton. His memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 in the Historical Gardens, Kensington, is the greatest of his outdoor works. His best classical group was among the Royal Academy works of 1875, and was entitled *Leander and the Siren*. He also executed groups of *Perdita and Florizel*, *Plighting Troth*, *The First Dip in the Sea*. He has likewise exhibited many minor and ideal works of merit, e.g. *Paul and Virginia* in 1857, *Fate of Genius* in 1858, *Chastity* in 1860, *Sunshine* in 1863, and *Pride, Humility, Leander, the Sense of Touch*, and *Santa Philomela*.

Duroc, GERARD CHRISTOPHE MICHEL (b. 1772, d. 1813), Duke of Friuli, a favourite officer of the camp of Napoleon, was born at Pont-à-Mousson, and in the early wars of the republic acted as aide-de-camp to General Lespinasse. In 1796 he was transferred to Bonaparte's own staff, where he again acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp. During the Consulate and the Empire, he was employed on important missions to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, in which he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of Napoleon. He thus became intimate with the emperor, and is supposed to have possessed a larger share of the emperor's confidence than any of the other generals. He accompanied Napoleon in the campaigns of 1805-6 and 1807, and was killed by his side in the engagement at Machedorf, in Saxony.

Alison, *History of Europe*.

* **Duray, JEAN VICTOR** (b. 1811), a French historian, born in Paris, began his literary career early in life by publishing anonymously various elementary historical works, and in 1853 took the degree of Doctor. In 1861 he became inspector of the Academy of Paris, subsequently master of the conferences at the École Normale, then professor of history at the École Polytechnique, and finally, by decree in 1863, Minister of Public Instruction. He has published for the use of schools many popular historical works, among which are a

History of the Romans (1844), *History of France* (1852), *History of Greece* (1862), and *Synopsis of Contemporary History*, which latter has exposed him to severe censure from the clerical party.

Dussek, JOHN LOUIS (b. 1762, d. 1812), a celebrated pianist and composer, was born at Czaaslau, Bohemia, and showed, at a very early age, considerable musical talent. In 1781 he left Bohemia for Brussels, whence he removed to Holland, acting as organist at Bergen-op-Zoom, and holding concerts in various towns. During a residence at Hamburg, he took lessons with Philip Emanuel Bach, subsequently visiting Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Paris. He resided for several years in London, and started a music warehouse in the Haymarket, which was far from successful. The latter years of his life were passed as music-director in the service of Prince Talleyrand. His compositions, which are very numerous, consist of concertos, concerted symphonies, quintets and quartets for stringed instruments and piano, trios, sonatas, rondos, and fantasias. His music, though unequal, is bright and graceful, full of charming melodies and rich harmonies. His *Méthode de Piano*, which he edited jointly with Pleyel, is still widely known.

Duvergier de Hauranne, PROSPER (b. 1798, d. 1881), an eminent French statesman and historian, was born in Paris, and identified himself with the Doctrinaires in politics. In 1831 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, where he soon acquired a name as an orator and tactician. He was one of the leaders of the coalition formed of several shades of opposition in 1837, and maintained the maxim "The king reigns, but does not govern." This same principle he expounded in his work on the principles of representative government and their application. He took a leading part in the agitation for electoral reform in 1846 and 1847, and he acted with the Conservatives in the Assembly of 1848. Having opposed the *Coup d'Etat*, he was exiled for a few months. He was the author of a *History of Parliamentary Government in France* (1857-73, 10 vols.), and other works.

Louis Blanc, *Histoire de Dix Ans; Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1840-50.

Duyckinck, EVERT AUGUSTUS (b. 1816, d. 1878), an American author, was the son of a leading publisher and bookseller in New York. In 1835 he graduated at Columbia College, New York, and in 1840 started, along with Mr. Cornelius Matthews, a monthly magazine entitled *Arcturus*, a "journal of books and opinions," which, however, only survived two years. In 1847 he began the *Literary World*, a weekly critical journal, and was afterwards assisted by his brother, George Long Duyckinck (b. 1823, d. 1863), author of *George Herbert, Life of Bishop Thomas Ken, Jeremy Taylor*, etc. This periodical ceased in

1853. In 1856 the two brothers completed the *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, a work of research and value, to which was added a supplement by Evert in 1866.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1879.

***Dvorák**, ANTONIN (b. circa 1840), a native of Prague, has produced vocal and instrumental works in almost every style. He has composed an opera on a national Bohemian subject, a number of songs and duets, orchestral arrangements of Slavonian—i.e., for the most part, Bohemian dances—several symphonies, a cantata, and a *Stabat Mater*. He is the son of a Bohemian inn-keeper, who is, at the same time, a farmer, a grazier, and a butcher; and his earliest knowledge of music was gained from the performances of wandering minstrels. His talents, however, soon attracted the attention of serious musicians; and before he had studied many years he gained at Vienna, in public competition, a small "purse," or scholarship, which enabled him to continue his musical career without being obliged to resort for subsistence to some more immediately profitable occupation. When he had, in a technical sense, finished his musical education—though his natural genius was as yet far from being fully developed—he composed works of various kinds for local societies, and gave lessons. But he was still without fame, and teachers of music abound in Prague; so that for a long time he was obliged to content himself with something like a shilling a lesson. A child of the people, he introduced into most of his compositions popular elements; and the Bohemian melodies, and melodic turns of Bohemian origin, which give a distinctive character to so many of his works, made their impression in due time on the musicians of the Austrian capital, and gradually on those of all Germany. Dvorák has pushed nationality in music so far that one is now disappointed to find in a new work from his pen no Bohemian characteristics. Naturally, however, there is no trace of Bohemian music in his *Stabat Mater* (1881), placed by his admirers among his foremost works. It was by his quaint and brilliant Slavonian dances, first introduced by Mr. Manns at the Crystal Palace, that Dvorák became known to English amateurs. His more important compositions gained for him soon afterwards the highest consideration; and his music is now probably better known in England than in Germany. Nearly all his works have been performed in this country, and his cantata entitled the *Spectre's Bride* was composed specially for the Birmingham festival, where it was produced in 1885. Herr Dvorák (or "Pan" Dvorák, as his countrymen in Bohemia would call him), has twice visited England. His oratorio *St. Ludmilla* was produced at the Leeds Festival of 1886.

Dwight, TIMOTHY, D.D., LL.D. (b. 1752, d. 1817), American divine and scholar, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, and educated at Yale College. He was tutor at Yale (1771-7); army chaplain in the Confederate army (1777-8); worked on a farm, aiding in the support of his mother and family, and occasionally preaching (1778-82); ordained minister of Greenfield, in Connecticut (1782), when he opened an academy, which speedily acquired a very high reputation, and attracted scholars from all parts of the Union. He received the degree of D.D. from the Princeton College in 1785, and that of LL.D. from New Jersey in 1810. He was elected president of Yale College in 1795. Dr. Dwight was the author of *The Conquest of Canaan*, an epic poem (1785); *Greenfield Hill*, a poem (1794); *Travels in the New York and New England States*, a work of permanent value and interest in regard to the natural history and social condition of the country. But the work by which Dr. Dwight is best remembered is *Theology Explained and Defended*, in 5 vols., which has long been regarded as a standard work on the theology of the Calvinist school.

Life prefixed to Theology Explained and Defended in a Series of Sermons.

Dyce, THE REV. ALEXANDER (b. 1798, d. 1869), a distinguished dramatic editor and literary historian, and the intimate friend of Samuel Rogers, was born at Edinburgh, and was educated at the Royal High School there, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He took orders, and officiated as curate at Lanteglos, in Cornwall, and subsequently at Nayland, in Suffolk. In 1827 he settled in London. His earliest publications were *Select Translations from Quintus Smyrnaeus* (1821), an edition of the poet Collins (1823), and *Specimens of British Poetesses* (1825). He next edited, with notes and short biographies, the dramatic and poetical works of Peele, Greene, Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe, and compiled an edition of Shirley, left unfinished by Gifford. In 1836 he published the critical and theological works of Bentley, and in 1843 he carefully revised and edited the poetical works of Shelton. *Specimens of British Sonnets* was soon followed, in 1858, by *Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Editions of Shakespeare, A few Notes on Shakespeare, and Strictures on Collier's New Edition of Shakespeare*. In the same year was published, by Moxon, his own edition of Shakespeare, and the second edition, a great improvement on the old one, was issued by Chapman and Hall in 1866. He contributed the lives of Shakespeare, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie to Pickering's *Aldine Poets*. He was intimately connected with several literary societies, and undertook the publication of Kempe's *Nine Days' Wonder* for the Camden Society, and the old plays of *Timon* and *Sir Thomas More* for the Shakespeare Society. He was asso-

ciated with Halliwell, Collier, and Wright, as one of the founders of the Percy Society, and several tracts of the series were edited by him. In 1856 he issued *Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers*, which has run through several editions, both in England and in the United States, and subsequently a *Glossary of Shakespeare*, the most comprehensive yet published. Mr. Dyce's reputation rests on his contributions to English literary biography, and on "the untiring industry, abundant learning, and admirable critical acumen" displayed in his editions of the Elizabethan poets. Mr. Dyce bequeathed his library, invaluable for its editions of Shakespeare, to the South Kensington Museum.

Biographical Sketch by John Forster in the catalogue of the Library.

Dyce, WILLIAM (b. 1806, d. 1864), a distinguished painter, the son of a physician of some repute, and cousin of the above, was born at Aberdeen. He took his degree of M.A. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, at the age of sixteen; and at the age of twenty-two he wrote a paper on electro-magnetism, which obtained the Blackall prize at Aberdeen. He was intended for the medical profession, but showing a natural bias towards design, he studied in the school of the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh, then as a probationer in the Royal Academy of London, and thence, in 1825, proceeded to Rome, where he spent nine months. A second visit to Rome in 1827 brought him in close sympathy with the earlier masters of the Florentine and allied schools. From 1830-8 the artist lived in Edinburgh; but, finding small encouragement in his attempts at historical painting, he set himself to work at portrait painting, and was successful, especially in the likenesses of children. In 1835 he became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in the following year he exhibited his *Descent of Venus*, from Ben Jonson's *Triumph of Love*, at the Royal Academy of London. Dyce's attention had early been directed to mural decoration and ornamental design. In 1837 he published a pamphlet on the management of schools of design, then recently established by Government. In this he proposed a scheme for the improvement of the school of the Board of Manufacturers, Edinburgh. The pamphlet contained what was probably the most complete scheme for art education then known in this country, and by its own merits and the reputation of the author, fairly entitled him to hold the office, which was immediately offered, of superintendent and secretary to that branch of the Board of Trade which had charge of the new schools. Commissioned by the Government, he made a careful examination of the Continental systems of art instruction, and his report thereon was adopted, with modifications, as a text-book, for several years. In 1842 he was appointed inspector of provincial schools; and

in 1844 he was elected A.R.A., immediately on the appearance of *Joash Shooting the Arrow of Delicrance*, which has been pronounced "one of the prime productions of the English school." From 1838-61 he was an annual exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1844 he was commissioned by the Prince Consort to paint frescoes for the summer-house of Buckingham Palace, and subsequently he was similarly employed at Osborne; the frescoes in All Saints', Margaret Street, are also his. His ecclesiological tastes manifested themselves in the foundation of the "Motett Society," for the revival of ancient church music. He was the author of many essays on art and allied subjects, and the proposer of the establishment of the grade of retired Royal Academician. Mr. Dyer was professor of the theory of fine arts at King's College, London, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, and of the Academy of Arts in Philadelphia.

Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1864; *Athenæum*, Feb. 20th, 1864; W. M. Rossetti, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Dyer, GEORGE (b. 1755, d. 1841), preacher and scholar, was born in London, educated at Christ's Hospital, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and subsequently joining the Nonconformists, became a brilliant preacher. In 1792, however, he gave up preaching, and devoted his whole time to private tuition and literary labour. As a classical scholar Mr. Dyer acquitted himself by editing two plays of Euripides, and also a Greek Testament, but the greatest labour of his life was the share he had in the production of Valpy's edition of the classics in 141 volumes, being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. Mr. Dyer was also the author of several other works, biographical, controversial, antiquarian, but his claim to immortality was his friendship with Charles Lamb.

Lamb, Essays and Correspondence.

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Earle, SIR WILLIAM, C.B., C.S.I. (b. 1833, d. 1885), major-general, the son of the late Sir Hardman Earle, was descended from an old Lancashire family. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the army as an ensign in 1851, obtaining a lieutenancy in 1854, and captaincy in 1855. He served with the 49th Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign. A lieutenant-colonel in 1863, he was promoted to a colonelcy in 1870, and obtained the rank of major-general in 1880. In August, 1882, he was appointed brigadier-general to the expeditionary force to Egypt, and in that capacity commanded the base and line of communication, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was in command of the

garrison of Alexandria from 1883 until called out to accompany the expedition sent to attempt the relief of General Gordon. He broke off from the main force to open the way to Berber, and on Feb. 9th, 1885, had reached Dulka Island, about seventy miles from Merawi. Here he stopped, and the next morning advanced to attack the enemy's position. The Black Watch, commanded by the general, advanced over broken and difficult ground, and drove the enemy before them. But just at the moment of complete victory, the general fell, on the summit of the ridge, at the head of his men. He had been made a C.B. in 1882.

Times, Feb. 13th, 1885; *Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 14th 1885.

* **Early, JUBAL A.** (b. 1816), an American general and lawyer, was born in Virginia, and entering the Military Academy at West Point, graduated there in 1837. He shortly afterwards became a lieutenant of artillery, but soon resigned and studied law. He, however, went back to the army on the outbreak of the Mexican War, when he was major in a Virginian volunteer regiment; and again on the outbreak of the American Civil War, he entered the Confederate service, and took an active part in several actions during the early part of the war. In 1863 he held Fredericksburg, while Lee opposed Hooker at Chancellorsville, and commanded a division of Lee's forces at Gettysburg. In 1864 he invaded Maryland, and burned Chambersburg, but was defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan Creek, at Fisher's Hill, and at Cedar Creek. General Early again resigned his commission on the close of the war; and after a visit to Europe, he resumed his briefs at Richmond. He has since resided at New Orleans, where he and General Beauregard have acted as managers of Louisiana State Lottery. In 1867 he published *Memoirs of the Last Year of the War*.

Eastlake, SIR CHARLES LOCKE, P.R.A. (b. 1793, d. 1865), painter, was the son of a wealthy lawyer of Plymouth. His methodical study of art did not commence till he entered the schools of the Royal Academy in 1809. In the meantime he had received a sound classical training at the Charterhouse. After a few months of study in Paris, he settled for a time in his native town, and was lucky enough to find an opportunity of painting the Emperor Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*, surrounded by his officers. The sale of this picture helped him in 1816 to make a twelve months' tour through Italy and Greece, and he made Rome his head-quarters for the next twelve years. In 1823, 1825, and 1827 he sent views of the city and figure-subjects to the Academy. Among the latter was the *Spartan Iphias*. This picture gained him the Associateship of the Academy. In the following year (1828), he produced *Pilgrims Arriving in Sight of Rome*, a subject which became popular

through engraving, and which he several times repeated. In 1830 he was elected a full member of the Academy, and exhibited the same year his *Una Delivering the Red Cross Knight*. His election induced him to return to England, and in 1831 we find him settled in London. *Haidic*, *Greek Fugitives*, *The Escape of Francesco di Ferrara*, and *The Martyr*, were among his exhibited works at the time. These were followed by two of his most ambitious and successful pictures, and whatever claims he has to eminence in his art will no doubt rest on these works. The first, *Christ Blessing little Children*, was exhibited in 1839, and *Christ Weeping over Jerusalem* in 1841. These works are agreeable in arrangement and composition, refined in sentiment, and, like all his canvases, are finished to a nicety; but they partake more of the sweetness of vignette than of the impressiveness and grandeur which we associate with sacred themes. His colouring, too, by which Eastlake set great store, was not without a touch of Venetian vitality and joyousness; but in this, as in all else, he stopped short of that excellence after which he had all his life been striving. In 1841 he was appointed secretary to the Royal Commission for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; in 1842, librarian of the Royal Academy; in 1843, keeper of the National Gallery; and in 1850, president of the Royal Academy, when he received the usual honour of knighthood. He successfully devoted no small portion of his time to the literature of art, and *Materials for a History of Oil Painting* (1847); and *Contributions to the History of the Fine Arts* (2 series), are books frequently referred to by students of art history, and he will probably be valued more as a critic than as a painter. He translated, moreover, Kugler's *Schools of Painting in Italy*, and Kugler's *Handbook of Painting*. He died at Pisa, and his widow, whose continuation and completion of Mrs. Jameson's *History of Our Lord* gives her an emphatic claim to the gratitude of all art lovers, declined a public funeral for her husband.

Lady Eastlake's memoir in the second series of the *Contributions*; W. E. Monkhouse's *Pictures by Sir C. Eastlake*. [J. F. R.]

Eastwick, EDWARD BACKHOUSE (b. 1814, d. 1883), Orientalist, after taking his degree from Merton College, Oxford, proceeded to India as a cadet in the Bombay infantry, and was soon selected, on account of his proficiency in Oriental languages, to fill political posts in Kattiawar and Scinde. Returning in broken health, he was appointed professor of Hindustani at Haileybury, and when this college was transformed he was given the office of assistant secretary in the political department of the India Office. In 1860 he went to Persia as secretary of legation, and in 1864 was a commis-

sioner for arranging a loan to the Government of Venezuela. Two years later he was appointed private secretary to Lord Salisbury (then Lord Cranborne), and received the Companionship of the Bath for his services. From 1868-74 he sat in the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, and, then retiring, devoted the remainder of his life to literary work. His chief books are a translation of Sadi's *Gulistan* (1852, 2nd ed. 1880); his translations of the Persian history of the *Arrival of the Parsis in India*, of the *Life of Zoroaster*, and the *Anwar i Suhaili*; and his *Kaisar nama i Hind*, or *Lay of the Empress* (2 vols., 1878 and 1882). He also translated Schiller's *Revolt of the Netherlands*; wrote the *Journal of a Diplomat in Persia and Sketches of Life in a South American Republic*; and contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, besides compiling the admirable *Handbook to India* in Murray's series.

Eaton, AMOS (b. 1777, d. 1842), a distinguished American naturalist and man of science, graduated at Williams College, and began the study and practice of law. When the Rensselaer Institute was opened at Troy, New York, in 1828, he was appointed principal and senior professor, a position he held until his death. He is the author of *A Chemical Instructor*, *The Geological Text Book*, *Manual of Botany*, and many other scientific works. By his writings and his enthusiasm for natural history he did much to advance the cause of science in America during the early part of the nineteenth century.

Ebelmen, JACQUES JOSEPH (b. 1814, d. 1852), a French chemist, was born at Beaumelles-Dames, and educated at the college of Henri IV. and the college of Besançon. He subsequently entered the École Polytechnique, and in 1833 was received in the École des Mines, where he became professor of docimacy in 1845. In June, 1846, he was nominated an engineer of the first class, and in October director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, the products of which he raised to a much higher degree of perfection. He served as one of the jurors at the London Exhibition of 1851, and was appointed engineer-in-chief of mines in 1852. He wrote for the *Annales des Mines*, *Bulletins de l'Académie des Sciences*, and *Annales de Physique et de Chimie* many important treatises, among which are the *Carbonisation of Wood*, and *Generators of Gas* (1845), *Decomposition of Rocks* (1848), and *Changes in Rock Strata under the Influence of Atmospheric Agents* (1861).

M. Chevreul, *Notice sur M. Ebelmen* (1855).

* **Ebers**, GEORGE (b. in Berlin, 1837), Egyptologist and novelist, was first educated at Fröbel's school, and subsequently at the Göttingen and Berlin Universities. After visiting the chief museums of Europe in

pursuit of his favourite study of Egyptology, he established himself at Jena, in 1865, as private teacher of the Egyptian language, until in 1870 he became professor at Leipzig, a post he still holds. The result of a visit to Egypt was the discovery of the famous hieratic medical papyrus known as the *Papyrus Ebers*, which he published in 1875 in two large volumes. His other important scientific work is the brilliant *Ägypten und die Bücher Moses*, of which only the first volume appeared, in 1868. *Durch Gosen zum Sinai und Ägypten in Bild und Wort* (1878), both of which have been translated (*Through Goshen to Sinai*, 1872; and *Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Pict. rescue*, 2 vols., 1880), are at once popular and valuable works. In 1876 Ebers was struck down with paralysis, and compulsory inaction led him to resume the writing of historical novels, which he had begun in 1864 by his *Egyptian Princess* (English translation 1867). In 1877 appeared *Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt*; in 1878 *Homo Sum*; in 1880 *The Sisters*; in 1881 *The Emperor and The Burgomaster's Wife*; in 1883 *Only a Word*; and in 1885 *Serapis*. Most of his novels, as well as the *Egypt*, have found an able translator in C. Bell. The novels representing Egyptian antiquity possess a distinct archaeological value apart from their undoubted merits as romances.

Eckermann, JOHANN PETER (b. 1792, d. 1854), the chronicler of Goethe's conversations, was born in wretched circumstances in the village of Winsen, on the heaths of Hanover. By the kindness of some neighbours, he was for a time sent to the national school, and this was almost the only education he received till, having served as a volunteer in the War of Independence, and occupied minor posts in the civil service, he began to learn Greek at twenty-four, attending the Hanover Gymnasium. He now turned his attention entirely to literature, though before this he had supposed himself an artist. He wrote insignificant poems and plays, and in 1822 sent a treatise on poetry to Goethe. Soon afterwards he appeared in Weimar himself, and was kindly received by Goethe, who employed him in arranging his works, and in time appointed him one of his secretaries, besides procuring for him a post at the court. His importance is entirely due to his celebrated collection of the conversations of Goethe, which, in spite of the prosaic dulness and triviality of the writer, and his too frequent omission of the essential, remains the most valuable record of the last ten years of the poet's life. Eckermann died at Weimar.

See autobiographical references in the *Gespräche mit Goethe*.

Eden, GEORGE. [AUCKLAND.]

Eden, SIR FREDRICK MORTON (d. 1809), entered the diplomatic service, and from 1792

to 1796 was ambassador to Berlin, Vienna, and Madrid. He was moreover much esteemed as an authority on economic and industrial questions. His *Observations on Friendly Societies* (1801) are written in a thoroughly liberal spirit; and in 1797 appeared his *State of the Poor* (3 vols.). This is a mine of information with regard to the condition of the working classes, the later volumes, as the author approaches his own time, being of more value than the first part.

Edgeworth, MARIA (b. 1767, d. 1849), the author of about a dozen stories illustrative of Irish character, and the creator of the novel with a moral purpose, was the daughter, by the first wife, of Richard Lovell Edgeworth (q.v.). Born at Hare Hatch, Berkshire, Jan. 1st, 1767, almost the whole of her early years were spent in this country, and it was here she received her education. She accompanied her father to Ireland in 1782, and began, at his suggestion, to translate Madame De Genlis's *Adèle et Théodore*. This work was abandoned on the appearance of Holcroft's translation. Thomas Day, who was an intimate friend, had a horror of female authorship, and congratulated the father when he heard that the daughter's design had been frustrated. It was the recollection of Day's arguments, and her father's reply thereto, which led Miss Edgeworth, after Day's death, to publish *Letters to Literary Ladies* (1795). Several books for children were published in these early years, and three years after the appearance of the *Letters* came *Practical Education* (1798). In this, as in subsequent works, Miss Edgeworth was assisted by her father, who usually wrote introductions to her stories. It may be believed that his help was only an encumbrance, especially in the works of fiction. Alterations which proved to be blemishes were made in their construction at his suggestion. *Castle Rackrent* (1800), first published anonymously, went far towards establishing Miss Edgeworth's reputation as a novelist. The book touches the humorous and pathetic sides of Irish character. In *Belinda* (1801) Miss Edgeworth brought fashionable life into derision, and taught the English people something of the eloquence, wit, and talents of the lower classes of the people of Ireland. The essay on *Irish Bulls* (1802) was published under the joint names of father and daughter. It is related as a ludicrous circumstance that a copy of this book was bought by the secretary of an agricultural society in the hope that it treated of live stock. *Moral Tales* (1801) will, perhaps, be too didactical for modern readers; *Leonora* suffers from a painful plot. *Patronage, Harrington*, and stories under such collective titles as *Popular Tales* and *Tales of Fashionable Life*, followed. The last preface the father was enabled to write was for *Ormond* (1817). He died within a fortnight afterwards. Subsequent years

were devoted by Miss Edgeworth to the completion of his *Memoirs* (1821), which at the time of his death he had little more than commenced. Among Miss Edgeworth's eminent friends were Scott, Moore, and Herschel. Scott said that she might truly be said to have done more towards completing the union than any legislative enactments. In 1823 Miss Edgeworth visited Abbotsford. *Helen* (1834) was her last and best novel, but was succeeded by another book for children. At Edgeworth's Town, Longford, Ireland (May 21st, 1849), Miss Edgeworth died, having lived to see her books take high rank among English novels. Personally she was a small woman; "a nice little unassuming Jeanie - Deans - looking body," as Byron said. Her face was neither well- nor ill-looking, and promised nothing at first sight. Her conversation, according to no meaner judge than Sydney Smith, was delightfully clever and sensible; without saying witty things she put such a perfume of wit into her conversation as made it brilliant. Her literary style is chiefly remarkable for the absence of feature, and she herself could find no higher praise for Mrs. Inchbald's *Simple Story* than to say that she never recollected the writer while reading it. Her ethical teaching is simple enough, and the vices and follies of her characters bring them quite regularly to ruin. Her action is rapid for her day. She is not a great creator. Her work lacks poetic elevation of feeling, but within its range it is distinguished by observation.

Maria Edgeworth: a Study, by G. A. Oliver;
Maria Edgeworth, by Helen Zimmerman (*Eminent Women Series*, 1883). [T. H. C.]

Edgeworth, RICHARD LOVELL (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1817), an ingenious author and practical philosopher, was born at Bath, the son of Irish parents, and educated at Oxford, where at the age of nineteen he fell in love with a Miss Elers, and married her at Gretna Green. He next joined the Temple, but never practised. He became a member of the Irish Parliament about the year 1795, and distinguished himself by his warm attachment to the interests of Ireland, and by opposition to abuses of administration. His labours in perfecting several mechanical inventions, in reducing to a science the construction of roads and wheel-carriages, and in spreading improvements, agricultural and social, as well as his many valuable papers on scientific subjects, procured him his election in 1780 to the Royal Society. He brought out as separate publications:—*Rational Primer*, *Explanations of Poetry*, *Readings on Poetry*, *Letter to Lord Charlemont on Telegraph*, *Speeches in Parliament*, and *Essay on the Construction of Roads and Bridges*. This last anticipated many of the suggestions of J. L. McAdam (*q.v.*). In a few other works, his daughter, Maria Edgeworth, co-operated with

him, the most important of which was probably the *Essay on Practical Education*, which demonstrated the failure of Rousseau's plan of postponing teaching of all sorts till the faculties are pretty well matured.

Memoirs of E. L. Edgeworth, Esq., by himself, and concluded by his daughter; *Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1809, Aug. 1820; *London Quarterly Review*, July, 1820.

* **Edhem Pasha** (*b.* 1823), Turkish statesman, entered the army, and in 1849 was appointed aide-de-camp to the Sultan. He rapidly rose to the rank of general of division, and began at the same time to play a prominent part in politics, until in 1856 he was for twelve months Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in 1864 President of the Council of State. During the Conference held at Constantinople in the winter of 1876-7, with the object of averting, if possible, war between Russia and Turkey, he acted with Safvet Pasha, the Foreign Minister, as second Turkish plenipotentiary. In February Midhat Pasha was dismissed, and Edhem succeeded him as Grand Vizier. War was declared by Russia on April 24th, and after the Turkish forces had suffered repeated disasters he was replaced by Safvet Pasha. In 1885, when the revolt of East Roumelia was followed by a change of ministry, he was appointed ambassador to the French Republic at Paris.

* **Edinburgh, H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, DUKE OF** (*b.* 1844), the second son of the Queen, was educated chiefly for the navy, and entered the service in 1858 as a naval cadet on board the *Euryalus*. Subsequently he was transferred to the *St. George*. In 1862 the throne of Greece was offered to him by the Hellenes, but he declined it. Four years later £15,000 a year was granted him by Parliament, and he took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Edinburgh. In 1867 he was placed in command of the *Galatee*, and it was while on shore at New South Wales, near Port Jackson, that an attempt to murder him was made by O'Farrell. In 1874 he married the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the Tsar Alexander II., by whom he has several children. In Nov., 1882, he was promoted vice-admiral, and in 1885-6 he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron. The Duke of Edinburgh is a musician of some excellence, and has played first-fiddle at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society.

* **Edison, THOMAS ALVA** (*b.* 1847), an American electrician and inventor, is the son of poor parents—Dutch by descent on the father's side, Scotch on the mother's—and received an indifferent school education in his native town of Milan, Ohio. But he early developed a taste for reading and a fondness for books which almost became a passion. Before he was ten years old he had devoured Newton's *Principia*, Hume's *England*, and Gibbon's *Rome*; and at the age of twelve began

to work through the Detroit public library, only abandoning the task for a more profitable course of study, after he had waded "indiscriminately through fifteen feet of shelving." In 1855 his parents removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and a few years later he became a "train boy" or news-vendor on the Grand Trunk Railway. Here his business tact enabled him to acquire a monopoly of the business, and the right of putting up a printing office in the baggage car, from which he issued every week the *Grand Trunk Herald*, a sheet edited, "set up," and to a large extent written by himself and the *employés* of "the road." Having at great peril saved the little son of a stationmaster, the father out of gratitude assisted him in learning telegraphy, and so assiduously did he devote himself to his new pursuit that in five months he was in charge of the telegraph office at Port Huron. Progressing from one post to another, constantly improving the service by his suggestions, he was in 1865 at Louisville, where he wrote and printed a book on electricity. In 1868 he was at Boston, still intent on his work as an "operator." His first move in the direction of invention was an automatic telegraph repeater, made in 1863, while at Indianapolis. While working at this instrument the idea of duplex transmission occurred to him, though it was not until 1870 that it was actually tried upon the line. Under the encouragement of Mr. Milliken he devised in rapid succession a dial or indicating-telegraph for local lines, a chemical recorder for voting purposes, and a private-line printer, experimenting at the same time on vibratory telegraph instruments. His first efforts at duplex transmission proved unsuccessful, and compelled him, penniless and disheartened, to seek employment in New York. Here his skill in repairing the instruments of the Gold and Stock Company secured him a position in their service, and on its amalgamation with the Western Union Company, he agreed to give them the refusal of any of his future inventions. He now opened an extensive workshop in Newark, and began a laborious course of experiment and invention, having at one and the same time, it is said, as many as forty-four different improvements or original ideas in course of development. His health breaking down under this unintermitting toil, he gave up manufacturing, and in 1876 removed to Menlo Park, near New York, where he has since resided, devoting himself entirely to investigation. From this laboratory most of his inventions have been issued. These comprise over 400 patents, one-fourth of which relate to telegraphy, chemical, automatic, acoustic, duplex, quadruplex, sextuplex, printing, and fire-alarms, as well as district and domestic electrical apparatus, and inventions of one description or another coming under this theme. Among them the quadruplex telegraph, by which

two messages may be sent simultaneously in opposite directions from each end of the line, is the most remarkable. The automatic telegraph, which can transmit a thousand words a minute, the motograph relay, the carbon telephone, the "Edison system" of lighting by incandescence, and the "Edison electric railway" at Menlo Park, are also works of note. Some patents are connected with the telephone, the electric transmission of power, the electric pen, and numerous other ingenious apparatus. Of all his inventions, however, that of the phonograph is most widely known, but his most recent contribution to scientific appliances—viz., the photometer—bids fair to add greatly to his reputation. He has written little, and owing to his imperfect grounding in mathematics and physics, has been more distinguished for his ability to apply other men's discoveries than in discovering principles for himself. Yet even as an investigator he is not without merit, one of his researches resulting in his discovering independently the variation in resistance produced in semi-conductors by pressure, a fact which was utilised in the construction of his transmitting telephone. He has also the honour of having, among other data, observed the fact of an electric current between a metallic and a moist semi-conducting surface varying the friction between those surfaces. Notwithstanding the fine revenue derived from his numerous inventions, he is in comparatively moderate circumstances, owing to the large sums which he expends upon his laboratory, where he has the aid of several accomplished assistants.

Sketch in *Science*, vol. vi., Aug. 21st, 1885.

* **Edlund**, ERIC (b. 1819), a Swedish electrician, took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Upsala, and subsequently spent two years in study in Germany. On his return he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the Academy of Science, and a member of that society in 1851. In 1858 he established throughout Sweden a system of meteorological stations, which he superintended, and in 1873 published an elaborate account of his observations. In 1871 he became president of the Institute for Technical Instruction, and about the same time was elected deputy for Stockholm in the Second Chamber. Edlund's chief contribution to electrical science consists of a number of memoirs published in German in the *Annals of Poggendorff*, and in French in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Stockholm*. Some of these may be mentioned:—*Researches on the Force of Electricity in Contact with Metals* (1871), *Researches in Electrical Currents Produced by the Movements of Liquids* (1878), and *Researches on the Appearance of Heat in a Galvanic Pile*.

Edward, THOMAS (b. 1814, d. 1886), a Scottish naturalist, the son of a private in the Fife-

shire militia, was born at Gosport and brought up at Aberdeen, where his parents had settled about the year 1818. He received little or no systematic education, and during the short time he was at school was expelled from three different establishments on account of his incorrigibility and his "affection for natural objects." At the age of six he entered a tobacco manufacturer's factory at Grandholm, on the banks of the Don, at a weekly wage of fourteen pence, and here he remained until he was apprenticed (in 1825) to a drunken shoemaker. Until close upon his death he never escaped from the daily exercise of his trade. He spent as much time as many a *savant* in pure pursuit of science; discovered new species one after another; wrote, discussed, classified; and with innumerable difficulties he worked himself into fame as a naturalist. In 1837 he married and settled in Banff, where he brought up a family of eleven children on wages that never exceeded fifteen shillings a week. For forty years he fought the "battle of scientific poverty." Collections were necessary if he wished to generalise at all, and the first zoological specimens he gathered he exhibited at the Banff fair in 1846. The success of this exhibition induced him to make a like venture at Aberdeen, but here the whole affair was a dismal failure, and Edward was obliged to part with his collection, the labour of years, for £20 to keep himself free from debt. At last, in 1866, he attained to the flattering though empty honours of a fellowship of the Linnean Society, and of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh eleven years later. In November, 1876, Mr. Smiles's biography appeared, and on the following Christmas Day the Queen, "touched by his successful pursuit of natural science under all the cares and troubles of daily toil," conferred on him a pension of £50 a year. Edward's "*Selections from the Fauna of Banffshire*" are appended to the biography, and there are still unpublished his observations on the insects, reptiles, star fishes, zoophytes, molluscs, plants, etc., which he found in Banffshire, sufficient to fill a bulky volume.

Samuel Smiles, *Life of a Scotch Naturalist*.

Edwardes, SIR HERBERT BENJAMIN (b. 1819, d. 1868), British soldier, was a native of Frodesley, in Shropshire, and was educated chiefly at King's College, London. In 1840 he was nominated to a cadetship in the East India Company, and became an ensign in the 1st Bengal Fusiliers. In 1845 the Sikh War broke out, and Edwardes was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, under whom he served through the campaign, receiving a severe wound. In 1847 Edwardes first came under the influence of his guide and friend, Sir Henry Lawrence, whose assistant he became at Lahore. Under him, the young man learnt how to

administrate, and was particularly successful in quelling disturbances connected with the collection of the revenue. In 1848, the murder of Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson by the Sikhs of Mooltan had to be avenged. Edwardes won a decisive victory over superior numbers at Kineyree, and assisted General Whish in the siege of Mooltan, which fell in January, 1849. A pension from the East India Company, and the rank of major, were his chief rewards for these services, and coming to England, he published *A Year on the Punjab Frontier*. Again placed under Sir H. Lawrence, he was transferred, in 1853, to the responsible position of Commissioner of the Peshawur Frontier, an appointment he held through the Mutiny. It was his great service to have secured, by timely negotiations, the neutrality of the Ameer of Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed, to have preserved the Punjab, and to have sent a force to co-operate in the capture of Delhi. Broken health was the cause of his residence in England from 1859 to 1862. In the latter year he was appointed commissioner of Umbala, a post which he was compelled to resign in the spring of 1865. Shortly before his death, he was created major-general. During his last years he was engaged on a Life of Sir Henry Lawrence, but the second volume had to be written (published 1873) by Mr. Herman Merivale. Sir Herbert Edwardes, like Havelock and so many others of his great contemporaries in India, was emphatically a pious man, and co-operated with zeal in missionary enterprise. His life, to be properly estimated, should be judged not only by his works, but by his influence.

Lady Edwardes, *Letters, etc., of Sir H. Edwardes*. See also Kaye, *Sepoy War*, and T. R. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny*. [L. C. S.]

* **Edwardes**, AMELIA BLANDFORD (b. 1831), novelist, is the daughter of an English officer. From 1853 she has been a regular contributor to magazines and other periodicals, and has brought out some very entertaining novels. She has also acted from time to time as leader-writer to some of our daily and weekly papers. In 1855 appeared her first novel in book-form, *My Brother's Wife*, which was followed by *Hand and Glove* (1859), *Barbara's History* (1864), and *Half a Million of Money* (1865). She has also written several other novels, and *Lord Brackenbury*, perhaps her best, appeared in 1880. All her stories are very readable. Their charm may be said to lie in the cheerful view they generally take of humanity, and the amount of variety, pleasant dialogue, and general *verve*, containing, at the same time, nothing either sensational or philosophically dull. Miss Edwardes has published besides two books of travel:—*Untroubled Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys* (1873), and *A Thousand Miles up the Nile* (1877). She subsequently devoted herself

chiefly to Egyptology, upon which she published some important monographs.

Edwards, GUILLAUME FRÉDÉRIC (b. 1777, d. 1842), a distinguished physiologist and ethnologist, was born in Jamaica, brought up at Bruges, and spent most of his life in Paris. In 1832 he was elected to the Institute as the author of *The Influence of Physical Agents on Life* (1824), and other scientific works of some merit. In 1839 appeared his most important work, *Physiological Characters of Human Races considered in Relation with History*, which has been regarded as a standard treatise among French ethnologists. He was the brother of Milne-Edwards (q.v.).

Edwards, MILNE. [MILNE-EDWARDS.]

Egg, AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD, R.A. (b. 1816, d. 1863), subject painter, was the son of the famous gunmaker of Piccadilly, where he was born. He entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1835, through the school of Mr. Carey, the successor of Sass. His first picture, *The Victim*, was exhibited at Liverpool in 1835. The following year he appeared on the walls of the Suffolk Street Gallery, and one of his early exhibited pictures there was purchased by Prince Albert. In 1838 his *Spanish Girl* was hung in the Academy, and from that time forward he was a constant exhibitor. Among his better-known works may be named the following:—*Sir Percie Shafton, Buckingham Rebuffed, The Wooing of Katharina, Queen Elizabeth Discovers that she is no longer Young, Peter the Great and Catherine, The Life and Death of Buckingham*, two contrasted pictures in one frame—a work which made a very strong impression on the public mind, and stamped the artist as a painter of great dramatic power. He produced also *The Night before Naseby*, with Cromwell in the interior of his tent engaged in prayer. It was his *Lucretia and Bianca*, exhibited in 1847, which led to the Associateship in the year following, as it was *The Dinner Scene from Taming of the Shrew* that brought him, in 1860, the full honours of the Academy. For the sake of his health he went to Algiers, where he died. In the depicting of historical incidents he occupies a position entirely his own. His philosophy of life had a touch of sadness in it, and hence the sombre nature of his works. His creative energy was emphatic and unmistakable, and his sense of tone and *chiaroscuro* scholarly and refined.

[J. F. R.]

Eglinton, ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERIE, 13TH EARL OF (b. 1812, d. 1861), English statesman, was eight years of age when he succeeded to the title of his grandfather. His chief pleasure as a young man was the turf, and in 1839 he held the famous Eglinton tournament, which Benjamin Disraeli described with so much gusto in *Coningsby*. He

was twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Lord Derby—in the administration of 1852, and in that of 1858. His popularity was chiefly due to his profusion.

Egypt, THE KHEDIVES OF. The dynasty of the Khedives of Egypt dates only from the present century, and the title (which is merely a Persian term for prince or king) was not applied to any Egyptian viceroys as an official style until the time of Ismail, the fifth of the line. The founder of the dynasty was the famous Mohammed 'Aly (or Mehemet Ali, as the French spell the name). He was born at Kaballa, a port in Albania, in 1768, and made his entrance into Egyptian politics as an officer of the Arnaut or Albanian contingent, which the Porte sent to support Abercromby's (q.v.) expedition against the French. When the French sailed away in September, 1801, the victors speedily followed suit, with this difference, that on the departure of the English there was no one who could be said to rule in Egypt. On the one hand there were the old Mamluk Beys, a territorial aristocracy who had always been in more or less open revolt against the Porte ever since the Turkish conquest of Egypt in the beginning of the sixteenth century. On the other was the Turkish Pasha, who was appointed from Constantinople, and liable to be recalled at any moment. Between the two stood the Albanian brigade of the Turkish army, with Mohammed 'Aly at its head. This last was the really formidable element in the country. The Beys, under their rival chiefs, Elfy and Bardisy, were too jealous of one another to make an effective resistance to any determined opponent. The Pasha was outnumbered in force, and vacillating in his policy. Mohammed 'Aly alone knew exactly what he wanted, and how to get it. He played off the Beys against one another, and against the Pasha, and he ingratiated himself with the people of Cairo, who were heartily sick of intestinal jealousies and periodical massacres. They recognised the sorely needed strong man in Mohammed 'Aly, and implored him to be their governor. He made just the necessary show of reluctance—*no-luit khedivari*—and then accepted the reins of government.

(1) **MOHAMMED 'ALY** (1805-48).—The accession of Mohammed 'Aly, in 1805, was attended by violent scenes. The Turkish Pasha, Khurshid, naturally refused to recognise so irregular an appointment, and stood to his guns in the citadel of Cairo. Mohammed 'Aly established his Albanians in the lofty walls of the great mosque of Sultan Hasan, immediately opposite the citadel, and from these two eminences the rival governors carried on a cannonade for weeks, to the serious damage of public and private buildings, until at last a message arrived from the Sultan, who had probably been bribed, announcing that he acquiesced in the popular choice, and

appointing Mohammed 'Aly Governor, or Pasha, of Egypt. Khurshid retired in disgust, and the Albanian soldiery commemorated the event by pillaging the houses of the citizens. Mohammed 'Aly now possessed the title of Governor of Egypt, but his authority was bounded by the walls of Cairo; outside, his rule was everywhere disputed by the Mamluk Beys, who were joined by many of Khurshid's troops, and by some Albanian deserters. On Aug. 18th, 1805, the Mamluk Beys, deceived by a proffered plan of treachery on the part of some of the new Governor's officers, broke into Cairo, and marched along the principal street, amid the apparent rejoicings of the citizens. As they advanced, however, signs of opposition began to appear, and shots were fired upon them from the houses. Turning back, the greater number found themselves shut in between two fires, with no escape but fighting a way through the enemy. This some of them effected; others shut themselves up in a mosque and surrendered, whereupon about fifty of them were slaughtered on the spot, and the rest were dragged, almost naked, and with every mark of humiliation, to the presence of the Governor. They were chained up like wild beasts in the court of the Pasha's palace, while the heads of their decapitated comrades were skinned and stuffed with straw before their eyes. Most of them were then tortured and put to death, and eighty-three stuffed heads were forwarded to the Sultan at Constantinople. Among the heads were those of some of Napoleon's soldiers, who had thrown in their lot with the Beys. The first massacre of the Mamluks was followed by a period of comparative tranquillity; the Beys retired into the provinces. England exerted her influence with the Sultan in their favour, but either the Beys had not money enough, or Mohammed 'Aly outbid them in bribes, for the Turkish fleet, which had come to Alexandria to their assistance, sailed away. General Fraser and 5,000 English troops landed, and endeavoured to restore the rule of the Mamluks; but his attempt ended in disaster, and this time it was the heads of Englishmen that decorated the streets of Cairo. Having now disposed of the outside enemy, bribed the Turk, and foiled the English, Mohammed 'Aly set himself to lull the suspicions of his internal foes. He restored to the Beys their large estates, and made them welcome at the capital. In 1811 he was about to send a force into Arabia, to reduce the Wahhâby rebels to submission; his son Tûsûn was to be entrusted with the command of the expedition, and a great ceremony of investiture was to celebrate the occasion. Invitations were sent to the Mamluk Beys, and on March 1st they went to the citadel, followed by their retinues, and were hospitably received by the Pasha. As they were threading the narrow passage which leads from the citadel to the open space with-

out, the gate was suddenly closed in their faces, and they found themselves shut up in a sort of stone corridor cut in the rock, with high walls, and no roof, and with the Pasha's troops lining the top of the walls. Thus cooped in, they were easily shot down; some tried to clamber upon the roof of the citadel, but were instantly killed; others fought their way through the guard that closed their rear, and found death in doing so. Four hundred and seventy Mamluks entered the citadel, and it is doubtful whether any escaped. One is said to have leaped his horse from the ramparts, and alighted safely upon the ground beneath; but an alternative tradition is more probable, that he saved his life by avoiding the Pasha's hospitable entertainment altogether. The massacre extended throughout the provinces of Egypt. Mohammed 'Aly and Tûsûn indeed exerted themselves to put a stop to the horrors of the sacking of Cairo; but 500 houses had been ransacked, and their women and servants brutally ill-used, before order was restored. The second massacre of the Mamluks left Mohammed 'Aly master of Egypt. He soon reduced Arabia to his authority, and was able to send a contingent to the Morea, under his son, Ibrahim Pasha, to assist the Turks in their struggle with the Greeks in 1821-2. Growing stronger as his reign advanced, he now dreamed of forming an independent empire of his own. He began by invading Syria, in 1831, and his son Ibrahim so skilfully conducted the campaign, that the province was speedily won, the fortress of Acre and the capital of Damascus were seized, and the Turks were terribly defeated in the battle of Koniya; 60,000 Ottomans were routed, their general, the Grand Vizir himself, was made prisoner, and nothing but six days' march intervened between the victorious Egyptians and Constantinople. The Sultan in his straits looked round for an ally. Sir Stratford Canning urged the English Government to assist the Porte in putting down its rebellious vassal, but the Duke of Wellington declined to interfere. Russia accordingly came to the aid of Turkey, and a treaty was arranged between the Porte and Mohammed 'Aly, whereby the latter was confirmed in the possession of Syria, and became practically independent of the Sultan, to whom his obligations were now restricted to the payment of an annual tribute. The Pasha of Egypt, however, was not satisfied. He coveted empire, and the tribute galled his pride. Fresh hostilities broke out after a time, and there seemed every probability of the formation of a new and powerful empire at Constantinople, under the brilliant rule of the great Pasha. The French alone among the nations of Europe were disposed to let matters take their course; the other powers resolved to permit no such revolution in the constitution of Eastern Europe. Headed by England, they intervened to enforce their commands.

In Nov., 1840, Acre was bombarded and stormed by the English fleet, and in the following year a fresh treaty compelled Mohammed 'Aly to restore Syria to the Porte, and confine himself to the domestic affairs of his viceroyalty in Egypt. His army was reduced, and his navy abolished. Henceforward the spirit of the Pasha was broken. He had failed in the great ambition of his life, and his extraordinary success in the internal settlement of Egypt, where he established order and wise government in the place of anarchy and desolation, did not satisfy him. He became imbecile in 1848, and died, Aug. 3rd, 1849, when more than eighty years old. Mohammed 'Aly was the Napoleon of the East. He possessed in a remarkable degree those qualities of daring and prudence which, combined, make up the character of a great adventurer. He was a tyrant, of iron will, invincible patience, and unshaken firmness. He could do terrible things when an obstacle had to be removed from his path; but he was not naturally cruel or bloodthirsty. Under his steadfast government, Egypt regained the order and prosperity which had disappeared amid the struggles of the Mamluks. He believed that the country could become great only by adopting the improvements of European civilisation; and he invited Frenchmen and Englishmen to help him in introducing western reforms. Under his rule the exploration of the monuments of ancient Egypt began in the hands of Salt, Belzoni, Wilkinson, Bonomi, and Lepsius, while Lane wrote his classical record of the *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*. Mohammed 'Aly created modern Egypt; the army and navy, the system of taxation (which bore and still bears heavily upon the peasantry) the Customs laws, manufactures, colleges, and administration, are all his work. Schools of medicine and European studies, the printing press of Boulak, and many other enlightened institutions, were of his foundation, and if he committed the error of misunderstanding the true resources of Egypt, and tried to convert it into a manufacturing instead of an agricultural country, it was chiefly because his zeal for Western models exceeded his comprehension of their conditions. He was a great ruler, and his mistakes were far outweighed by the immense benefits he conferred upon Egypt.

(2) **IBRAHİM PASHA** (1848) became viceroy when his father lost his intellect, but this able soldier, who inherited much of Mohammed 'Aly's genius, with more than his unscrupulousness, reigned but two months, and died before his father.

(3) **'ABBÁS** (1848-54), a son of Tūsūn, succeeded, on the Turkish principle, being the eldest male of the family. 'Abbās was a dull, sadden debauchee, who shut himself up in his dreary palaces in the desert, and there abandoned himself to unbridled vices. He was a bigoted Moslem, despite his immorality,

and his reign was a period of deliberate retrogression. He was murdered by some of his slaves in 1854; the news was secretly brought to the Governor of Cairo, who hastily travelled to Benha, where the murder took place, and taking the dead body of his master, set it upright in the carriage beside him, and drove back to Cairo. Nobody suspected the dismal farce, and the Governor, having brought the body into the citadel, levelled the guns upon the city, and was proceeding to proclaim El-Hāmī, 'Abbās' son, viceroy in his father's stead, when the English consul interfered, and convinced the Governor that such a proceeding, in direct contravention of the law of succession, was flat treason.

(4) **SA'ID** (1854-63), the eldest male of the family, and fourth son of Mohammed 'Aly, thereupon ascended the viceregal throne. He was in all respects the opposite of his nephew (though senior), 'Abbās. A genial host, Parisian in tastes, fond of his *cuisine*, and devoted to the society of men of wit, especially Frenchmen, he attracted general admiration and sympathy. He carried on the Europeanising policy of his father, encouraged education and public works, and to him Egypt owes two very different but world-renowned institutions—the Suez Canal, which was sanctioned and begun under his auspices; and the Egyptian National Debt, which was inaugurated in his reign by a trifling loan of some three millions. His luxurious life assisted the development of an internal disease, of which he died in 1863, after a brief but promising reign of nine years. He was succeeded by his nephew,

* (5) **ISMA'IL** (1863-79), son of Ibrahim, a prince who possessed to a large extent the remarkable qualities of his illustrious grandfather. He was filled with an ambition, as strong as Mohammed 'Aly's, to make Egypt a powerful kingdom, and to secure it in perpetuity for his own descendants. He possessed many of the qualities necessary in a great ruler. He was indefatigable in business, and transacted the affairs of State personally. There was not a department of the government that was not under his quick and observant eye. He had the true ruler's instinct in discovering the men who were fitted to serve him, and was a princely rewarder of his servants. But he was not to be trusted, and he was too much of an Oriental, despite his Parisian education, to be able to take a business-like view of the conditions of success. He was recklessly prodigal, and never realised that the resources of Egypt are limited, and that credit may be exhausted. One of his most costly feats was the virtual release of his dynasty from the control of the Porte. By heavy bribes he obtained a new charter from the Sultan in 1866, which did away with most of the irksome restrictions imposed by the Treaty of 1841, gave him the title of Khedive, and

granted him the long-coveted right of succession from father to son. He was now a tributary prince; and a second *firman* in 1872 gave him virtually sovereign powers, with the exception of the right of representation by ambassadors at foreign courts. Having thus obtained for himself and his dynasty a settled regal rank, Isma'il turned his attention homewards, and began a series of previously unthought-of reforms. He re-established and improved the administrative system organised by Mohammed 'Ally, which had fallen into decay under 'Abbās; he caused a thorough remodelling of the anarchic Customs system to be made by English officials; in 1865 he bought the Egyptian post-office, and placed it under the direction of an official from St. Martin's-le-Grand; he organised the military schools of his grandfather, and lent his willing support to the cause of education. Public works largely engaged the attention of the Khedive. Railways, telegraphs, lighthouses, the harbour works at Suez, the breakwater at Alexandria, were carried out under his personal auspices by some of the best contractors of Europe. The railways, which are almost entirely State property, covered in his reign more than 1,100 miles, and connect Alexandria and Cairo with every part of the Delta as well as Suez, and run parallel with the Nile as far as Asyut. The telegraphs extend over 4,000 miles. Fourteen lighthouses were built on the Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts. He abolished the old system of consular jurisdiction, and substituted mixed courts, where European and native judges tried international cases with a code based upon a compromise between the Mohammedan law and the Code Napoléon. He built numerous palaces, improved the irrigation system of Egypt, and attempted to make the Nile his servant by a huge lock, which so far has never proved efficient; and though he did not seek to extend his dominions in the direction of Turkey, he annexed the vast provinces of the Soudan, where Sir Samuel Baker, followed by the heroic Gordon, established, for a while, order and good government, and waged war upon the slave-dealers. Such a course of expensive improvements and annexations demanded immense sums of money. The revenue of Egypt amounted to about eight or nine millions, which were procured by squeezing the unfortunate *fellahin*, or agriculturists, to the uttermost. Isma'il was compelled to go to the usurers. In ten years he increased the national debt of Egypt to the vast sum of eighty millions, the mere interest on which was enough to swallow up most of the revenue. The Khedive never received this huge amount, but allowed himself to be imposed upon by the great lending banks, and would agree to any terms. As a fact, he received little more than half the nominal amount of the debt, and during his

reign he paid back in interest three-quarters of what he had actually received. Some of these unprincipled loans were calculated at an interest of more than twenty per cent., and on none did the unfortunate borrower pay less than twelve per cent., in interest and sinking fund combined. Finding himself in great straits, he shuffled and intrigued, cooked the revenue accounts, and finally declared the treasury bankrupt. The French and English bondholders had powerful friends at court, and they brought the pressure of their Governments to bear upon the Khedive. To the pressure of the money-lenders of France and England are to be traced most of the disasters that have characterised European intervention in Egypt for the last seven years. England and France assumed the financial control of Egypt, and after many expedients had been tried, and Isma'il had done his best to thwart them all, the position became intolerable, the floating debt pressed for settlement, execution was threatened upon the Khedive's establishment, and finally, in June, 1879, Isma'il was "requested" to resign by his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, acting under the pressure of England. The deposition of the Khedive was the natural outcome of the policy which the two Western Governments had assumed towards the financial affairs of Egypt. Having once interfered, they were led, step by step, into a position from which there was no method of retiring with dignity; and the result was Isma'il's deposition. The time was ill-chosen, for Isma'il had been very busily getting up a sort of imitation rebellion, which resembled a mesmeric trance, inasmuch as it needed to be stopped by the will that excited it; and that will England removed. Arāby was pushed forward by Isma'il as a useful instrument against the Europeans; had Isma'il remained in power, Arāby would probably have been sewn up in a sack and thrown into the Nile; but in the absence of the master-will, Arāby grew into power, and the consequence was the Anglo-Egyptian War. The ex-Khedive afterwards spent his exile in London, Paris, and Naples.

(6) * **TAWFIK**, the eldest son of Isma'il, who was now (Aug. 8th, 1879) set on the throne by the representatives of England and France, was born in 1852. He is a gentlemanly, virtuous, and thoroughly honest man, a model husband of one wife, and a devoted father to two very charming boys; but he is not a ruler of men, and had he possessed the governing faculty, the interference of England and France has allowed him no opportunity of displaying it. The present Khedive has never known what it is to govern; he has been in a perpetual state of grown-up tutelage. As international commissioners of liquidation, or Cabinet ministers, or controllers-general, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Sir Auckland Colvin have, seconded by their

French colleagues, and supported by the diplomatic representatives of the Western powers, exerted a pervasive and overpowering influence over all departments of Egyptian administration ever since the young Khedive's accession. The combination of a mock but responsible government and a real irresponsible government resulted in a general shirking of responsibility, which ended in practically no government at all. The dissatisfaction of the Egyptians at the supremacy of foreigners and "infidels," added to certain jealousies in the army and official classes, skilfully worked upon by two or three clever adventurers, produced the *émeute* of Sept. 9th, 1881, which launched the "national movement," and thus led step by step to the Egyptian War of 1882. The mutinous army was seconded by a popular Assembly summoned for the purpose, in which the Notables claimed the right to control the ministry and vote the supplies; but England and France placed their veto upon the proposal of the Assembly by a joint note, presented Jan. 7th, 1882, and when they found that veto disregarded, brought up their fleets to overawe the Egyptians and support the Khedive's authority. The Egyptians, however, were apparently not overawed, so the French ships sailed away in dismay, and left the English to finish the task. The riots at Alexandria on June 11th, 1882, when the European colony were menaced with extermination and had to fly for their lives, and the British consul, Mr. C. A. Cookson, was brutally attacked by the mob, had roused the Egyptians to the pitch of fanaticism, and Araby resolved to stand a siege. The British fleet, deserted by its French allies, while remaining idle during the riots of June, now took action, forbade the defensive works which Araby was perfecting, and, finding that he was secretly going on, opened fire on the morning of July 11th, and before night had silenced the forts. The English were unprovided with a suitable landing force, and did not occupy the city till the third day, after a terrible scene of plunder and incendiarism had been enacted, in which the great square, where the principal merchants' residences stood, was converted into a heap of blackened ruins. Sir Beauchamp Seymour (afterwards Lord Alcester) and his bluejackets and marines held the city until the arrival of British troops under Sir A. Alison, who kept Araby in check behind his lines at Kafr Dawar, but could not advance until reinforcements arrived. Sir Garnet Wolesey arrived in August, and after a couple of slight engagements near the Suez Canal (Magfar, Aug. 24th, and Kassassin 28th), whence he directed his attack, surprised Araby's main force by a night march, Sept. 12th, in their camp at Tell-el-Kebir, and won a complete and overwhelming victory. A brilliant ride upon Cairo by a small body of cavalry under Sir

Drury Lowe secured the surrender of the capital, and of Araby's army, and the capture of Araby himself. The war was over, and there remained only the task of pacifying and settling the country. Araby was banished to Ceylon in January, 1883. Lord Dufferin, then British ambassador at Constantinople, was sent to Egypt to draw up a scheme of settlement, and in Feb., 1883, he forwarded to the Home Government a "Constitution," which has remained a dead letter ever since. After Lord Dufferin, Sir E. Baring once more tried his hand at patching up the Egyptian State, while Sir A. Colvin, who had been usefully engaged upon adjusting the finances of Egypt and negotiating a new loan, was sent back to India. The Khedive all this time remained acquiescent, polite, and melancholy. An epidemic of cholera in the summer of 1883, during which the Khedive displayed unwonted courage and devotion, increased the distress of the country. Meanwhile Hicks Pasha had led an army of Egyptians into the Soudan to repress an insurrection, led by the so-styled "Mahdi," among the slave-dealers there, and his force was cut to pieces on Nov. 1st, 1883. A second force, under Consul Moncreiff, was, on Nov. 5th, similarly routed, with heavy loss, near Suakim; and Baker Pasha (q.v.) was terribly defeated at the battles of Teb and Tamanieb. Whatever good results might have accrued to Egypt by the English occupation and administration were frustrated by the turn of events in the Soudan. The Egyptian resources were strained beyond endurance by the cost of maintaining the English army of occupation and paying troops for the Soudan. England sent an expedition to quell the rebels, but after with difficulty winning a battle or two, it returned to England without accomplishing any definite result. General Gordon was then sent out as a forlorn hope, in the idea that his extraordinary influence over the Soudanese might quiet the rebels, and enable the Soudan to be peacefully severed from Egypt. He started in January, 1884, and after a rapid and daring journey across the desert arrived at Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, in February. There he soon found that he had undertaken what no mortal man could accomplish without a trustworthy army to back him up; and that force was unfortunately withheld. An expedition was at last despatched to Khartoum, but its scouts only arrived in time to hear that Gordon had been assassinated, Jan. 26th, 1885. (For the details of the various British expeditions, see the *Dictionary of English History*, 2nd edition.) At the beginning of 1886 the condition of Egypt showed no signs of improvement. The Khedive was still a mere cipher; the real Khedive was Sir E. Baring, under whom the government was a shade more stable; but the people were discontented, and ripe for revolt at the first favourable opportunity; and the

ex-Khédive Isma'il was always ready, from his retreat at Naples or Paris, to lend a hand to any intrigue. Sir H. Drummond Wolff was sent out to Egypt towards the close of 1885, taking Constantinople *en route*, with the object of effecting a settlement of the Egyptian difficulty, but his efforts were not crowned with any particular success.

E. W. Lane, *Life of Mohammed 'Ali, MS.*; Poole, art. *Egypt*, *Encycl. Brit.*; Lane-Poole, *Egypt*; De Leon, *Egypt under its Khedives*; Wilson, *From Korti to Khartoum*; *Journals of Major-General C. G. Gordon*. [S. L.-P.]

Ehrenberg, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED (b. 1795, d. 1876), one of the greatest German naturalists and men of science, was born at Delitzsch, near Leipzig, and having studied medicine at Leipzig University, went to Berlin in 1817, where he soon distinguished himself by his original investigations into fungi, especially regarding their laws of reproduction and cryptogamy. Being invited, with his friend Hemprich, to take part in an expedition to Egypt, sent out by the Berlin Academy of Sciences, he started in 1820, and after much difficulty and distress explored a great part of the country from Alexandria to Dongola. Having visited the peninsula of Sinai, and traversed the chain of Lebanon from end to end, the friends proceeded to explore the coasts of the Red Sea on their way to Abyssinia. Unfortunately Hemprich died at Massowa, and Ehrenberg, now the sole survivor of the expedition, was obliged to hasten home with the charts, observations, and enormous collections in every branch of science. He reached Berlin in 1825, and having spent some time in arranging the collections for the museum, and preparing an account of his journey, he was appointed professor in the faculty of medicine, and turned his attention entirely to microscopic work, though in 1829 he accompanied Alex. von Humboldt on his explorations in the Ural and Altai ranges and Central Siberia. In 1838 his great work, *Infusoria as Perfect Organisms*, appeared, and was at once accepted, not only as the highest authority on the subject, but as a revolution in the scientific world. Even the unscientific citizen was attracted, in spite of his fears, by this revelation of the myriad life in water. Ehrenberg next examined and explained the so-called phosphorescent illumination of the sea, the rapid red fungous growth on eatables, to which he attributed the mediæval miracles of blood, and the phenomena of red rain and red snow. He was also the first to establish the formation of chalk and other rocks of the earth's crust from the deposit of the skeletons of Bacillaria and Polythalamia, his results being published in his second greatest work, *Microgeology; or, the Life that Creates Earth and Rocks* (1854). A relic of a scientific generation that had passed away, he was ill at ease amidst the theories and speculations that have agitated

Europe since 1860. Having boldly faced superstition all his life, he now saw himself threatened by Nihilism from behind. But he died in peace and honour, cautious but not reactionary, content to "leave to science the healing of the wounds which she herself had made."

Joh. Hanstein, *Lebensabriss Ehrenberg's* (Bonn, 1877).

Eichendorff, JOSEPH VON (b. 1788, d. 1857) poet, was born on his ancestral seat of Lubowitz in the Mark, and was educated at the Catholic Gymnasium in Breslau, and at Halle University. In 1807 he removed to Heidelberg, where he joined the romantic circle of Brentano, Arnim, and Görres. After visiting the other great towns of Germany, and taking part in the War of Independence, he occupied various positions in the civil service and legal professions, finding no abiding city, though he tried to settle in Breslau and other places. One of the most conspicuous figures of the new or later romantic school, he was superior to all his fellows as a lyric poet. His simplicity and love of nature, his realism and avoidance of the antiquated and conventional, have made him a real favourite with the people. Some of his songs have been set to music by Schubert and Mendelssohn. His numerous tales and dramas were not so successful as his lyrics, though a few of them, such as *A Good-for-Nothing's Life* (1826), may still be read with pleasure. He was throughout a strict Catholic, and wrote in defence of the religion.

Leben, as introduction to Voigt's edition of his works (Leipzig, 1864).

Eichhorn, JOHANN GOTTFRIED (b. 1752, d. 1827), Orientalist, historian, and Biblical critic, studied theology at Göttingen, subsequently occupied the post of rector of the college of Ordruft, was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Jena in 1775, and was transferred to the corresponding Chair at Göttingen in 1778, which he retained till his death. His scholarly and literary industry was unbounded. His best known works are those bearing upon Biblical criticism—the *Introductions to the Old* (1780–83) and *New* (1804–10) *Testaments*, and to the *Apocrypha* (1795), the *Hebrew Prophets* (1816–20), and the *Commentary on the Book of Revelations* (1791), which may almost be said to have founded Biblical exegesis. But his reach was exceedingly wide, and there were few subjects that did not attract his pen. *Eichhorn's Repertorium for Biblical and Oriental Literature* (1777–86), is full of varied learning, and he was a constant contributor to the *Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeiger*, and other scholarly journals. In Arabic he edited Abul-Fida's *Geography of Africa*, wrote on ancient commerce with India, on Arabic coins, etc. He began a general history of the world's literature, of which six volumes appeared between

1806 and 1812, and then it abruptly collapsed; he had already abandoned another history, that of civilisation and modern literature (1796-99); he even attempted such adventurous undertakings as a history of the Guelphs, another of the French Revolution, and a third treating of the last three centuries. These are naturally somewhat out of date, but they shared the general breadth and accuracy of view which especially characterised his contributions to Biblical criticism.

[S. L.-P.]

* **Eichthal**, GUSTAVE (b. 1804), a French economist, was born of a wealthy Jewish family of bankers at Nancy, and educated at the school of St. Simon, where he devoted himself closely to the study of economics. He became a disciple of St. Simon, and was a member of the association which was formed, with *Enfantin* at its head, to propagate the views of their leader. When this association was suppressed by Government, M. Eichthal having in the meantime spent all his property in the promotion of his ideas, migrated to Greece, became a member of the Bureau of Political Economy, and published anonymously a work entitled *Les deux Mondes*, which served as an introduction to Mr. Urquhart's work on Turkey. He took a prominent part in establishing the *Société d'Ethnologie*, of which he for some time acted as secretary. In 1839, in conjunction with *Ismail Urbain*, he published *Lettres sur la Race noire et blanche*, and in 1848 he was associated in the editorship of the journal *Le Crédit*, and subsequently devoted himself to the solution of social problems. In 1863 he published an important exegetical work, entitled *Les Évangiles*, followed by *l'Examen critique et comparatif des trois premières Évangiles* (1864), and *Études sur les Origines bouddhiques de la Civilisation américaine* (1865). A refugee for some time in England on the fall of Napoleon, he was permitted to return to France in 1872, and has since published, amongst other works, *La Sortie d'Égypte d'après les Recits combinés du Pentateuque et de Manethon* (1872), and *Le Site de Troie selon M. Lechevalier ou selon M. Schliemann* (1875). As a follower of St. Simon, he, along with *Blanqui*, *Chevallier*, *Lesseps*, and others, formed a society in France which remained secluded from the world until it made an expedition to Egypt and decided on the Suez Canal enterprise.

* **Eisenlohr**, AUGUST (b. 1832), a German Egyptologist, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and underwent a theological training at Göttingen and Heidelberg Universities. A severe illness led to the abandonment of theological studies, and on his recovery he betook himself to the study of chemistry under *Bunsen* and *Erlenmeyer*. He took his degree in 1859, and subsequently established a chemical manufactory. About this time he began to learn

Chinese and other Asiatic languages, and in 1865 entered with passion on the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics. In 1869 he conducted a scientific expedition to Greece, Egypt, and Syria, in which he was generously aided by the Grand Duke of Baden. Whilst in Egypt he had the good fortune to obtain a favourable study of the great Harris papyrus at Alexandria, translated extracts from which he afterwards published at Leipzig (1872). Coming to England shortly afterwards, he aided Miss Harris in selling the papyrus to the trustees of the British Museum for £3,300. About the same time he read a paper on the *Political Condition of Egypt before the Reign of Ramses III.* to the Biblical Archaeological Society of London (*Transactions*, vol. i., part ii, 1872). An adverse criticism of this paper by M. Chabas drew from him a rejoinder which appeared in the *Ägyptische Zeitschrift*, 1873. In the same magazine appeared a translation of the whole of the Harris papyrus. In 1872 he became professor extraordinary in the University of Heidelberg, and an honorary member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology of London.

Elcho, LORD. [WEMYSS.]

Eldon, JOHN SCOTT, EARL OF (b. 1751, d. 1838), Lord High Chancellor of England, was a twin child of a family of sixteen. William Scott, his father, was a coal-fitter in Newcastle. Young John was educated at the Newcastle Grammar School. William (who became Lord Stowell), an elder brother, after passing through the grammar school, proceeded to Oxford, where he distinguished himself so effectually that in 1766, when the father wrote to notify an intention of making his youngest son a coal-fitter, he could reply, "Send Jack up to me; I can do better for him." Scott accordingly matriculated in 1766, and the year following was elected to a fellowship, and took his B.A. in 1770. He subsequently won the chancellor's essay prize. His intention was to enter the Church and obtain a college living. But in November, 1772, he eloped to Scotland with Elizabeth Surtees, the daughter of a respectable Newcastle banker, and married her. Neither of them had a sixpence independent of their parents; and the marriage was equally displeasing to the family of each. Scott was obliged to relinquish his fellowship; but a year of grace remained, during which he had the option of accepting a college living. During this year he began the study of the law, with the view (to use his own words) of having two strings to his bow. But the Church was "his first mistress," and it was not until all chance of a college living was at an end that he decided to pursue the legal profession. The parents, eventually reconciled, settled the interest of £3,000 at 5 per cent. upon them. The young couple removed to London, and took chambers in Cursitor

Street, and the husband entered at the Middle Temple, and devoted himself with intense earnestness to his legal studies. A kind conveyancer, knowing of his straitened circumstances, admitted him to read in his chambers without the usual fee. At length he was called to the bar in 1776. He made but ten shillings and sixpence his first year, and his prospects did not encourage a London career. He therefore took a house in Newcastle with the view of establishing himself there, but still lingered in London. In his second year at the bar his prospects began to brighten. His brother William, who by this time held the Camden professorship of ancient history, was in a position materially to advance his interests. The young barrister practised at first in the King's Bench Courts; but a whim or fancy induced him to change to the Court of Chancery. The change was fortunate, for many years might have elapsed before the stores of real-property lore, which formed the bulk of his legal knowledge, could have been brought into play in the courts of common law. As things turned out, a speedy opportunity was afforded. Early in his fourth year occurred the case of *Ackroyd v. Smithson*, settling a rule of law, which laid the foundation of his fame. "Young man," whispered a well-known solicitor to him as he left Westminster Hall, "your bread and butter is cut for life." He was next employed on an election petition by the notorious Bowes, of Gibside, and was subsequently retained as leading counsel in the Clitheroe election petition, where he greatly increased his reputation. From this time his success was certain, and in two years he took silk. In 1783 he entered Parliament for Lord Weymouth's pocket borough of Weobly. His early speeches in Parliament were not a success, but by 1788 he had so far established his position that Pitt felt justified in making him Solicitor-General, when he was knighted. In 1793 he became Attorney-General, in succession to Sir Archibald Macdonald, who had become Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The responsibility of the Crown prosecutions now devolved upon him, and it fell to his lot to institute some of the most memorable—among others those against Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. The result is well known—they all failed; and the Attorney-General was much censured at the time, even by the friends of the Government, for preferring a charge of high treason instead of indicting the accused for sedition. It is, however, admitted on all hands that he conducted the proceedings with temper and forbearance. In July, 1799, he was made a serjeant (at that time a necessary preliminary to a seat on the bench of a Court of Common Law), and became Chief Justice of Common Pleas, with the title of Baron Eldon, of Eldon. This was the brightest period in his judicial career. When he sat with his brethren in

banc, he was obliged to keep pace with them; and when he sat at *ni si prius* by himself, he was obliged to decide upon the instant. His tendency to hesitate did not therefore become manifest. It was also the happiest period. "How I did love that court!" he exclaims in his *Anecdote Book*. In April, 1801, he received the Great Seal; but he still remained Chief Justice, because of a return of the king's illness. George III., however, soon recovered, and Lord Eldon resigned the Chief Justiceship. With the exception of the years 1806-7, when the Whigs were in office, Lord Eldon was Lord Chancellor till April, 1827, when he resigned on the formation of Mr. Canning's Government, the longest period on record. He finally withdrew from the House of Lords in 1834, and died in 1838. Lord Eldon, all through his political life, was an unbending Tory. For forty years he fought against every improvement in the law or in the Constitution. He opposed the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, toleration to dissenters, a relaxation of the criminal code—everything, in short, that interfered with the existing state of things. For him the machinery of the Constitution worked both well and quickly enough. "*Sat cito, si sat bene*," was a motto that struck him very early in life, and this was his motto to the end. But as a judge Lord Eldon ranks among the ablest. His decrees have suffered no reversals; his judgments, although negligently worded, tortuous, and involved, are looked upon as marvels of wisdom and learning; and in all that related to the principles of his court, his knowledge has never been surpassed. He had, however, a great weakness: he lacked decision. He would doubt with a tenacity and refinement unparalleled in the history of mind. "For twenty years I have had doubts on this will," he said in one decision. He loved an *if* as much as Tristram Shandy hated one. As he grew older he grew worse; and latterly there was hardly any chance of getting him to utter a sentence without a saving clause.

Horace Twiss, *The Public and Private Life of the Earl of Eldon*; Campbell, *Lives of the Chancellors*. [W. M.]

Elgin, THOMAS BRUCE, 7TH EARL OF, 11TH EARL OF KINCARDINE (b. 1766, d. 1841), succeeded his brother as Earl when only seven years old. After a somewhat varied education at English public schools, a Scottish university, and abroad, he entered the army. Though he rose to general's rank, the main business of his life was diplomacy. Successively envoy at Brussels and Berlin, he was from 1799 to 1802 ambassador at Constantinople, and then planned the act which has made him remembered—the removal from Athens of the "Elgin Marbles," which in 1816 he sold to the nation for £36,000, having spent himself over £50,000 in recovering them after their shipwreck off Cerigo, and in

bringing them to England. The vandalism involved in the desecration of the Parthenon could be excused only by the danger to the very existence of the sculptures in Athens under Turkish rule. Elgin was for many years a Scottish representative peer. He married twice, and left several children. His youngest daughter but one married Dean Stanley. He published, in 1810, a *Memorandum on the Subject of the Earl of Elgin's Pursuits in Greece*.

A. Canova, *Letters*; E. T. Visconti, *Memoir on the Sculptures in Lord Elgin's Collection*.

Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of, 12th Earl of Kincardine (b. July 20th, 1811; d. Nov. 20th, 1863), son of the above, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and gained a fellowship at Merton College, Oxford. He early came under the influence of Chalmers. In 1841 he was returned member for Southampton, but in a few months succeeded to his father's peerage. From 1842 to 1846 he was Governor of Jamaica. He became in the latter year Governor of Canada, and just before his departure contracted a second marriage, with a daughter of the first Lord Durham. His quiet and uneventful administration was decidedly successful, and amidst great difficulties he won the character of a just and ultimately of a popular ruler. In 1849 he was rewarded with an English barony, and in 1854 he returned home. In 1855 he refused to accept a seat in Palmerston's new Cabinet; but in 1857, with some boldness, he accepted the post of special envoy to China after the affair of the *Arrow* had plunged England into hostilities with that country. In 1858 he negotiated the Treaty of Tientsin, and, shortly after, the Treaty of Yeddo with the Japanese. Returning home he became Postmaster-General to Lord Palmerston's Government in 1859, but within a year of his arrival in England he was despatched on a second mission to China, rendered necessary by the failure of the Chinese to observe the earlier engagement. After the sack of the Summer Palace, he negotiated the definitive treaty that settled the relations of the two Powers. He had not been a month at home when Palmerston made him Viceroy of India. He arrived there in March, 1862. His term of office was, however, short, and in the following year he died of heart disease. His "humble task" was mainly to continue the work of his predecessors, and he showed great tact in accepting the position of comparative dependence on the new Secretary for India, to which the assumption of the Government by the Crown had reduced the Viceroy. Without any very brilliant or showy qualities, Elgin's disinterestedness, devotion to duty, steady industry, and warm and genial sympathies, invest with interest a career cut off just when circumstances gave room for the display of

his highest powers, and even so he is not among the least of our administrators.

Walrond, *Letters and Journals of Lord Elgin*; Oliphant, *Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan*. [T. F. T.]

Élie de Beaumont, JEAN BAPTISTE ARMAND LOUIS LÉONCE (b. 1798, d. 1874), a French geologist, was born at Canon, Calvados, studied with distinction at the college of Henri IV., and was the first in the list of those students who passed in 1819 to enter the School of Mines. In 1821 he undertook a metallurgical expedition by the order of the Government. In 1824 he was appointed an ordinary engineer at mines, in 1829 professor at the School of Mines, in 1832 professor at the Collège de France, in 1833 an engineer-in-chief, and finally inspector-general of the first class. Upon the re-establishment of the empire he was raised to the dignity of Senator, and in 1860 obtained the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Élie de Beaumont wrote both on metallurgy and geology, but chiefly on the latter. His earlier writings were confined to metallurgy. In 1823 he was entrusted, along with MM. Brochant de Villiers and Dufrenoy, with the execution of a geological map of France; and these three engineers visited England, where a similar work was being executed, in order to draw up a satisfactory scheme for France. The literary result of this visit was a paper, *Voyage métallurgique en Angleterre, etc.*, in the *Annales des Mines*. This was his last work in connection with metallurgy, his whole attention henceforth being confined to geology. His most important geological works are *Recherches sur Quelques-unes des Révolutions de la Surface du Globe* (1829), and *Lectures on Geology* (3 vols., 1845 et seq.).

Galerie historique des Membres du Sénat.

Eliot, George, was the pseudonym assumed by Mary Ann Evans (b. 1819, d. 1880), one of the great novelists of the century. She was born at South Farm, about a mile from Griff, in the parish of Colton, in Warwickshire, on Nov. 22nd, 1819. Her father, who commenced life as a carpenter, was a Staffordshire man belonging to a family of Welsh origin. His character and career are said to be partially depicted in "Adam Bede," "Caleb Garth," and "Mr. Hackett." He was married twice, and by his first wife he had a son and daughter before settling in Warwickshire. His second wife, George Eliot's mother, whose maiden name was Pearson, is understood to have been the original of "Mrs. Hackett" in *Amos Barton*. There were two other children by the second marriage, Christiana and Isaac, the latter being no doubt one of the subjects of the beautiful autobiographical sonnets entitled *Brother and Sister*. George Eliot was but six months old when the family removed to Griff House, half manor-house, half farm. At an early age

Mary Ann and her brother were sent to the village free school at Colton. When twelve years of age, at a time when, in the words of a neighbour, she was a "queer, three-cornered, awkward girl," she was sent to a boarding-school at Nuneaton. In 1841, his wife having died in 1836, Mr. Evans and his daughter removed to Foleshill, near Coventry. It was here that she made the friendship of the household of Charles Bray, including Charles C. Hennell, his brother-in-law. This connection had a marked effect upon her religious views. From the most ardent Evangelicalism to scepticism of the most pronounced type was a long stride. Miss Evans changed her belief, and one of the earliest results was the desire to break away from the old forms of public worship, to which she could only with great difficulty be induced to conform. Miss Evans began her literary life by translating Strauss' *Leben Jesu*. After three years of close work the translation was brought out by Dr. Chapman in 1846. In 1849, Mary Ann, now commonly called Marian, lost her father. In order to remove the weight of her sorrow, her friends planned a tour for her to the Continent, and she went to a boarding-house near Geneva. There she made the acquaintance of Mr. D'Albert, an artist, who painted the only portrait of her that is known to exist. Returning to England, she became allied to Dr. Chapman in the editorship of the *Westminster Review*. Dr. and Mrs. Chapman were at this time in the habit of receiving a few boarders at their large house in the Strand, and Miss Evans at their invitation made her home with them. Here she found herself in the centre of a literary circle, which included George Henry Lewes, then a young man just becoming known. Miss Evans was introduced to the versatile *littérateur* in September, 1851, and makes this record of the fact:—"I was introduced to Lewes the other day in Jeffs' shop—a sort of miniature Mirabeau in appearance." Miss Evans and Lewes, who was living apart from his wife, came together, Mr. Herbert Spencer being the connecting link. Mutual interest ripened into esteem, and esteem into love. The gentleman proposed to the lady that they should, in defiance of the conventions, join their lives, and in the sequel they lived together as man and wife in every sense except the legal one. We find that George Eliot was at war with the marriage laws. Probably she considered it safest for most people to yield submission to those laws; but her own personality and her own circumstances were peculiar, and what applied to the average world was not expected to apply to herself. That she suffered for defying the conventions is well known; that society turned its back on her, and succumbed eventually only to the insatiable craving for the hunting of lions, is a familiar fact. The union with Lewes was by no means an advantageous one from a pecuniary stand-

point. They were both poor. We learn that in 1853 her personal expenses amounted only to £9 a month. When she united herself to Lewes they were so poor that one sitting-room had to serve as a study for both writers. She involved herself in the responsibility of sharing with Lewes not only her own and his maintenance, but that of his sons and their mother. It was in 1856 that Miss Evans began to write fiction, and then a new era in her life began. Fiction had always been a vague dream, but she never went farther towards the actual writing than an introductory chapter describing a Staffordshire village. One evening at Berlin she read her chapter to Lewes. He was struck by it as a piece of concrete description, and often said, "You must try to write a novel!" At this time she was still writing for the *Westminster Review*, and postponed her attempt at fiction in order to write her article on *Silly Novels*. At Richmond, in September, 1856, she began her *Scenes of Clerical Life*, opening with *Amos Barton*. The *Scenes* were sent to *Blackwood* by Lewes, and published first in the magazine and afterwards in book form under the name of George Eliot, the secret of their authorship being withheld even from the publisher. In 1857 she had begun to think of *Adam Bede*. "My new story haunts me a good deal," she writes, "and I shall set about it without delay." The success of the book when it appeared, in 1859, was beyond precedent. After reading it, even poor Mrs. Carlyle found herself "in charity with the whole human race." The author was anxious that Carlyle himself should read it. Report has it that the philosopher was eventually prevailed upon to begin the reading, and that he threw it aside at the second page, on discovering that Seth Bede was made to put a door together without the panels. Charles Reade, a better judge of a novel, said, "*Adam* was the finest thing since Shakespeare." Lytton thought the conception of character excellent, but of course concluded that the dialect and Adam's marriage with Dinah were the two defects of the book. "I would have my teeth drawn rather than give up either," said George Eliot, with more emphasis than usual. The *Mill on the Floss* followed in 1860; *Silas Marner* in 1861; *Romola* in 1863. We are told that George Eliot found her success made writing a matter of more anxiety than ever. In degree as she became famous she became timid, and wrote slower. She prepared her scheme with great care, writing out the plot of *Romola* repeatedly. She was conscious that she ran the risk of over-elaboration. "I am in danger," she says, "in all my designs, of parodying dear Goldsmith's satire on Burke, and thinking of refining when novel-readers only think of skipping." This is the best piece of criticism in her letters. It is literally true of every book after *Adam*.

That writing was in part a religion to George Eliot is also true. "I can write no word that is not prompted from within," she says. *Felix Holt* was published in 1866; *Middlemarch* in 1871-2; *Daniel Deronda* in 1876; and *Theophrastus Such* in 1879. George Eliot was now a prosperous woman. For the serial right of her first story in *Blackwood* she received £50, and her first payment for *Adam Bede* was no less a sum than £800. For the right to run *Romola* in *Cornhill* the publishers paid her £7,000, and payments of a corresponding kind were afterwards made by Blackwood for *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda*. From the Chapman boarding-house of 1853, George Eliot in 1876 lived to be owner of the beautiful country mansion known as the Heights of Willey. She spent some time with Lewes on the Continent. In 1865 they visited France, and in 1867 they went to Spain, and in the following year George Eliot made her first appearance as a poet with *The Spanish Gypsy*. This poem was succeeded in 1874 by a volume of miscellaneous pieces bearing the title of *The Legend of Jubal*. Lewes died in 1878. George Eliot's sorrow was at first inconsolable. It is hinted in her letters that she survived it only because she found the world "so intensely interesting." She married Mr. Cross within two years. Her friends were not prepared for her marriage. The chief of them were, however, speedily reconciled to the union. "By the time you receive this letter," she writes to Madame Bodichon, "I shall (so far as the future can be a matter of assertion) have been married to Mr. J. W. Cross, who, as you know, is a friend of years, a friend much loved and trusted by Mr. Lewes, and who, now that I am alone, sees his happiness in the dedication of his life to me." Of the married life and final separation, the biography published by Mr. Cross after his wife's death contain but a slight record. George Eliot and her husband went abroad for a few months, and on their return they took up their residence at No. 4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where, after a brief illness, she died at midnight, Dec. 22nd, 1880, of inflammation of the heart induced by a cold. She was buried by the side of Lewes in the cemetery at Highgate. Her essays contributed to the *Westminster Review* were collected in 1883, and in 1884 her husband, Mr. Cross, published in the form of a biography her journal and letters. Amiable George Eliot indubitably was, but by no means without angularities of mind and temper. The reader gathers the impression that the novelist was eminent in womanliness. To sound her deeper down, perhaps it is necessary to admit that there was sometimes apparent a little self-depreciation that was not always above suspicion. Thus it invariably occurs that as each successive novel is introduced to the publisher, she expresses a doubtful opinion

of its merit, but always accompanies her own dubious estimate with the very decided eulogy of Mr. Lewes. It must further be allowed that George Eliot not rarely exhibits a decided disposition to trim. The prevailing tone of her letters is one of humility, but it is the humility of a proud woman who has no call to show her pride. Indeed, she sometimes seems to take herself at the world's appraisal. George Eliot stood also to question herself and sound her own utmost depths. Once only, so far as we can see, did she experience a sensible humiliation, and that was in contrasting her own work with the *Times* newspaper. "Every day after reading the *Times*," she writes, "I feel as if one's writing were miserably trivial stuff in the presence of this daily history." Not a large nature, superior to petty annoyances, but a nature whose smooth surface was blown into little storms by many a passing breeze, she was charitable in her judgments on friends and contemporaries. The world dealt well with George Eliot, and forgave her the little it had to forgive; but this charitable bent of mind was sincere. Another impression strongly conveyed is that George Eliot was not much interested in any fiction but her own. In 1848 she writes to Mr. Charles Bray, "I have read *Jane Eyre*, and shall be glad to know what you admire in it," although she afterwards changed her opinion upon the book. Scott is always referred to with affection; and Lockhart's *Life* is pronounced a model book. Dickens appears to have been a frequent visitor, and was George Eliot's first and most distinguished critic; but little or nothing is said about Dickens' own wonderful books. Turgeneff was the literary man whose society George Eliot enjoyed most thoroughly and unrestrainedly, but we have not a word on Liza and Dmitri Roudine. Disraeli's novels, however, call forth an opinion: they are "more detestable stuff than ever came from a French pen." Anthony Trollope made himself liked for his straightforward, wholesome *Wisean*. George Sand alone, perhaps, commanded George Eliot's absolute homage. George Eliot's love of music is a familiar fact. She loved Schubert's *Erl King*. Long after her popularity was assured she frequented the shilling seats at the Monday concerts of St. James's Hall. In painting she was no less warmly interested. She visited nearly every gallery of consequence on the Continent. Speaking of a picture of Rosa Bonheur's, she said: "What power! That is the way women should assert their rights." In public questions George Eliot was sometimes interested. She disliked the ballot; she was a champion of the higher education for women; she took the side of the Germans against the French in their great struggle; she thought Mazzini left behind him a wider good than his personal presence could take away. Despite *Deronda*, she began life

with something like dislike of the Jews. It would not appear that George Eliot had any special love of external nature. She could stay at Ambleside with Miss Martineau and drive through Borrowdale without writing more than a word or two on the scenery. George Eliot's religion is too large a question to be dismissed in a paragraph. She accepted Dr. Congreve's statement that the *Spanish Gypsy* was a "mass of Positivism." For all Comte's writing she had feeling of high admiration, intense interest, and deep sympathy. "I do not think," says Mr. Cross, "I ever heard her speak of any writer with a more grateful sense of obligation for enlightenment." On Evangelicalism, as represented by a popular preacher, who, though not named, is easily recognised, she was very hard. Her general attitude towards life was neither that of an optimist nor a pessimist. She found the world "intensely interesting," and, on the whole, reasonably happy. A word as to her own place as a novelist. Her narrative art is not of the highest. Neither her incidents nor her characters tell their own tale. Both are interrupted at almost every turn by little essays on the tendency of events and the development of psychology. This defect is less noticeable in the earlier works, *Adam Bede* and *Silas Marner*, than in the later ones, *Romola* and *Middlemarch*. Her plots are not distinguished by ingenuity or invention. But, within conventional limits, they are often strongly felt and vividly realised. In the books by which she became known character is the dominant quality. It is generally rustic character, often robust, sometimes eccentric, always very close to nature. The atmosphere of the earlier book is hardly less than marvellously true. George Eliot's pathos is a notable quality, but perhaps her humour is her best gift. The scene of the "Rainbow" in *Silas Marner* is often cited as rich in the finest effects of humour. Vivid, exact, a close observer, a strong soul, George Eliot is one of the great novelists of the century. It is probable, however, that the fame she had at the time of her death must suffer some deduction from time.

Journal and Letters, edited by J. W. Cross (1884); *Mathilde Blind, George Eliot (Eminent Women Series, 1883)*. [T. H. C.]

Ellenborough, EDWARD LAW, BARON (b. 1750, d. 1818), was the son of a Cumberland clergyman who afterwards became Bishop of Carlisle. Educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, he became a fellow of Trinity. Called to the bar in 1780, he soon became one of the leaders of the northern circuit. In 1787 he was appointed to conduct the defence of Warren Hastings before the House of Lords, and pressed home the legal points in his client's favour with much skill against the declamatory eloquence of Fox, Burke, and the other distinguished accusers. After seven

years' labours Hastings was acquitted. At first a Whig, Law was converted by the French Revolution to Toryism; in the trials for sedition of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and the other reformers whom the Government mistook for anarchists, he indulged in language of gross exaggeration; and in 1801 he became Addington's Attorney-General. In the following year he was created Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage. The faults of his character rapidly developed themselves on the bench. To an unrivalled knowledge of the law was unfortunately added a fiery temper, and a disposition that would yield to no control. Similar outbursts in the House of Lords were more easily dealt with. Nevertheless, his services were held in high regard, and in 1806 he was given a seat in the Cabinet of the ministry of "all the Talents," retaining the while the Chief Justiceship. The dangers of such a combination of offices were freely pointed out at the time, and the precedent of Lord Mansfield was no adequate defence. Towards the end of his life Lord Ellenborough displayed an ever-increasing dislike to legal reforms, such as those proposed by Romilly, and increasing arbitrariness. The conviction of Lord Cochrane [DUNDONALD] was unnecessarily severe; and he often, as in Hone's case, attempted to browbeat the jury. It is said that the acquittal of that obscure individual on the charge of blasphemy hastened Lord Ellenborough's retirement, and even his death.

Lord Campbell, *Lives of the Judges*; Foss, *The Judges of England*; Brougham, *Statesmen of the Time of George III.*; W. C. Townsend, *The Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges*. [L. C. S.]

Ellenborough, EDWARD LAW, 2ND BARON and 1ST EARL OF (b. 1790, d. 1871), statesman, eldest son of the above, was born on Sept. 5th, 1790. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he gained the prize for the best Latin ode on the dethronement of the House of Braganza. He married in 1813 Lady Octavia Stewart, the sister of Lord Castlereagh, by whom—she died in 1819—he had no children. He married secondly Miss Digby, and had issue one son, who died in 1830. In the same year he was divorced from Lady Ellenborough, and on his own death the earldom conferred on him in 1844 became extinct. The barony descended to his nephew, the present peer. In 1813 Mr. Law entered Parliament as member for St. Michael's, in Cornwall, but he only sat five years in the House of Commons, the death of his father in 1818 calling him to the Upper Chamber. He was a Tory in politics, and belonged to that large and liberal section of the party who represented rather the views of Mr. Pitt than those of Mr. Addington and Lord Eldon, and had been from the first in favour of Roman Catholic Emancipation. Lord Ellenborough, too, was a sympathiser with Mr. Canning's foreign policy, though his

connection with Castlereagh, whom Canning was thought to have ill-treated, inspired him with prejudices against that statesman's character which prevented him from becoming one of his followers. On the formation of the Duke of Wellington's Government in Jan., 1828, Lord Ellenborough took office for the first time as Lord Privy Seal, a post which he exchanged in the following September for the Board of Control. He held the same office in four different administrations—that is, in 1828, in 1834, in 1841, and again in 1858. The experience which he thus acquired of Indian affairs combined with his known energy and abilities to point him out as the fit man to succeed Lord Auckland at Calcutta and retrieve the disasters of the fatal Afghan campaign of 1841. In this undertaking he was perfectly successful. But his policy, upon the whole, did not meet with the approval of the Court of Directors, and opinions still differ with regard to his treatment of the Ameers at Scinde. However, Lord Ellenborough completely restored our prestige on both sides of the Indus. He chastised and pacified Afghanistan, conquered and annexed Scinde, and brought our first Chinese War to a successful termination. His removal of the gates of Somnauth to Agra may or may not have been an exception to the general good sense which he displayed. But on the whole, like Clive and Hastings, he deserved well of his employers, and it is not improbable that their treatment of him accelerated their own downfall. Lord Ellenborough himself was always in favour of transferring the Government to the Crown and making Her Majesty Empress of India. The Duke of Wellington, though he thought him indiscreet in his dealings with the Directors, and too indifferent to public opinion, approved of his policy, and defended it in his plan in the House of Lords; and though he undoubtedly laid himself open to the charge of egotism, and the Somnauth affair was managed rather too much in the King Cambyes vein, these were small things to set against such great services. Lord Ellenborough was recalled from India in 1844, and in 1846 became First Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's reconstituted Cabinet. He retired with that statesman in the following summer, and remained out of office during the ensuing two years of the Crimean War and the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. But a collection of his speeches on the Eastern Question, the Chinese War of 1857, and the cause of the great outbreak which placed our Asiatic Empire for a time in much imminent peril, would show him in knowledge of details, in precent sagacity, and in military ability, far superior to the ministers of the day, and especially to the one who, placed in the most important post, was the least efficient of them all—the President of the Board of Control, Mr. Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden). In the spring of 1858 a Conservative Govern-

ment returned to power, and Lord Ellenborough to his old office. At this time the Mutiny was beginning to be got under, though it still burnt fiercely in the more remote quarters of Bengal. On March 3rd the Governor-General, Lord Canning, had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Oude which amounted virtually to a decree of confiscation against half the landowners in the Province. However much they might have deserved it, the proclamation was regarded as an act of great impolicy by Sir James Outram, Sir John Lawrence, General Mansfield, and other high authorities on Indian affairs. Lord Ellenborough took the same view, and addressed a despatch to him, strongly censuring his conduct, which, by some mischance which has never been clearly explained, was published in the newspapers. Some condemned the tenor of the despatch, some the publication of it, and some both: and though Lord Ellenborough resigned rather than allow his colleagues to be implicated in an act for which he declared that he alone was responsible, Government were not permitted to take advantage of his generosity. Long debates ensued in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords the Government won by a majority of nine; but in the House of Commons, as further information reached the country, the opposition gradually melted away, till finally the hostile resolution which had been moved by Mr. Cardwell was withdrawn, and Lord Ellenborough triumphantly vindicated. What contributed to the result as much as anything was the fact that Mr. Vernon Smith, the former President of the Board of Control, had received a letter from Lord Canning admitting that his proclamation required explanation, which he had neglected to show to Lord Ellenborough. The whole episode formed the subject of a very amusing speech delivered by Mr. Disraeli at Slough shortly afterwards; but it terminated the official career of Lord Ellenborough, though he continued for some years to take part in the debates of the House of Lords with great eloquence and spirit. He spoke frequently during Lord Palmerston's Government on the subject of the National Defences, and in 1864 he spoke strongly on the Danish Question. But with the death of Lord Palmerston a new class of questions arose in which he was less deeply interested, and his voice was heard among his peers less frequently. He closed a long, honourable, and patriotic career in November, 1871.

In 1881 his diary, kept during the Wellington administration, was published by Lord Colchester. It is full of interesting information concerning the history of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and the general state of parties at that period. His correspondence with the Queen and the Duke of Wellington while he was Governor-General of India has also been edited by Lord Colchester. [T. E. K.]

Ellery, WILLIAM (b. 1727, d. 1820), an American politician (Federalist), born at Newport, Rhode Island, and educated at Harvard College. First a merchant, he became a lawyer in 1770, in which capacity he soon acquired a reputation for integrity and good sense. He was elected a delegate to the memorable Congress of 1776, in which he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of Congress till 1785 (with the exception of two years), when he was forced to retire into private life, having lost all his property during the war. In 1790 he was appointed to the office of Collector of Customs, which post he held till his death. Mr. Ellery was little of a debater, but he was distinguished by his business talents in Congress.

Goodrich, *Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*.

* **Ellicott, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN** (b. 1819), Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, is the son of the late Rev. Charles Spencer Ellicott, rector of the parish of Stamford. Educated at Oakham and Stamford schools and the University of Cambridge, he graduated B.A. with honours in 1841, and next year gained some university essay prizes. Rector of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, in 1848, he became, in 1858, professor of divinity in King's College, London, in succession to Dr. Trench, who had been translated to the Archbishopric of Dublin, and in 1860 Hulsean professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge. In 1861 he was appointed Dean of Exeter, and in 1863 was nominated to the united Sees of Gloucester and Bristol. Dr. Ellicott was Hulsean lecturer in 1860, and the treatment of his subject, *The Life of Christ*, the fruit of a very careful examination of the records of the separate Evangelists, is interesting and useful for the connected view it gives of the Gospel history. His *Commentaries* on the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, and Philemon (1854-8), are the work of a minute and painstaking critic, and are invaluable as helps to a thorough acquaintance with the text. He contributed an essay on the *Apocryphal Gospels* in *Cambridge Essays* (1856), and an article on *Scripture and its Interpretation* in Archbishop Thomson's *Aids to Faith* (1861); and wrote *Six Addresses on Modern Scepticism* (1877), and *Six Addresses on the Being of God* (1879), for the S.P.C.K. He is also the author of several separate critical publications, and edited *Old and New Testament Commentaries for English Readers*. He was chairman for eleven years of the Company of the Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament published in 1881. Dr. Ellicott is thoroughly liberal in the tone of his ecclesiastical administration. He has established a theological college in his diocese, and the "Church Aid Fund" in Bristol to supply spiritual help in overcrowded parishes.

Elliotson, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.L. (b. 1786, d. 1868), distinguished in therapeutics, was the son of a chemist and druggist in Southwark, London, became a fellow-commoner of Jesus College, Cambridge, and subsequently studied at Edinburgh, then the chief medical school in Great Britain, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1821. He next was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and in 1822 entered St. Thomas's Hospital as resident physician. Dr. Elliotson early imbibed the opinion that if the practice of medicine was to be improved it must be in respect of therapeutics. Immediately after his appointment at St. Thomas's Hospital he began his experiments with regard to the action of medicines, and was the first who proved by direct experiment the value of quinine as an antiperiodic remedy, of prussic acid in vomiting, and iodide of potassium in various diseases; and the therapeutic properties of creasote and carbonate of iron. This habit of inquiry was carried on for many years, both at St. Thomas's and the North London Hospitals. He was the first in this country to advocate the use of the stethoscope, in the practice of which he was an adept. Elliotson was struck with the lamentable deficiency of clinical teaching in the metropolitan hospitals, and about the year 1826 he took the matter in hand, became the most energetic teacher of the day, and lectured on every case that came under his care. Some of his clinical lectures began to appear in the *Lancet* (1829), and these immediately arrested the attention of the profession, and as a consequence he found his practice leap in one year from £500 to £5,000. In 1831 he was appointed to the Chair of the principles and practice of physic at the London University, now University College, which at that time had an unrivalled staff of medical lecturers. He had now such power and opportunities, such a field of work, as he had wished for, and he soon attained European fame. As a teacher he was, perhaps, the most successful of his time, and he raised the number of students in his class from ninety to 197, while at the same time he enjoyed one of the largest and most lucrative practices in London. But he had reached his zenith, and another turning point in his fortune was at hand. In 1837 a Frenchman, styling himself the Baron Dupotel, an advocate of mesmerism, came to London, and met Elliotson. Elliotson's ardent and suggestive mind was excited by the mesmeric displays, and, as he could do nothing by halves, he set to work heart and soul to try the effects of mesmerism as a remedy for certain diseases of the nervous system. These experiments ended in Elliotson's resignation of the professorship and his complete professional fall. From that time he was dead to true medical science and art. Dr. Elliotson will always be remembered, however, for the work he did before his fortieth

year. He was the author of *Diseases of the Heart* (the Lumllean Lectures, 1829) and *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1831).

Medical Times, Aug. 8th, 1868; *Lancet*, Sept., 1837, and Aug. 8th, 1868; *The Zoist*, edited by Dr. Elliottson; *Transactions, Medico-Chirurgical Society*, 1830-3. [W. M.]

Elliott, ERENEZER (b. 1781, d. 1849), the "Corn-Law Rhymer," was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, and being the son of a Nonconformist office-clerk who went bankrupt on £70 a year, had to depend on himself entirely for any education beyond the national schools. Though he describes himself as having been only remarkable for stupidity in boyhood, he early gained an accurate knowledge of Nature, and in the course of years became a scholar of fine and critical reading. His earliest notable poem, *The Vernal Walk*, was written in 1797, under the influence of Thomson, and published amongst other *Juvenile Pieces*. Having imprudently entered into partnership with a rotten firm in Rotherham, he spent several years of hopeless effort, only to find himself ruined in the end. But, borrowing a little capital, he removed to Sheffield in 1821, and with the beginning of prosperity his poetry, written down at spare moments in the counting-house of the ironworks, became more regular and genuine. After two small volumes that attracted no attention, the *Corn-Law Rhymes*, bound up with the *Ranter*, appeared about 1827. The *Village Patriarch*, a series of tales and country sketches, something in the manner of Crabbe, followed in 1829, and in 1830 Dr. Bowring introduced him to the notice of Wordsworth and Bulwer. Southey was already his friend. After this he contributed to Bulwer's *New Monthly Magazine*, and obtained general recognition as a writer of daring and original verse. In 1838 he took a prominent part in the organisation of the Chartist movement, but abandoned the cause two years afterwards owing to its opposition to the Anti-Corn-Law League. In 1841 he retired to his small property at Argill Hill, near Barnsley, where he died. He was remarkable for the stern directness with which he stated the cause of the poor, describing the lives of working-men with unsurpassed simplicity and irony, though wasting too many words in the usual vain appeals to pity and right. The *Coronation Ode* (*Victoria Cypress-crowned*) is a model of denunciation; *Bully Idle's Prayer*, of epigram; while some stanzas of *Win Hill* come very near the highest poetry of a nobler and calmer type.

See Elliott's own *Introduction* to the edition of his works in 1833; Searle, *Life* (1852); J. W. King, *Sketch*; Carlyle, *Corn-Law Rhymer* (*Miscellanies*, vol. iv.).

* **Elliott, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY GEORGE** (b. 1817), is the second son of the 2nd Earl of Minto. He was educated at

Eton, and from 1836 to 1839 was secretary to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania. In 1840 he entered the Foreign Office, and rose rapidly in the service, until, in 1858, he was nominated envoy to Denmark. Various missions to the European Courts occupied his time until 1867, when he was appointed ambassador to the Porte, and sworn of the Privy Council. At first his tenure of office was quiet enough, but in 1876 the revolt of the Herzegovina, followed by the Bulgarian atrocities, rendered the intervention of Europe in Turkish affairs unavoidable. His sympathies were on the side of the Porte, and he earnestly attempted to dissuade the Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, from plunging the country into war. Together with Lord Salisbury, Sir Henry Elliott represented England at the futile Conference of Constantinople (1876-7), which was shortly antecedent to the declaration of hostilities. In January he resigned on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Sir A. H. Layard. From Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1884, he was our ambassador at Vienna.

Ellis, GEORGE (b. 1745, d. 1815), miscellaneous writer, born in London, began his literary career with contributions to the celebrated series of political satires, *The Rolliad*, *Probationary Odes*, and others. He was the author of that severe invective against Pitt, in the second number of *The Rolliad*, which begins, "Pert without fire, without experience sage." He, however, soon after changed his political connections, became an intimate friend of Pitt's, and contributed to the *Anti-Jacobin*. In 1790 he published the first edition of the *Specimens of our Early Poetry* (second edition, 1801), and in 1802 *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*. His *Essays* on the formation and progress of the English language have been pronounced models of arrangement, and his abridgment of the old romances more amusing and interesting than the originals.

Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1815.

* **Ellis, ROBINSON** (b. 1834), scholar, was born at Barming, near Maidstone, educated at Elizabeth College, in Guernsey; Rugby School; and Balliol College, Oxford, and became a fellow of Trinity College in 1858. In 1866 he brought out a small edition of Catullus, followed next year by a larger and more elaborate one, and, in 1871, *The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, translated in the Metres of the Original*. In 1870 he was elected to the Chair of Latin in University College, London. In 1881 he published a critical edition of Ovid, and in 1882 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. Dr. Ellis is a frequent contributor to the *Cambridge Journal of Philology* and to the *Academy*.

Ellis, SIR HENRY (b. 1777, d. 1869), librarian and antiquary, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and

St. John's College, Oxford. He held for some time the post of assistant-librarian to the Bodleian at Oxford, which he left for the British Museum in the year 1800. Here he rose from a humble post to the highest. He became principal librarian in 1827, and subsequently received from William IV. the honour of knighthood in the Hanoverian order. He resigned this post in 1866. He was for many years an active member of the Society of Antiquarians. In 1833 Sir Henry brought out his *Introduction to Domesday Book*, a work of real learning and ability in its day, though it falls far below the critical demands of the present time. His *Original Letters Illustrative of English History*, with notes and illustrations (first series, 1823; second series, 1827, 3 vols.; third series, 1846, 4 vols.), mainly from the autograph originals in the British Museum, the State Paper Office, and other sources, is also an important work of the compiler's kind. Among his other works are *Elgin Marbles of the Classic Ages* (2 vols., 1847), and *The Townley Gallery of Sculpture* (1847).

Athenæum, Jan. 23rd, 1869.

Elliston, ROBERT WILLIAM (b. 1774, d. 1831), comedian, was born in London, the son of a watchmaker, and educated at St. Paul's School. He was intended for the Church, but having attended some dramatic lessons, given by Madame Cotterill, in Bedford Street, Strand, he ran away from home, and proceeded to Bath. In Bath he succeeded in getting engaged by William Dimond, the then lessee of the theatre. He next proceeded to Leeds, where he was engaged by the eccentric manager of the Yorkshire circuit, the noted Tate Wilkinson. Again at Bath in 1795, he made his first appearance in London in 1796, at the Haymarket, as Octavian, in Colman's once famous musical drama of *The Mountaineer*. In 1803 he finally settled in London, acting sometimes in Covent Garden, and sometimes in Drury Lane. In 1809 he took a lease of the circus in Blackfriars Road, and changed it into a theatre, with the name of the Surrey theatre. Here he performed the plays of Shakespeare, under new titles and with such alterations as brought them within the licence granted to the minor theatres. He subsequently returned to Drury Lane, where he became sole manager in 1819. He was now manager of more than half a dozen theatres. At the same time he started a "literary association" at Bristol, where he collected old classics, black-letter volumes, antiquarian works, rare editions of choice books, fossils, shells, and curiosities; and a circulating library at Leamington. But dissipation and a course of wild speculation and extravagance brought him into the bankruptcy court in 1826. All was not lost, however. By the aid of friends he was again enabled to undertake the managership of the Surrey theatre,

which had fallen vacant at this time, when fortune once more smiled upon him. Elliston was one of the first comedians of his day, but he sometimes endangered his popularity by his extraordinary eccentricities.

G. Raymond, *Memoirs of Elliston*; Charles Lamb, *Essays*, especially *Ellistoniana*; H. Barton Baker, *Our Old Actors*.

Elmore, ALFRED, R.A. (b. 1815, d. 1881), subject painter, was born at Clonakilty, County Cork. His art education was obtained in the schools of the Royal Academy. He afterwards visited the Continent for the purpose of study. Returning to England in 1844, he exhibited *The Invention of the Stocking Loom* and *Rienzi in the Forum*, in the Academy, and continued a regular exhibitor till his last illness. *The Invention of the Combining Machine*; *The Tuileries, June 20th, 1792*; *Marie Antoinette in the Temple*; *Mary Stuart and Darnley*; *Within the Convent Walls*; *Hotspur and the Fox*; *An Eastern Bath*; *Pompeii, A.D. 79*, and *John Alden and Priscilla*, are a few of the more popular of his works. He was elected an Associate in 1845, and an Academician in 1857. His brush-work was generous, his colouring rich, and he could throw much dramatic interest into his work.

Elmsley, THE REV. PETER (b. 1773, d. 1825), Greek critic and philologist, the nephew of Peter Elmsley, the well-known bookseller, was born at Hampstead, and educated at Westminster and Oxford. Taking orders in 1797, he became vicar of Little Horkeley, in Essex, which living he held till his death. He resided for some time in Edinburgh, where he became intimate with Jeffrey and the other projectors of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802. To this publication he contributed several articles on Greek literature. He also became a regular contributor to the *Quarterly*. His contributions to classical literature were formerly well known—an edition of the *Acharnians* in 1809, of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* in 1811, of the *Hæcælide* in 1815, of the *Medæa* in 1818, of the *Bacchæ* in 1821, and the *Œdipus Coloneus* in 1823. These publications established his fame as a judicious critic and consummate master of the Greek language. In 1819 he accepted a commission from the Government, jointly with Sir Humphrey Davy, to superintend the unrolling of the papyrus found at Herculaneum, which experiment, as is well known, proved a failure. In 1823 he became principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and Camden professor of history; and in 1825 was about to succeed to a canonry of Christ Church, when he died.

Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1825.

Elphinstone, ADMIRAL. [KEITH.]

Elphinstone, MOUNTSTUART (b. 1779, d. 1859), administrator and historian, was a younger son of the 11th Lord Elphinstone. He entered the service of the East India

Company in 1796. Attached first to Sir Arthur Wellesley's mission to the Peishwah of Poonah, the nominal head of the Mahratta Confederacy, and afterwards to that general's staff, he fought through the Mahratta War. In 1806 he was appointed British Resident at Nagpore. Thence, in 1808, he was sent on the first English mission to Cabul, with a view of concluding an alliance with the Ameer against possible French encroachments; but his efforts were rendered fruitless by the subsequent banishment of Sháh Shujáh. [AFGHANISTAN.] In 1815 he published his fine monograph—*An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul and its Dependencies in Persia and India*. In 1811 he was appointed British Resident at Poonah, and faced with courage and striking ability the intrigues of the Peishwah, and his declaration of war which compelled us to annex the country. It was Elphinstone's difficult task to reorganise and win over our new dominions. (See his *Report on the Territories Conquered from the Paishwa*, 1821). From 1820–7 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay, where the Elphinstone College perpetuates his efforts on behalf of native education; and where the Elphinstone Code remains as a monument of his acute perception of the relation between means and ends. After his return to England, he was twice offered and twice declined the Governor-Generalship of India, preferring the position of unofficial adviser. The fruit of his leisure was his *History of India* during the Hindoo and Mahometan periods (1st edition, 1841). It is the result of most conscientious research, and may still be regarded as a classic; but it is written in that heavy style which for some occult reason appears inseparable from works on Indian history.

Sir T. Colebrooke, *Life of Elphinstone*; G. W. Forrest, *Selections from Elphinstone's Minutes, etc., with a Memoir*. [L. C. S.]

Elseler, Theresa (b. 1808, d. 1878), and **Fanny** (b. 1811, d. 1884), dancers, were two sisters, born at Vienna. Fanny was the more celebrated. She received her early training from Herschelt, the ballet-master of the Viennese Opera, and Anmar; while by Baron F. von Gentz she was instructed in the æsthetic portion of her art. The two sisters spent three years in Naples completing their education. Returning to Germany in 1830, they were well received in Berlin. Mlle. Theresa, after a successful career, contracted amorganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia (q.v.) in 1851, and was subsequently ennobled. From 1830–51 the career of Mlle. Fanny was one continued ovation. At St. Petersburg and Vienna her reception was most enthusiastic; while, at Paris, she is said to have eclipsed even Taglioni by her wonderful dancing of *La Cachucha*. She appeared in London in 1838, where her reception was equally brilliant, although perhaps less demonstrative, m.w.—13*

and next visited the United States. During her triumphant progress she received many advantageous offers of marriage, but declined them all; and in 1851, having amassed an enormous fortune, retired to a private villa near Hamburg.

Elton, Captain James Frederic (b. 1840, d. 1877), traveller, was the son of Lieut.-Colonel Roberts W. Elton. He entered the Bengal army, fought through the Mutiny, and for two years was aide-de-camp to Lord Strathnairn. In 1860 he volunteered for service in China, and was present at the taking of Peking. Six years later he left the English service and fought with the French in Mexico, subsequently publishing a spirited account of his adventures, *With the French in Mexico*. In 1868 his career as an African explorer began with his journey up the Limpopo river, in Zululand (*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xlii.), and in 1871 he visited the Goldfields. In 1873 he was appointed assistant political agent and vice-consul at Zanzibar, and in 1875 British consul in Portuguese territory at Mozambique. The main objects of his life were the suppression of the slave trade and the opening up of the interior of Africa, and it was to carry out the first that, after the Seyid of Zanzibar had been compelled by English pressure to agree to abandon the traffic, Elton began a war of extermination against the slave dhows. In July, 1877, he started on a journey into the Nyassa country, for the purpose of exploring that centre of slaving operations. The lake was reached, but Captain Elton succumbed to sickness on Dec. 19th, when about 350 miles from the sea.

Captain Elton's journals have been edited, under the title of *Eastern and Central Africa*, by H. B. Cotterill (1879).

* **Elton, Charles Isaac** (b. 1839), jurist and politician, is the son of the late Mr. Frederick Bayard Elton, E.I.C.S., and maternal grandson of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton (q.v.), and was educated at Cheltenham College and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was subsequently elected fellow of Queen's College. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1865, and was elected in the Conservative interest for West Somerset at the by-election on Feb. 15th, 1884, but was defeated at the general election of 1885. Previous to his call to the bar Mr. Elton published a very interesting book on *Norway: the Road and the Fell* (1864), and this was followed in 1867 by an exhaustive treatise on the *Tenures of Kent*. This latter work, along with *A Treatise on Commons and Waste Lands* in 1868, and *A Treatise on Copyholds and Customary Tenures of Land* in 1874, gave the author the reputation of being one of the first English jurists of the historical school. In 1882 appeared *Custom and Tenant Right and Origins of English History*, with maps.

This last work in particular has been very well received, and has done much to settle the vexed question as to the origins of the population of Britain. Although not biassed to any preconceived theory, the author has perhaps a tendency in this book to exaggerate the importance of the Celtic element. The dissertation on the custom called "borough English," that is, the right of inheritance of the youngest son, is very profound. A vast number of facts relating to this are grouped so as to throw light on each other. In 1886 he returned to Parliament.

Elton, Sir Charles Abraham (b. 1778, d. 1853), poet, was the sixth baronet, of Clevedon Court, Somerset. He was educated at Eton, which school he left at fifteen with a commission in the 48th Foot. He rose to a captaincy in that regiment, and subsequently became colonel of the Somerset Militia. He made his first essay in literature in 1804, when he brought out a volume of poems. This was followed in 1809 by *The Remains of Hesiod*, translated into English verse, and in 1810 by *Tales of Romance, with other Poems*. In 1822 appeared *The Brothers, a Monody; and other Poems*, the principal piece in which was occasioned by the melancholy accident which in 1819 befell his two elder sons, who were drowned while bathing. Sir Charles's most important work was *Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a Chronological Series, from Homer to Tryphiodorus*, translated into English verse (1814). This collection contains passages from sixty ancient poems—thirty-three Greek and twenty-seven Latin—the translations in which are of much merit. His characters of the poets, prefixed to each specimen, are written in a spirit of fine discriminative criticism. Sir Charles was also the author of a *History of the Roman Emperors*, and of *Second Thoughts on the Person of Christ*, and was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*.

Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1853; *Quarterly Review*, xiii. 151.

* **Elvey, Sir George Job, Mus. Doc.** (b. 1816), organist and composer, was born at Canterbury, and began his musical education as a chorister in the cathedral of that city. In 1835 he succeeded Skeats, the great musician, as organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a post which he held until 1882. He has composed a number of anthems and other church music, much of which has been published. In 1834 he obtained the Gresham prize medal for his anthem, *Bow down Thine ear*. His oratorio, *The Resurrection and Ascension*, was composed as an exercise when he took the degree of Bachelor of Music, and the anthem, *The ways of Zion do mourn*, when he took his Doctor's degree in 1841. Among his other well-known compositions are the anthems, *The Lord is King; Wherecithal shall a young man;* and a *Festal March* composed

for the wedding of the Princess Louise in 1871, in which year he received the honour of knighthood.

Elwart, Antoine Aimable Élie (b. 1808, d. 1877), musician, composer, and author, was born of Polish origin in Paris. Originally a chorister in the church of St. Eustache, he at length became a member of the orchestra of a small theatre on the Boulevards, and subsequently a pupil of the Conservatoire, learning composition under Fétis. In 1828 he founded "concerts d'émulation" among the pupils of Lesueur's class, which proved useful to both the soloists and the students in composition. He spent only two years in Italy, where, however, he composed, amongst other things, an *Omaggio alla Memoria di Bellini*, performed at the Teatro Valle in 1835. Returning to Paris in 1836, he resumed his old post of assistant professor to Reicha at the Conservatoire, where he subsequently became professor of harmony. M. Elwart composed the oratorios *Noé* (Paris, 1845), and *La Naissance d'Eve* (1846), and an opera, *Les Catalans* (Rouen), besides choruses and instrumental music for the *Alceste* of Euripides, performed at the Odéon; symphonies, overtures, string quintettes, quartettes, and trios; masses, and other church music. He is the author of a *Life of Duprés* (published in 1838), a *Petit Manuel d'Harmonie* (1839), *Le Chanteur Accompagnateur* (1844), and many other useful theoretical works. He also wrote a poem in four cantos entitled *L'Harmonie musicale*, published in 1853.

Mrs. W. Carr in *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (b. 1803, d. 1882), the greatest thinker that America has yet produced, and one of the most inspiring of essayists, was born at Boston, of high Puritan lineage, his father being a stern Protestant minister, like the rest of his ancestors since they left Gloucestershire in 1635. Having lost his father in boyhood, he owed his training almost entirely to his mother, till in early youth he entered Harvard University, and after some years' study was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, beginning his preaching at a Boston church in 1826. In spite of the powerful influence of Channing, he felt himself bound to resign his charge in 1832, though he still continued to preach occasionally for six years longer. Having lost his first wife after three years' marriage, he set out for Europe in 1833, visited France and Italy, and came to England to converse with her greatest thinkers, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and, above all, Carlyle, whom he found in the solitude of Craigenputtock, as is told in the well-known descriptions by Carlyle and himself. On his return he settled at Concord, and began to give occasional lectures, chiefly biographical, in Boston. In 1835 he married again, and entered the home in which he

peacefully remained for the half-century of life then left him. Henceforward he devoted himself almost entirely to meditation, study, the preparation of his lectures, essays, and verses, to gardening, and the other quiet pleasures of country life. Few active undertakings or external events marked the course of years. In 1836 he founded the Transcendental Club, and published his little book called *Nature*. After 1840 he was a constant contributor to the *Dial*, the organ of Margaret Fuller and other Transcendentalists, during the four years of its sublimar existence. In the following year he published his first collection of essays, and watched the cultured colonists of Brook Farm with mingled sympathy and amusement. In 1847 he published his first *Poems*, visited England again, lecturing in Manchester, London, and other towns, and next year was in Paris with Clough and Mr. W. E. Forster. *English Traits* appeared in 1856, and the *Conduct of Life* in 1860. That year, too, marks the beginning of the decade of his highest influence and most general recognition. Since 1835 he had been a prominent, though not a leading, Abolitionist of the Free Soil party. His friendship for John Brown, his enthusiastic speeches, when even speech was dangerous, his assured confidence in the final triumph, saved him from the charge of inactive criticism and literary fastidiousness. The regardless self-sacrifice around him renewed his confidence in his country's future, and the exaltation of national spirit at the close of the war prepared an audience capable of accepting his gospel. In 1872 his house was burnt, and he paid a third visit to Europe and England, remaining away for about a year. But his mind never fully recovered its early activity, and the pure serenity of his closing years was often clouded, though hardly disturbed, by periods of complete failure of memory. At length he passed peacefully away after a life more singularly unruffled than the life of any thinker of eminence so high, excepting, perhaps, only Kant and Wordsworth. To this unbroken serenity of an existence spent on virgin soil we may attribute much of the healing virtue of the essays, but something also of the sense of want that intrudes upon the reader. The welcome optimism is almost too obstinate. Saturn, who devours his children, is to Emerson a "serene power." Nature is a quaint Proteus, something of a humorist, but without the humorist's pathos. The thought is clear, but sometimes thin and chilly; as pure as a moonbeam, but sometimes almost as intangible. We feel that the great problems of life have come to him too much from the outside; that the steel has not been fused and tempered by human passions and human sins. And so, when we turn to his verse, we find it not only obscure from abstract thought and allegory, not only unlovely from

temper too severe, but passionless, which is worse than all. Now and again he only saves himself by bare wit and shrewdness from the oracular commonplace, that unfailling pitfall for all sciolists, but especially for Emerson's imitators. But, for all that, it is exactly his serenity that makes his highest service to the century. No modern thinker has so courageously fulfilled the duty of hope; none has written in so invariably happy and courteous a temper. When others stood aghast at science he accompanied her on her way, as Professor Tyndall said, with the joyful dance of a bacchanal. When others lost sight of their ideals, and turned back upon former ages, or against their former selves, he continually looked forward with wise fearlessness and an assured confidence in the power of the human soul. Amidst pessimism, he talked on of the joy of existence, the universal certainty of happiness if the means were simple and the heart sincere. Amidst the struggle and crying and heat of reforms and institutions, he talked on of the stillness of Nature and the unswerving constancy of Law. To the socialist he extolled the omnipotence and all-importance of the individual, smiling at the worthlessness of a co-operation of worthless persons. To the ecstatic he spoke of isolation in the midst of friendship, of the common dues of home, and the loveliness of sanity; to the vulgar, of peace, self-reliance, and self-constraint. To all he proclaimed the surpassing worth of the "moral sentiment," with reiteration that his followers have made nauseous. Of systematic philosophy he has no trace. Idealism came to him second-hand, and is not the important part of his teaching. His shrewd though intuitive mind saved itself from the abyss of speculation, though he sometimes looked over the edge. The centre of his thought was the actual essence or soul of things, laid bare of convention and accidental limitation, and starting from this he explored almost every province of human life and thought, and ever, like a true spy, he returned with a message of hope on his lips, and the fruits of the land of promise hanging from his shoulder. He seems to have said all that need be said, and if words were everything, and his sentences were not so easily forgotten, few would care to propose another such embassy.

Matthew Arnold, *Emerson* (Macmillan, May, 1884); John Morley, *Introduction to Macmillan's edition of Emerson's Works*; Carlyle, *Introduction to Essays* (1841); G. W. Cooke, *Emerson* (1882); Alex. Ireland, *In Memoriam: R. W. E.* (1883); *A Fable for Critics in Lowell's Poems*; *Correspondence of Emerson and Carlyle* (1883); Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1885). [H. W. N.]

Emery, JOHN (b. 1777, d. 1822), a comic actor, was born at Sunderland, the son of respectable provincial actors. At the age of twelve, he played the violin in the orchestras of Plymouth and Exeter and other

theatres where his father was engaged, and the next year "Master Emery" made his first appearance on the boards at his father's benefit at Sheffield. In 1795 he joined Tate Wilkinson's company, and made his first appearance at Hull as Caleb in *He would be a Soldier*. Wilkinson soon discovered his forte, and, with much difficulty, persuaded him to act the parts of two or three rustics. It was not long before Emery was universally allowed to have no equal in the representation of Yorkshire rustics. In 1798, his fame having reached London, he left Yorkshire to fulfil the engagement he had contracted for the Covent Garden theatre. In London, where he spent the remaining twenty-four years of his life, he became day by day more popular, and his acting more finished and pronounced. Contemporaneous writers speak of his acting in terms of the highest praise. "His archness, his villainy, his presumption, his agony, and his repentance, were all freely given." "Like Garrick's Lear, Kemble's Hamlet, Cooke's Shylock, or Munden's Old Dornton, Emery's Tyke (in *School of Reform*) will remain on record as a noble instance of histrionic art." Emery was also a sound musician and a good violin player, and an artist of no ordinary talent. For several years he exhibited at the Royal Academy as an honorary member. Some of his coast scenery was considered only inferior to Varley's. He had also a taste for poetising, and generally produced an original song at his benefit.

The New Monthly Magazine, part II., 1838.

Emmett, ROBERT (b. 1778, d. 1803), and **THOMAS ADDIS** (b. 1764, d. 1827), Irish revolutionists, were the sons of a Dublin doctor of some celebrity. Thomas, the elder brother, was at first educated for his father's profession, but eventually studied law, and was called to the Irish bar in 1790. He soon became conspicuous in the law courts as the advocate of the United Irishmen, and in 1797 became one of the Revolutionary Directory. In March, 1798, he was arrested and examined before secret committees of both Houses of Parliament, and put in prison. He remained at Fort George, in Scotland, until 1802, when he was released on condition that he would never return to British soil. The United States received him, and he became one of the leaders of the New York bar. Shortly after the release of Thomas Emmett, his brother Robert brought his pathetic career, the theme of Moore's verse, to a close. Expelled from Dublin University, in 1798, for his sympathy with the anti-English side, he went to the Continent, but returned, in 1802, to plan an ill-starred rising. A childish attempt to take Dublin Castle on July 23rd, 1803, in which the rabble that he led yielded to drink and plunder, was followed by his flight into Wicklow. It is well known that his desire to see

once more his sweetheart, the daughter of Curran, was the cause of his capture and execution.

Maddens, Life of R. Emmett, and Lives of the United Irishmen; Comtesse d'Haussonville, **Robert Emmett**; and C. S. Haynes, *Biography of Thomas Emmett*.

Encke, JOHANN FRANZ (b. 1791, d. 1865), German astronomer, born at Hamburg, was educated under Gauss at Göttingen, served from 1813-14 in the Hanseatic Legion, and in 1815 was appointed a lieutenant of artillery in the Prussian army. At the conclusion of the war, in 1815, he became assistant in the Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, and in 1825 was appointed director of the Observatory, and secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. In 1830 he became editor of the *Berliner astronomische Jahrbuch*. But his most important service to astronomy was the discovery of a comet of short periods. "Encke's Comet" was observed by Pons in November, 1818, and its period being found by Encke to be 3.29 years, it was identified with that which had been observed in 1786, 1795, and 1805. It has the shortest period and the least aphelion distance of all the known comets. It revolves in a very eccentric ellipse, which does not, however, extend to the orbit of Jupiter, and moves in a plane inclined at an angle of about 13° 20' to the ecliptic. It seems to be losing two hours and a half every revolution, a fact that is taken to prove the presence of a resisting medium pervading space. Encke was one of the foreign members of the Royal Society of London, and in 1840 was created a knight by the King of Prussia.

Bruhn's Life of Encke (1869).

Enfantin, BARTHÉLEMI PROSPER (b. 1796, d. 1864), socialist reformer, was the son of a banker, and himself entered a bank at St. Petersburg, but in 1825 he became a disciple of St. Simon, and received from him the mandate of carrying on his mission. Enfantin rapidly collected a band of disciples, and, especially after the July Revolution of 1830, proceeded to make known the particular gospel of socialism known as St.-Simonism by means of tongue and pen. His writings at this time were the *Doctrine de St.-Simon* (1830) and *Économie politique et Politique* (1831). After a struggle for supremacy, Enfantin became *Père Suprême* of the rapidly increasing sect. Unfortunately, as his views developed, they tended to extravagance and mysticism. In May, 1832, his pretensions to divine inspiration, and the peculiar tenets of his followers, particularly as to the relations between the sexes, caused the French Government to visit them with a heavy hand. Their meeting-houses were closed, and after a brief struggle for existence the society became altogether extinct. Enfantin lived on to publish his political, philosophical, and religious correspondence during the years

1835-45, and a treatise—*La Vie éternelle, passée, présente, et Future*, in 1861. After a short visit to Egypt, he held from 1834 and onwards various positions, such as director of the Paris and Lyons Railway and editor of a daily and mundane paper, having abandoned his attempts to regenerate the human species.

* **Engerth**, EDUARD (b. 1818), historical painter, was born at Pless, in Silesia, and studied art at Vienna and Rome, after which he travelled in England and the East. Having painted several Scriptural scenes, he established his fame about 1850 by his picture of the *Family of Manfred after the Battle of Benevento*. After a short residence in Prague as director of the Academy (1854), he was appointed to adorn the Altlerchenfeld Church in Vienna with fresco. Six years were spent on this work, after which Engerth painted the well-known portrait of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, was made professor of the Academy in Vienna (1865), and in the same year exhibited his masterpiece, *Prince Eugène after the Battle of Zenta*. In 1869 he painted the *Coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary*, in 1871 was appointed custodian of the Belvedere Gallery, and in 1874 director of the Academy.

Enghien, DUC D'. [D'ENGHIEN.]

Eötvös, JOSEPH, BARON (b. 1813, d. 1871), Hungarian statesman, author, poet, and orator, was born at Buda, and educated partly at his father's estate at Ercsi, in the megye or county of Székesfehérvár, and partly in Buda, where also he studied law and philosophy from 1826-31. Eötvös commenced his literary career at the age of seventeen by a translation of Goethe's *Goetz von Berlichingen*, followed shortly afterwards by two original comedies and a tragedy, *Boszu*, which showed a singular beauty of style. In 1833 he became a vice-notary, and in 1835 was employed in the Hungarian chancery at Vienna. During the years 1836 and 1837 he visited Germany, Holland, France, and England, and on his return to Hungary he began his career as parliamentary orator and a leader of the Opposition in the Upper House of the Diet. He took part in the Diet of Presburg after the revolution of 1848, and was a member of the first Hungarian administration as Minister of Public Instruction. He shortly after resigned this office in consequence of the violent scenes which took place in the chamber, and proceeded to Munich, where he devoted himself to literary work for three years. On the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution in 1866, he again received the portfolio of Minister of Public Instruction, which he held till his death. Baron Eötvös rendered important service to his countrymen by his zealous endeavours to promote a higher culture among them, and by his literary works,

many of which advocate administrative purity, as, for example, *The Village Notary* (1845), where the abuses of the old system of local elections in Hungary are vividly depicted. The vigour of the narrative, combined with the humorous and political character of the incidents related, have caused it to be considered one of the best national tales in the whole circle of European literature, and to be translated into German and English (1850). *Hungary in 1514* (1847) again struck the keynote of that emancipation of the peasantry which was effected in 1848, and the political treatise entitled *The Influence of the Ruling Ideas of the Nineteenth Century on the State* (1851-4), prepared the popular mind for those constitutional changes which were afterwards so beneficially introduced. Eötvös, indeed, is the Lowell of Hungary. In 1838 he brought out a very successful novel, *The Carthusian*, which first appeared in the celebrated *Inundation Book*, of which he himself was the editor, and which was published between 1838 and 1841, at Pesth, for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods. He, in conjunction with the historian Szalvy, started a review, *Budapesti-Szemle*, an imitation of the *Edinburgh*, and was for some time joint-editor of the *Pesti Hírlap*, an influential paper.

Erard, SEBASTIEN (b. 1752, d. 1831), a French inventor and manufacturer of musical instruments, was born at Strasburg, and apprenticed at an early age to a maker of clavichords. About the year 1780 he established himself in Paris as a maker of pianos (hitherto almost unknown in France), and in a short time the house of Erard acquired a European reputation. He was the inventor of the grand piano à double échappement, and considerably improved the mechanism of the harp. Shortly before his death he completed the grand organ for the chapel of the Tuileries, perhaps the greatest of all his works. The names of his brother, Jean Baptiste, and his nephew, Pierre, are both associated with him in the manufacture of musical instruments.

Eraso, DON BENITO (b. 1789, d. 1835), a distinguished Spanish general, born at Barreznini, in Navarre, entered the army at a youthful age, served against France from 1809 to 1814, but retired into private life on the recognition of Ferdinand VII. In 1821 he joined the party of Navarre, and did important service for his party on the Spanish frontier, again retiring into private life on the establishment of peace. On the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, he took arms in favour of Don Carlos, obtained the rank of general, commanded in several important engagements during the civil war, and finally was appointed commander-in-chief of the army a short time before his death.

* **Eckmann-Chatrian**, a compound name, represents two authors, EMILE ERCKMANN (b. 1822) and ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN

(b. 1826), both of Alsace. M. Erckmann, the son of a librarian, is a native of Phalsbourg, and M. Chatrian, the son of a glass-blower, comes from the same district. They first entered into partnership while at the college of Phalsbourg in 1847; but so unsuccessful were their first efforts, made in provincial newspapers, that at one time they despaired of being able to live by the pen alone, and became—the one a law student, the other a railway clerk. In 1859, however, *L'illustre Docteur Mathéus* made a great stir, and the name of Erckmann-Chatrian became known. They gained celebrity under Napoleon III. by their admirable pictures of peasant life in Alsace, which included much graphic representation of the horrors of war as experienced during the invasion of 1814. So anti-warlike, indeed, were the Erckmann-Chatrian books, that it is difficult to understand the favourable, or at least not unfavourable, eye with which they were regarded by the Imperial Government. They were circulated in cheap form, and were even hawked about the country; though the licence of a book-hawker is dependent in France on his selling only those books which have received the formal approval of the authorities. It may be—and this was certainly the case during the earlier period of the reign of Napoleon III.—that the emperor would willingly have seen his people turned away from thoughts of war. After the war of 1870, Erckmann-Chatrian wrote a story, *Le Plébiscite*, in which the invasion of 1870 was treated with the same observance of reality, the same picturesqueness, and the same knowledge of the puzzled peasant mind, which had marked the various stories dealing with the invasion, or rather the two invasions, brought upon France by the ambition of Napoleon I. Among Erckmann-Chatrian's most successful books may be mentioned *L'Ami Fritz* (1864); *Le Fou Yégo* (1862); *Mme. Thérèse, ou les Volontaires de '92* (1863); *L'Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813* (1864); *L'Histoire d'un Paysan* (1868); *Waterloo* (1865); and *Contes Populaires* (1883), most of which have been translated into English. To this same literary firm the public of England as well as of France is indebted for the drama of *Le Juif polonais*, known to London audiences as *The Bells*. [H. S. E.]

* **Erichsen**, JOHN ERIC, F.R.S. (b. 1818), surgeon, educated at University College, London, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, to the council of which he was afterwards elected a member. In 1842 Mr. Erichsen published a *Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Scalp*, one result of which was to introduce him to a good surgical practice in London. In 1850 he was elected to the Chair of surgery in University College, London, and in 1865 he was appointed Holme professor of clinical surgery, from which he was transferred in 1875 to the Chair of clinical surgeon, retiring in 1877. In 1853 he

brought out his great work on the *Science and Art of Surgery* (8th edition, by Professor Marcus Beck, 1884), and in 1875 he published a treatise *On Concussion of the Spine* (2nd edition, 1882), followed by *Surgical Evidence in Courts of Law* in 1878. In 1875 he acted as a member of the Royal Commission on vivisection: in 1883 the Erichsen prize was founded at University College for the "encouragement of skill in surgical manipulation;" and in 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews against Lord Advocate Macdonald. Mr. Erichsen is a fellow of the Royal Society, surgeon-extraordinary to the Queen, and consulting surgeon to University College Hospital. He was President of the College of Surgeons in 1880.

* **Ericsson**, JOHN (b. 1803), inventor of the atmospheric engine, born in Sweden, produced at the age of ten a saw-mill of ingenious construction, and at twelve became a cadet in the Swedish corps of mechanical engineers, subsequently acting as an officer in the army. Crossing to England in 1826, he succeeded, in 1828, on board the *Victory*, in carrying out the principle of condensing steam and returning the fresh water to the boiler, and patented before the year 1839 over a dozen inventions, among which is the caloric engine, which he first exhibited in 1833, and fully perfected in the *Ericsson*, built in 1851. He proceeded to New York in 1839, where he was entrusted with the construction of the war steamer *Princeton*, in which he was the first to successfully apply the screw, or propeller, to steam navigation; he also invented the "monitors," or ships with revolving turrets for the guns. The caloric engine, although a mechanical success, has not accomplished all that was intended (see Ericsson's *Radiant Heat*, 1877), but, from his attempts to find a substitute for steam in heat artificially produced, Mr. Ericsson, in *Solar Investigations* (1876), has turned his attention to the problem of making "direct use of the enormous dynamic force stored up in the sun's rays," which, if effected, would be of untold service in regions where neither fuel nor coal is obtainable. In 1873 he published a work on *Movable Torpedoes*.

Eclectic Magazine, April, 1862; *Scribner's Monthly*, April, 1879; *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1862.

Erle, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, D.C.L. (b. 1793, d. 1880), eminent judge, was third son of the late Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset. He was educated at Winchester College, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1818, and D.C.L. in 1857; and was elected an honorary fellow of New College in 1870. Called to the bar of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in Michaelmas term, 1819, he joined the Western Circuit, and steadily, though not very speedily, made his way. In

1834 he received silk from Lord Brougham. He now obtained a good leading business in London, and was for many years counsel to the Bank of England. In 1837 he was elected M.P. for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest in preference to Mr. Hughes-Hughes, but retired at the general election in 1841. In 1845, although a political opponent of the Government, he was selected by Lord Lyndhurst to succeed Mr. Justice Erskine as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and soon after received the honour of knighthood. In the following year, on the death of Sir John Williams, he was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench, where he sat for thirteen years under the successive presidency of Lords Denman and Campbell. In 1859, on accession to power of Lord Palmerston's second administration, Lord Campbell received the Great Seal, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was promoted from the Common Pleas to the Queen's Bench, and Sir William Erle returned to the Common Pleas Court as Lord Chief Justice, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Sir William was a sound and well-informed lawyer. His judgments were always most carefully prepared, and evinced an extensive knowledge of law and great power of reasoning. Among the most important and interesting of these may be mentioned *Kemp v. Neville*, *Ionides v. Universal Marine Insurance Company*, and *Kennedy v. Brown*. Sir William rendered valuable public service as a member of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions, and he published a small treatise on *The Law Relating to Trades Unions*. His younger brother, the Right Hon. Peter Erle, Q.C., for many years Chief Commissioner of Charities, died in 1877.

The Law Times, Feb. 7th, 1880; *Solicitors' Journal*, Feb. 7th, 1880. [W. M.]

* **Ernoul**, EDMOND (b. 1829), lawyer and politician, was born in London, and educated in a religious house at Poitiers. He was elected a member of the National Assembly by the department of Vienne in 1871, took his seat upon the Right, and was known as one of the most zealous supporters of the Count de Chambord and his legal rights to the throne of France. In May, 1873, he moved his famous Order of the Day, blaming the late changes in the Cabinet as not sufficiently Conservative, which motion being carried by 360 against 344, led to the resignation of M. Thiers. The next day M. Ernoul was appointed Minister of Justice, and showed his intention of carrying out a policy "resolutely Conservative," by demanding the right of bringing to justice M. Ranc and M. Melvil-Blancourt for the part they had taken in the Commune. He resigned his office of minister in the November following, and after 1876 retired from public life.

Ernst August of Hanover. [HANOVER.]

Ernst IV. of Saxe-Coburg. [SAXE-COBURG.]

Erskine, HENRY (b. 1746, d. 1817), the elder brother of the Lord Chancellor, was called to the bar in 1768. He became Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1782, but was removed from office on the formation of Pitt's administration. From 1806 to 1807 he held the same appointment. As leader of the Scottish bar, Henry Erskine was remarkable for his tact and fascinating manners; he was a consistent Whig in politics.

Erskine, THOMAS, BARON (b. 1750, d. 1823), lawyer and statesman, was the third son of the tenth Earl of Buchan, a nobleman of ancient family but of very slender means. He was educated at the High School at Edinburgh, and at St. Andrews University. In 1764 he became a midshipman in the Royal Navy, but in 1768 spent all his scanty patrimony in purchasing a commission in the Royals. In 1770 he married a Miss Moore, but finding the army as little hopeful a profession as the navy to a poor man, he resolved to carry out an early ambition and become a barrister, and was encouraged by some slight approval of Lord Mansfield. In 1775 he entered Lincoln's Inn and Trinity College, Cambridge, at the same time, and was called in 1778, having had a very hard struggle to live during the intervening period. Chance gave him his first brief, and his defence of Captain Baillie, prosecuted for his exposure of gross abuses at the Admiralty, raised him at once to a foremost position at the bar. Never was rise so rapid. Thirty briefs were offered him before he left court. Next year his defence of Keppel, soon after his defence of Lord George Gordon, won him a reputation as the most brilliant and successful of advocates. A strong Whig, he regularly acted for the defence in all the more important political trials of the time. He contended for the rights of juries in libel cases, demolished the doctrine of "constructive treason" in the case of Horne Tooke, defended Stockdale in 1789, and scandalised his friends by acting for Tom Paine in 1792. In politics he took an important if less brilliant part. He was returned member for Portsmouth in 1783, but lost his seat at the general election in the next year, so fatal to his party. In 1790 Portsmouth again elected him. He rejected a post in Addington's ministry, but became Chancellor in Fox's ministry in 1806, and was called to the Upper House as Baron Erskine. He went out with Grenville in 1807, and took little part in any public business until, in 1821, he vigorously supported Queen Caroline. Erskine's fame as an advocate was immense. Lord Campbell calls him the greatest in ancient or modern times. His power of piercing through vast masses of detail and seizing the true points of a case, and presenting

them in a simple yet most telling manner, has never been surpassed. In his defences in State trials he rendered unique services to his party, and defended the cause of liberty in the darkest times of reaction. Yet he was not a great lawyer, and, as his failure as Chancellor proved, not a good judge. The eloquence that swayed the law courts was heard with but little emotion in Parliament. With all his great gifts, Erskine combined an inordinate vanity that afforded an easy mark to Tory satirists (for example, see parody of one of his political speeches in the *Anti-Jacobin*), and a wildness of manner that led Scott to question his sanity. Not much in earnest about anything except the cause he had to plead, not very fond of work when success removed the sharp pressure of poverty, he sank almost into complete idleness and indifference after his dismissal in 1807. The great pleader was careless of legal reform, careless of his functions as judge of appeals, and sluggish even in politics. He devoted his time to society, where his wit and exuberance atoned for his vanity and want of tact; and to diversions often more trivial than useful. He almost outlived the fleeting reputation obtained by his brilliant forensic success. To this age he is little more than a shadow, and we sometimes almost wonder why a man who fills such a large place in the talk of his contemporaries should have left so little behind of an enduring fame.

Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. vi.;
Erskine's *Speeches*. [T. F. T.]

Escher von der Linth, HANS KONRAD (b. 1767, d. 1823), statesman and engineer, was born at Zurich, and remained throughout his life the central figure and hero of the canton. Having travelled in England and on the Continent, and served in the Swiss army during the French War, he first began to take a leading part in politics in 1798. In this year he founded the *Swiss Republican*, and became a member of the Helvetic Directory, but having found it impossible to keep a straight course among the shifting currents of the time, he resigned in 1803, and turned his attention entirely to the construction of the "Linth Canal," by which he saved the valley from the devastation of periodical floods. The work was finished in 1810. After 1814 he again entered upon political life, but devoted most of his energy to the study of Swiss geology, his investigations being continued after his death with great success by his son, ARNOLD ESCHER (b. 1807, d. 1872), who became professor of geology at Zurich, and published several works and maps of high authority on the geology of the Alps.

J. J. Hottinger, H. K. Escher, *Charakterbild eines Republikaners* (1852).

* **Escosura**, PATRICIO DE LA (b. 1807), a Spanish author and politician, born at Madrid,

was educated at Valladolid, but returning to Madrid in 1820, he divided his time between the study of mathematics and poetry. In 1824, on account of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he fled to Paris, where he continued his studies in mathematics under Lacroix, and subsequently proceeded to London. In 1826 he entered an artillery regiment, and in 1829 was promoted to the rank of officer. In 1834 he was again exiled as a Carlist, but in 1835 he became aide-de-camp and secretary to General Cordova. Again exiled on the accession of General Espartero to power, he became, in 1843, Secretary of State, after which he was a member of the Narvaez ministry. He retired from office in 1846, and was Minister of the Interior in 1854-5. From 1872 to 1874 he acted as ambassador to the German Empire. Throughout his chequered career, Escosura has always kept up his connection with literature, which began so auspiciously in 1832, when he published the romance, *El Conde de Candespina*. This was followed in 1835 by an interesting historical novel, entitled *Ni Rey ni Roque*, tracing the adventures of the false Don Sebastian, a pastry-cook of Madrigal, who passed himself off as Don Sebastian; but the fraud was detected, and he was hanged. Escosura founds his story on this fact in history, but assumes always that the pastry-cook was really the unhappy King of Portugal. He has also published two volumes of poems, entitled *El Butto Vestido de Negro Capus*, and *Hernan Cortés en Cholula*; several dramas, as *Corte del Buen retiro*, played in 1837; *Barbara Blomberg*, and others; and *l'Historia Constitucional d'Inglaterra* (1859), an account of contemporary Spanish revolutions, and of experiences of refugees in London.

Ticknor, *History of Spanish Literature* (Boston, U.S., 1872).

* **Escott**, THOMAS HAY SWEET (b. 1844), man of letters, is the son of the Rev. H. S. Escott, of Hartrow Manor, near Taunton. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and obtained a second class in classics (1865). From 1868 to 1872 he lectured on logic at King's College, London. An accomplished journalist, he is understood to have been chiefly connected with the *Standard* and the *World*. In 1879 he published a highly popular work on *England: Its People, Polity, and Pursuits*. In 1882 he was appointed editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, as successor to Mr. John Morley, but resigned that position in 1886.

* **Esher**, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BALIOL BRETT, BARON (b. 1817), the son of the late Rev. J. G. Brett, of Chelsea, was educated at Westminster and Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840), and called to the bar in 1840. In 1860 he became a Q.C., and having been elected M.P. for Helston in the Conservative interest in 1866, was made Solicitor-General in 1868. In the same year Sir Baliol Brett was

elevated to the bench as a Justice of Common Pleas, became Lord Justice of Appeal in 1876, and Master of the Rolls in 1883. He was raised to the peerage in 1885.

Espartero, BALDOMERO, DUKE OF VITORIA (b. 1792, d. 1879), Spanish soldier, was the son of a wheelwright of Granatula, La Mancha. He was educated for the priesthood, but was unable to resist the patriotic call of 1808, when he served as a volunteer against the French. In 1815 he went to South America, and served in the war between the mother-country and her insurgent colonies led by Bolívar (q.v.). The outbreak of the Carlist War of 1833 was followed by his appointment as Commandant-General of Biscay. In 1836 he was promoted to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North. In the following year he drove the Carlists from before Madrid across the Ebro, followed them to Burgos, where they were defeated, and brought the war to a conclusion in 1840. A true adventurer, Espartero had by this time possessed himself of a large quantity of plunder, an example which his followers studiously imitated. Nevertheless, he was appointed Regent of Spain during the minority of Isabella, and made what head he could against socialist outbreaks and military *pronunciamentos*. In 1843, however, he had to retire from Madrid before the insurgents under Narvaez, and took refuge in England. After his return, in 1847, he found his influence on the wane. In conjunction with O'Donnell (q.v.) he formed a coalition ministry in 1854; but in the struggle between the two, which began immediately, Espartero was worsted, and after two years had to resign. After the expulsion of Queen Isabella in 1868, his name was vaguely put forward in the Cortes as a candidate for the throne, but the proposal fell very flat, and he was not heard of again in public life.

J. S. Flores, *Espartero: Historia de su Vida*.

Espronceda, JOSÉ DE (b. 1810, d. 1842), a popular Spanish poet and political agitator, the son of a colonel in the Bourbon regiment, born on the march of Estremadura, was during his short life three times imprisoned and twice banished for political offences. On the close of the Peninsular War his parents settled in Madrid, where the son became a pupil of Alberto Lista, the professor of literature in St. Matthew's College. While yet a mere boy of fourteen, he not only attracted his master's attention by his political poems, but the attention of the authorities; and his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," of which Escosura (noticed above) was also a member, led to his imprisonment. Not even the cold cell, however, could damp his patriotism. Withdrawing to Lisbon on his release, he was again arrested, and transported to England. He spent a few years in England, where he made a study of

the English poets. In 1830 he took part in the revolution at Paris, and soon after joined the ill-fated expedition of Pablo de Chapalanga in Spain. Ferdinand's death about this time cancelled his exile, and he became an officer in the Queen's Guards. He, however, soon forfeited this post by a political song which he published; and he was banished to Cuellar, where he had leisure to compose a six-volume historical novel, *Don Sancho Saldaña, ó el Castellano de Cuellar*. In 1835 he was once more in Spain, and was several times in trouble again for his political sentiments; but the Republican party having come into power, he was appointed, in 1841, secretary to the Spanish embassy at the Hague, and soon after was elected member of the Cortes. Espronceda belongs to the school of Byron and Victor Hugo. *El Estudiante de Salamanca* (The Student of Salamanca) is a continuation of the legend of Don Juan, and *El Diabolo Mundo* (The Devil World) is based on the story of Faust. His best lyric poems, most of which are very forcible in expression, are *El Verdugo* (The Headsman), *El Mendigo* (The Beggar), the *Hymn to the Sun*, and the *Ode to the Night*. His poetical works were collected by Villalta in 1840, and new editions have been issued under the editorship of Hartzbusch.

Kennedy, *Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain*; Ch. de Mazada, *Études sur l'Espagne*; Quinet, *Vacances en Espagne*.

Essen, HANS HENRIK, COUNT OF (b. 1755, d. 1824), a distinguished Swedish general, born in West Gothland, became Governor of Stockholm in 1796, Grand Equerry in 1800, and Commander-in-Chief in 1807. He gained a high reputation as a soldier by his defence of Stralsund against the French in 1807; and on the accession of Charles XIII. in 1809 became a Councillor of State. He led the campaign against Norway in 1813, in which he was entirely successful, and was subsequently appointed Field-Marshal and Governor of Norway. He also became chancellor of the University of Christiania. He is regarded as one of the greatest generals Sweden has produced.

Thiers, *Histoire de l'Empire*.

Esterhazy, or **Esterhazy**, PRINCE PAUL ANTHONY, DE GALANTA (b. 1786, d. 1866), diplomatist, belonged to an influential Hungarian family, which some genealogists derive from a descendant of Attila, a certain Paul Esteraz, who embraced Christianity in 926 A.D. The family name was originally Estoras, changed in 1584 to Zerhazy, and subsequently changed again to Esterhazy, or Eszterhazy. Prince Paul was the son of Prince Nicholas, and became, in 1810, ambassador at Dresden; in 1814, at Rome; and from 1815 to 1818, and again from 1830 to 1838, at the Court of England, where he lived in a style of great splendour. As a diplomatist he had the

reputation of being one of the ablest of his day. He supported the rising national movement of Hungary, and in 1848 accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the ministry of Count Louis Batthyani, but retired the moment a rupture with the Government at Vienna became imminent. In 1856 he represented Austria at the coronation of Alexander II., Czar of Russia. The prince's possessions in Austria and Hungary were almost fabulous in extent, comprising hundreds of manors, castles, villages, and estates. He was hereditary prince of the empire.

***Etex**, ANTOINE (b. 1808), French sculptor, comes of an artistic family. He competed for the Prix de Rome, and in 1828 his *Le jeune Hyacinthe tué par Apollon* obtained the second prize. He executed the colossal group of *Cain*, which was exhibited in the Salon of 1833. The boldness and originality of this work procured him a commission to execute two of the groups on the Arc de l'Étoile. In 1868 he executed his most important monument, that of the painter Ingres. He tried politics for a short time during the troubles of 1830 and 1848, but he soon went back to art. As a painter and engraver he is scarcely less prolific than as a sculptor.

Ett, KASPAR (b. 1788, d. 1847), organist and composer, was born at Erling, a village in Bavaria, and educated at Munich, under Schlett and Gratz. In 1816 he was appointed organist of St. Michael's, Munich, an office he held uninterruptedly until his death. He applied himself diligently to reform the vitiated style of Church music, which at that time was written in the light and easy strain of the opera, and, in order to accomplish his object, he caused the beautiful Church music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries to be performed at St. Michael's, imitating the simple, solemn style in his own compositions. His knowledge of the history of music was unequalled, perhaps, by any of his contemporaries. He was besides an excellent linguist, and set to music the responses of the Greek Church, and several Hebrew psalms for the use of the Jewish synagogue. He has left about a hundred compositions (many of which are still unpublished), consisting of masses, requiems, cantatas, and litanies.

***Ettingshausen**, CONSTANTIN, BARON VON (b. 1826), a distinguished Austrian palæontologist, educated in the convent at Kremsmünster, in Austria. He early began his scientific studies under the direction of Endlicher and Haidinger, and in 1854 was appointed professor of botany in the military medical school, the "Josephinum," in Vienna. In 1871 he was transferred to a similar Chair in the University of Gratz, which post he still fills. Baron von Ettingshausen, in addition to more than sixty memoirs on botanical and palæontological subjects, published in the

Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Vienna (of which he is a member), is the author of the following separate works:—*Die Tertiärfloren der Oesterreichischen Monarchie* (1851); *Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum* (vols. i.—x., 1855); *Die Blattsketele der Dikotyledonen* (1861); and *Die Farrnkräuter der Jetztwelt* (1865). Besides scientific distinctions, and the crosses of numerous orders of knighthood, Baron von Ettingshausen has the title of "Regierungsrath" in Austria.

Etty, WILLIAM, R.A. (b. 1787, d. 1849), painter, was born at York. His father was a baker, and, like the father of Rembrandt and Constable, kept also a mill. In his twelfth year he was apprenticed to a letterpress printer at Hull, and served his seven years faithfully. A rich uncle invited him to London, and under his encouragement he began to address himself seriously to art. Opie approved of some of his drawings, and introduced him to Fuseli, who admitted him as a probationer to Somerset House. Besides undergoing training at the Academy schools, Etty became in 1806 an indoor pupil of Lawrence (q.v.). In 1811 his *Telemachus rescuing Antiope* was hung in the Academy, and from that time forward he was rarely absent from the Academy or the British Institution. In 1822 he was able to visit Italy, and in Venice received that insight into colour and sense of harmony which afterwards characterised in so brilliant a manner every canvas he touched. *Pandora crowned by the Seasons*, which he exhibited on his return to London in 1824, procured him the associateship of the Academy, and in 1828 he was elected a full member. Among his more prominent works are his three pictures of *Judith*, *The Combat*, *The Judgment of Paris*, *Venus attired by the Graces*, *Hylas and the Nymphs*, *The Rape of Proserpine*, *The Parting of Hero and Leander*, and the highly imaginative *Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm*. The great canvas of *Joan of Arc*, in three compartments, although the most ambitious, was by no means the most successful of his works. He used to attend every evening at the schools of the Academy and paint from the living model, much against the wish of his brother Academicians. His appreciation of form was, no doubt, thereby intensified, and made itself felt in his every canvas. The present generation would perhaps be unwilling to award the high praise to the texture and colour of his flesh painting that was given to it by his contemporaries. At the same time he is still cited as one of England's brilliant colourists. In 1848 he retired in declining health to his native York, and died there the following year.

Autobiographical notice in the *Art Journal* (1849); A. Gilchrist, *Life of Etty*. [J. F. R.]

Eugénie, THE EMPRESS. [NAPOLEON III.]

* **Evans, JOHN, D.C.L., F.R.S.** (b. 1823), antiquary, was born and educated at Market Bosworth, and started in business in the firm of Dickenson, paper manufacturers, of which he eventually became the head. Like many business men of keen intellectual instincts, he devoted his leisure to antiquarian pursuits, and especially to joining in the labours of learned societies, in which he has been a leading figure for the last quarter of a century. As president of the Numismatic Society, and editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, he has done more to encourage the study of coins than any one man now living, and his advice and co-operation have been scarcely less valuable to the Geological Society, of which he has also been president, to the Royal Society, of which he is treasurer, and to the Society of Antiquaries, where he succeeded Lord Carnarvon as president in 1885. His principal work has been in connection with these societies, to the *Transactions* of which he is a voluminous and learned contributor; but he has also published several standard books on antiquities. His *Coins of the Ancient Britons* appeared in 1864; his most famous book, *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, in 1872; and its sequel, *The Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain and Ireland*, in 1881. He is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, has been president of the geological section of the British Association (1878), and is a member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

Evans, MARIAN. [ELIOT, GEORGE.]

Evans, SIR DE LACY, K.C.B., D.C.L. (b. 1787, d. 1870), eminent general, born at Moig, Ireland, entered the army in 1807, and served in the Peninsular War under Wellington, rapidly gaining promotion for his many valiant deeds. In 1814 he was ordered to North America, and was present at the capture of Washington, and at the assaults upon Baltimore and New Orleans. Returning in the spring of 1815, he joined the English army in Flanders, and fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where two horses were shot under him. With the peace which ensued he turned his attention to politics, and in 1831 was elected Liberal member for Rye. Losing his seat the following year for that borough, he was subsequently returned for Westminster, and represented that constituency till 1844, and again from 1846 till 1865, when he retired from political life. He headed in 1835 the "British Legion" sent to Spain to aid the Queen Regent against her rival, Don Carlos, and, returning to England two years later, was nominated a K.C.B. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean War he was put in command of the second division of the Eastern army, and distinguished himself at Alma, Sebastopol, and Inkerman, receiving the public thanks of Parliament "for his distinguished services in the Crimea," when he returned invalided to England the following spring (1856). The same year he

was made an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, and in 1856 a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Evans, SIR FREDERICK JOHN OWEN, K.C.B., F.R.S. (b. 1815, d. 1885), hydrographer, was the son of a master in the Royal Navy, and was entered on board a war-ship, when barely fourteen years of age, as a second-class volunteer in what is now known as the navigating branch of the service. From 1828 to 1833 his duties kept him on the North American and West Indian stations. But in 1833, on being transferred to the surveying vessel, *Thunder*, he was employed, under Commander Owen, in charting the banks of Bahama and other ports of the Antilles, where he laid the foundation of that high scientific reputation which he afterwards attained. In those days surveying ships were few, and continuous work in that line difficult to obtain. Accordingly the next five years of Mr. Evans's life were passed in the ordinary labours of a sailing-master in the Mediterranean and on the west coast of Africa. Here, as elsewhere, he was universally regarded as a skilful navigator and pilot; and when, in 1841, he attained the rank of master, there were few more distinguished officers of his grade in the Royal Navy. His next services were under Captain Blackwood in the exploration of the Coral Sea, the Barrier Reefs of Australia, and the waters of Torres Strait. In 1847 he began the survey of the shores of New Zealand, a work on which he was engaged for four years. During the Baltic campaign he was employed in special reconnoitring duty in various ships of the fleet, notably in the *Lightning*, under Admiral (then Captain) Sir B. J. Sullivan. In 1855 he was appointed superintendent of the Compass Department of the Admiralty; in 1865, chief naval assistant to the hydrographer; and in 1874, on the retirement of Sir George Richards, was raised to the post of hydrographer, which office he filled with great distinction until within a year of his death. Sir Frederick Evans, after going through all the grades of navigating officer, was a post-captain at the period of his death. He was nominated C.B. in 1873, K.C.B. in 1881, and served for many years on the council of the Royal Society, to the fellowship of which he was elected in 1862, and was more than once a vice-president. He also took an active interest in the Royal Geographical Society, and in all the exploring expeditions fitted out during his tenure of the hydrographer's office. In 1884 he was appointed one of the British delegates to the International Conference held at Washington to fix a prime meridian and universal day. As a scientific sailor he had few superiors. *The Admiralty Manual for Ascertaining and Applying the Deviations of the Compass*, which he and the late Archibald Smith published in 1869, is still a standard treatise, while the various sailing directions

and charts issued under his direction stamp him as a master of his profession. [R. B.]

Everest, SIR GEORGE, C.B., F.R.S. (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1866), engineer and surveyor, was born at Gwernvale, Brecon, and educated at Marlow and Woolwich, where he distinguished himself so highly that he was declared fit for a commission before he had attained the age when he could enter the army. Sailing for India as a cadet in the Bengal Artillery, he was selected by Sir Stamford Raffles for service in a surveying expedition to Java, during the time that island was occupied by the British (1814-16). On his return to India, he was employed in various engineering works, particularly in the establishment of a telegraph system between Calcutta and Benares; and in 1818 entered on what may be termed the labour of his future life by being selected as chief assistant to Colonel Lambton, the founder of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. For the next few years he was busily engaged in triangulating the eastern part of the Nizam's dominions, and in investigating the circumstances appertaining to the Abbé de la Caille's arc, and in other researches at the Cape of Good Hope, where he had gone to recruit. In 1823 he succeeded Lambton as chief of the survey, and applied himself with such vigour to the task that he had again to seek rest and change for his recovery. In 1830 he resumed the task better equipped than before, and, up to the year 1843, continued to discharge the duties of his office as well as that of the East India Company's Surveyor-General of India. In 1861 he was knighted, having previously received the honour of C.B., and was elected F.R.S. He died at Greenwich, Dec. 1st, 1866. His name is perpetuated in Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, the highest peak in the Himalayas; but still more honourably in the great labour with which he was so long connected. To use the words of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on nominating him an honorary member: "Of the many works executed under Colonel Everest's direction, the most important, and that by which he will be best known to posterity, is the northern portion of the great Meridional Arc of India, $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in length. No geodetic measure in any part of the world surpasses or perhaps equals in accuracy this splendid achievement. By the light it throws on researches into the figure and dimensions of the earth, it forms one of the most valuable contributions to that branch of science which we possess; whilst, at the same time, it constitutes a foundation of the geography of Northern India, the integrity of which must for ever stand unquestioned. Colonel Everest reduced the whole system of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India to order, and established the fixed basis on which the geography of India now rests." His contributions to science are few, and are contained,

for the most part, in official reports and the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, and those of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

Sketch in *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xxxvii., pp. 115-118. [R. B.]

Everett, ALEXANDER HILL (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1847), American author and diplomatist, was a brother of Edward Everett (*q.v.*). He held several diplomatic posts in the course of his life, the first being that of secretary to John Quincy Adams, at St. Petersburg, and the last being at Canton, where he died. The result of his experiences were two political treatises on *Europe and America*. From 1830-5 he was editor of the *North American Review*, in succession to his brother. Alexander Everett was a Democrat in politics.

Everett, EDWARD, LL.D., D.C.L. (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1865), American author and statesman, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard, where he graduated with the highest honours at the early age of seventeen. He went into the ministry, and at Boston acquired fame for his pulpit eloquence. In 1814 he published his *Defence of Christianity*, and the same year was chosen chief professor of Greek in Harvard University. From 1815 to 1818 he travelled in Europe, and in 1819 entered upon the duties of his professorship. He also became editor of the *North American Review*, which he conducted for five years. Both during and subsequent to his editorship, Everett was one of the most voluminous contributors to the *Review*, his articles altogether numbering upwards of one hundred. He was elected to Congress in 1824, and during the whole of his ten years of service was a member of the library committee and of the committee on foreign affairs. He gave great attention to foreign questions, and in 1827 addressed to George Canning a series of letters on the colonial trade. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1840 was appointed minister plenipotentiary to England. The relations between Great Britain and the United States at this juncture were somewhat strained, but Everett succeeded in adjusting several delicate matters, while others were settled by treaty at Washington. On his return to the United States in 1845, Everett was chosen president of Harvard University. In 1850 he issued a collected edition of his own speeches, and edited the works of Webster, for which also he wrote an elaborate memoir. On the death of Webster, in 1852, he was appointed Secretary of State. Though only in office four months, he initiated much valuable legislation. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1853. Everett threw himself warmly into the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the home and burial-place of Washington, writing and lecturing on behalf of this national project. The amount which he individually raised for

the object exceeded £20,000. He also delivered many orations on behalf of various public and charitable enterprises. In 1860 he was nominated as Vice-President, with John Bell, of Tennessee, as President, on a "Union" or Fusionist ticket, but the Republicans were successful, electing Lincoln as President. During the Civil War, Everett delivered several patriotic speeches in the North, and at the Presidential election of 1864 he supported Lincoln and Johnson. In addition to the works already named, Everett was the author of *The Dirge of Alaric the Visigoth*, *Santa Croce*, and other poems, and *Lives of Washington and General Stark*. It was, however, as an orator that he was best known, his addresses being distinguished for their union of culture and refinement with more popular qualities. Everett received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

Memoir of Everett (Boston); Whipple, *Character and Characteristic Men*; Ripley and Dana's *American Cyclopædia*. [G. B. S.]

* **Eversley**, CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, VISCOUNT (b. 1794), English statesman, was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1819. In 1830 he entered the House of Commons as member for Downton, in the Liberal interest, but from 1832 and onwards he sat for the northern division of Hampshire. In 1839 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and held that office under Liberal and Conservative administrations until 1857, when he was raised to the peerage. Mr. Shaw Lefevre more than upheld the high traditions of his office. He was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner in 1859.

Ewald, HEINRICH—in full, Georg Heinrich August von Ewald (b. 1803, d. 1875)—was a native of Göttingen, where he was brought up, and where he lived the greater part of his life. As a student at the university there, and a favourite pupil of Eichhorn, he published an essay on the *Composition of the Book of Genesis* (1823). After holding a post in the Gymnasium at Wolfenbüttel, he returned to Göttingen (1827), where he was appointed a professor in the philosophical faculty, and afterwards (1835) professor of Oriental languages. On Dec. 12th, 1837, he was removed from his Chair, in company with six others of the most distinguished professors in the university, on account of their protest against the overthrow of the Hanoverian Constitution by the new king, Ernest Augustus. Ewald then paid a visit to England, and in the following year accepted a call from the University of Tübingen, then perhaps at the height of its renown as the home of independent, if sometimes headstrong, criticism. For ten years he lived in its midst, constantly at issue

with his colleagues, and relieving himself by controversial pamphlets against the dangerous tendencies which he believed them to represent. Meanwhile he was setting about his great work on the history of Israel, and his commentaries on the Prophets. In 1841 he was ennobled by the King of Würtemberg. The events of the year 1848 restored Ewald to his old Chair at Göttingen, which he retained until 1867, when, in consequence of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia, now master of Hanover, he was transferred to the retired list as Emeritus professor, with the full stipend which he had previously enjoyed. In spite of the generosity with which he was treated, his rancour against Prussia continued intensely bitter for the remaining eight years of his life. He was three times returned in the Guelf interest as a member of the North German, and then of the German, Reichstag, where his demeanour rather injured than assisted his cause; more than once he was imprisoned for seditious language. Ewald's contributions to general Oriental literature, including Arabic and even Persian and Sanskrit, belong principally to his earlier years, and are not of the first importance. His reputation rests upon his Hebrew grammar and his works on the Old Testament. His *Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language* was first published in 1827; it was afterwards enlarged into the *Ausführliche Grammatik*, which passed through eight editions by 1870, and is still, so far as the syntax is concerned, the standard grammar of the language. Sparing as Ewald was of acknowledging obligations to predecessors, such as Gesenius, he may really claim to have invented the philosophical treatment of Hebrew grammar. In the same way, his *History of the People of Israel* (1843-59; English translation, 1869, etc.) marks such an era in the study of Biblical history as Niebuhr's work does in that of Rome. Of Ewald's commentaries, those on the Psalms (in *Die poetischen Bücher des Alten Bundes*, 1835-7; translated separately, 2 vols., 1880-1), and on the Prophets (1840; English translation, 5 vols., 1875, etc.), are of the greatest value, especially the latter; for while his rich imagination makes him everywhere an illuminating commentator, he had special affinities with the prophetic genius. He was himself, it has been said, a prophet, fighting, as the Hebrew prophets did, against wrong (as he believed it) in Church and State and the movements of religious thought. Ewald also wrote on Christian subjects, including a variety of commentaries on the New Testament, all (with the exception of his Latin commentary on the Apocalypse, 1828) later than 1850. These are not considered to have increased his reputation. On the other hand, his works on the Ethiopic *Book of Henoch* and kindred apocryphal literature are among the best books on their

subjects. He also did good service in the promotion of several Oriental and Biblical journals. As a scholar Ewald stood by himself; when he came into collision with other scholars, his arrogance prevented him from doing justice, to them or recognising the merits of their work. He did not trouble himself even to take advantage of proved corrections in his own books. It was thus that he resented what he deemed the intrusion of men like Graf, Kuenen, and Nöldeke, who revolutionised the criticism of the Old Testament. His aversion from the influence of Hegel and Strauss was as great as his hostility to the Tübingen school. In the field of New Testament criticism he ignored the labours of Baur, or noticed them only rudely to dismiss them. Towards the orthodox, such as Hengstenberg, or, in a younger generation, Delitzsch, his attitude was no less contemptuous. The strength of Ewald's individuality makes his works of abiding and stimulating interest to the ripe scholar; but, except as a grammarian, his fame, however great in England, has much declined in Germany. He is recognised as standing in the foremost rank among pioneers in Semitic philology; his labours in Biblical literature are justly appreciated; but his work as a whole, his conception of Hebrew religion and history, never commended itself to the scholars of the orthodox reaction, and by the leaders of the newer critical school it is already considered antiquated. [S.L.-P.]

Ewart, WILLIAM (b. 1798, d. 1869), a leading politician, was born at Liverpool, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1828 he was elected member for the disenfranchised borough of Bletchingley, subsequently representing, in succession, Liverpool, Wigan, and the district borough of Dumfries. In politics he was a Liberal, a supporter of Free Trade, and an earnest advocate for the abolition of capital punishment. In 1850 he was successful in passing an Act (which bears his name) establishing public free libraries and schools of design in large towns, and in 1864 carried a Bill legalising the use of the metric system.

Ewing, JULIANA HORATIA ORR (b. 1842, d. 1885), a well-known writer, was the daughter of the Rev. Alfred Scott Gatty, and of his wife Margaret, the authoress of *Parables from Nature*, etc. Accustomed from her childhood to act as story-teller to her younger brothers and sisters, Mrs. Ewing began at an early age to publish verses and to contribute to *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. In 1867 she was married to Major Alexander Ewing. The best known of her works are:—*The Brownies and other Tales* (1870); *A Flat Iron for a Farthing* (1873); *A Great Emergency, and other Tales* (1877); *We and the World* (1881); *Old-fashioned Fairy Tales* (1882); *Jackanapes* (1884); and *The Story of a Short Life* (1885).

Mrs. Ewing was pre-eminently a writer for children. The tone of her stories is fresh and healthy, and her simple, natural sketches of child-life are enlivened by dashes of real humour and pathos.

Exmouth, EDWARD PELLEW, VISCOUNT (b. 1757, d. 1833), English admiral, was born at Dover, and entered the navy at the age of thirteen. His first exploits were during the American War, when, being in command of the *Pelican*, he defeated three French privateers (1782). On the outbreak of the war of the French revolution, Pellew performed many acts of valour, and many acts of humanity. In 1802 he was returned to Parliament for Dunstable, and for a few months supported Pitt with zeal. His naval duties, however, soon called Pellew to the Indian Ocean, where he exterminated the French cruisers. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage, and two years later was directed to bombard Algiers in consequence of the connivance of the Dey at the existence of slavery within his dominions. After a battle of nine hours the Dey submitted (Aug. 26th), and surrendered about twelve hundred slaves.

E. Osler, *Life of Viscount Exmouth*.

*** Eyre, EDWARD JOHN** (b. 1815), administrator, the son of a Yorkshire clergyman, emigrated to Australia in 1833, and there made some considerable sums of money, with which he bought land on the Lower Murray. Moreover, he distinguished himself as an explorer; and in 1840 he headed an expedition from Adelaide, which, after demonstrating the barrenness and difficulty of the interior of the land, arrived at St. George's Sound in 1841 (*Discoveries in Central Australia*, published by him in 1845). In 1845 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand under Sir George Grey, and was subsequently made Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent (1854-60). In 1862, after a short period of repose, he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Jamaica, and when it was seen that Governor Darling was too ill to return, Mr. Eyre became his successor. In 1865 he was confronted by a negro rebellion which he crushed with much severity, and several of the executions—notably that of George William Gordon, a mulatto member of the Jamaica House of Assembly—were thought to have been entirely unnecessary, and certainly illegal. Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary for the Colonies, suspended Mr. Eyre until a Commission of Inquiry had examined his conduct. The report made in April, 1866, was on the whole unfavourable to Mr. Eyre, and he was recalled. He returned to England to find himself the object of a bitter controversy. Thomas Carlyle was his chief defender; J. S. Mill was the leading spirit in a "Jamaica Association" for obtaining his prosecution. Various proceedings

were instituted against him, extending over the space of some four years, but in every case the grand jury threw out the Bill. In 1872 Government decided on paying his expenses, and public opinion finally declared itself in his favour.

W. E. Finlayson, *Report of the Case of the Queen v. E. J. Eyre.*

Eyre, SIR VINCENT (b. 1810, d. 1881), soldier, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828. In the Afghan insurrection of 1841 he served at the defence of Cabul, and was the one man who was willing to offer himself with his wife and child as hostage to Akhbar Khan (q.v.). In the retreat he was made prisoner. His exploit, the relief of Arrah, was one of the most dashing of the Mutiny campaign, and as brigadier of artillery he gained great distinction in Havelock's relief of Lucknow and Outram's capture of Alumbagh.

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* **Faed**, THOMAS, R.A. (b. 1826), painter, is the son of a Scottish millwright. His elder brother, John, who was making a position for himself as a painter in Edinburgh, superintended his studies from 1843 and onwards. Thomas attended the School of Design, under Sir William Allan, and repeatedly carried off prizes at the annual competitions. He was made an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and came to London in 1852, and in 1855 made a deep impression with his *Mitherless Bairn*, in illustration of William Thom's poem. Following up the same vein of sentiment, Thomas Faed in the following years produced *Home for the Homeless*, *The First Break in the Family*, *My Ain Fireside*, *His Only Pair*, etc. In 1859 he was elected an associate of the Academy, and his *From Dawn to Sunset* procured him, in 1864, its full honours. The pictures named, and especially *The Last of the Clan* (1880) and *The Waefu' Heart* (1885), indicate the emotional mood in which Mr. Faed delights to work, and he finds in the ballad lore, and in the homely scenes of his own country, material for his pencil.

* **Faidherbe**, LOUIS LÉON CÉSAR (b. 1818), French general, received a military education, and entered the French army in 1840. After seeing service in Africa and the West Indies, he was appointed, in 1854, Governor of Senegal, a post which he held, with a slight interval, until 1865, when he sent in his resignation. His administration was remarkable for several annexations and a number of successful expeditions, chief of which was that against the formidable prophet of Islam, El-Hadji Omar, which rescued the province

from a serious danger. Faidherbe, now brigadier-general, governed a district of the province of Algiers from 1867 to 1870. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War he, owing to his Republican opinions, was not offered a command; and it was not until November, when Gambetta was in the ascendant, that he was appointed commandant-in-chief of the Army of the North. His object, the relief of Paris, was never within a reasonable distance of accomplishment; and all that he did was to fight some bloody and indecisive battles with Manteuffel and his successor, Goeben. On Dec. 23rd he failed to recapture Amiens; and after an attempt on St. Quentin had miscarried on Jan. 19th, he retired to Lille, and remained there until the conclusion of the armistice. General Faidherbe was for a few months, in 1871, a member of the Assembly, but resigned in consequence of its reactionary proceedings; in 1879 he was elected senator. An ardent archæologist, he was sent by the Government, in 1872, to Upper Egypt, and spent some time in the study of monuments and inscriptions. Of his numerous works it is sufficient to mention some interesting monographs on Senegal, the Soudan, and north-west Africa:—*Collection des Inscriptions numidiques* (1870), *Épigraphie phénicienne* (1873), and *La Campagne de l'Armée du Nord* (1871).

* **Fairbairn**, ALEXANDER M., D.D. (b. 1839), theologian, and principal of Airedale College, Bradford, was born in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and educated at the university of that town, and received his theological training from the Rev. Dr. Morison and the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of the Evangelical Union Church. In due course he was inducted to the pastorate of the Evangelical Union congregation at Bathgate, in West Lothian, and began to publish his brilliant essays in the *Contemporary Review*. Obtaining leave of absence for a lengthened period from his Bathgate charge, he spent the time industriously at a German university, where he met some of the most distinguished of Continental Biblical scholars. He was subsequently removed to Aberdeen, where his Sunday evening lectures on *The Non-Christian Religions*, and *Studies in the Life of Christ* (since published, 1881), drew very large congregations. In 1877 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chair of moral philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, but in 1878 he was elected principal of Airedale Congregational College, Bradford, in which year also he received the honorary degree of D.D. from his *alma mater*. The work which made Principal Fairbairn so widely known was *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History* (1876), in which he treats of the idea of God—its genesis and development; theism and scientific speculation; and the belief in immortality, which is traced through all the ancient philosophies and religions of India

and Greece. It is one of the most valuable contributions on the question in our language, and explodes many modern errors. In 1881-3 Dr. Fairbairn was Muir lecturer in the University of Edinburgh. Some of his other works are:—*Christianity in the First and Nineteenth Centuries* (1883); *The City of God*, a series of discussions in religion (1883); *Religion in History and in the Life of To-day* (1884).

The Christian Leader, Feb. 2nd, 1882.

Fairbairn, Sir William, Bart. (b. 1789, d. 1874), engineer, was the son of a farm bailiff of Kelso, Roxburghshire. Chiefly self-educated, he worked first as a mason, then as a carter. In 1804 his prospects, hitherto very dark, began to improve; he was apprenticed to a millwright at Percy Mains, and shortly afterwards made the acquaintance of George Stephenson. Steadied somewhat by marriage, he set up business in a small way in 1817 with a friend, Lillie by name, in Old Street, Manchester, and soon acquired a reputation as a mechanic of great talent, particularly in the construction of water-wheels. Fairbairn's investigations into canal navigation, made in 1830, for the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, led incidentally to the great development of the use of iron in the construction of vessels of every description which is associated with his name. Having dissolved his partnership with Lillie in 1832, he launched out on a large scale, becoming in 1835 proprietor of a great ship-building yard at Millwall, London. In 1837 he went to Turkey, and executed extensive works for the Sultan, and in 1845 he and Stephenson began to lay their heads together on the subject of tubular bridges. The most remarkable feature of those engineering triumphs, the rectangular self-supporting tube, was the invention of Fairbairn, and the patent for it was his. (See his *Account of the Construction of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges*, 1849.) During the remainder of his life he invented several mechanical improvements, notably the tubular crane, and from 1861-5 was engaged by the Government in demonstrating how iron could best be applied to defensive purposes. He wrote treatises on *Iron Ship-building* (1865), and the *Strength, etc., of Steel* (1869). He became a baronet in 1869, and was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees.

W. Pole. *Life of Sir W. Fairbairn*, partly autobiographical.

* **Faithfull, Emily** (b. 1835), lecturer and authoress, the well-known supporter of the cause of women, was born at Headley Rectory, and educated at a school in Kensington. Struck by the lack of remunerative occupation for women, she founded, in 1860, in spite of many difficulties, a printing establishment in Great Coram Street, where only female compositors were employed. The Queen gave a token of her approval of the scheme, appoint-

ing Miss Faithfull, by warrant, printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty. Miss Faithfull, in 1864, founded and edited the *Victoria Magazine*, the pages of which were chiefly dedicated to the question of women's work. She has also published a novel, *Change upon Change* (1868), a modern story, containing a clever analysis of one phase of female character, the coquette—conscious of her deficiencies, and yearning for higher things, but vain and unstable, the curse of all men who fall into her toils. This story was afterwards republished in America under the title, *A Reed Shaken by the Wind* (1873).

Falconer, Hugh (b. 1808, d. 1865), a distinguished botanist and palæontologist, was born at Forres, N.B., and educated at the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1829. Proceeding to India in 1830 as assistant surgeon on the Bengal establishment of the East India Company, he made, on his arrival, an examination of the fossil bones from Ava in the possession of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and a description of the collection which he presently published gave him a recognised position among the scientists of India. In 1832 he became superintendent of the botanic garden of Saharunpoor, in succession to Dr. Royle; and in 1834 he published a description of the geological character of the neighbouring Sewalik Hills, in the tertiary strata of which he discovered a sub-tropical fossil-fauna of unprecedented extent and richness. In this same year he was appointed to inquire into the fitness of India for the growth of the tea-plant, and it was on his recommendation that the tea-plant was introduced into India. In 1842 he returned home on furlough, and classified and arranged the Indian fossils presented to the British Museum and the East India House by himself and Captain Cautley. From 1848 to 1855 he was superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, and professor of botany in the Medical College, but in 1855 he had to return to England again on account of the bad state of his health. He now engaged himself with examining fossil species in England and on the Continent, corresponding to those which he had discovered in India, and in writing a treatise on *Primeval Man*, which, however, was never finished. For his valuable discoveries in India, Dr. Falconer, along with Captain Cautley, received, in 1837, the Wollaston medal in duplicate from the Geological Society of London. He was a member of many learned societies, British, Indian, and foreign. His botanical notes, with 450 coloured drawings of Kashmere and Indian plants, have been deposited in the library at Kew, and *Palæontological Memoirs and Notes*, comprising all the papers he read before learned societies, have been edited by Dr. Charles Murchison.

Biographical sketch prefixed to *Palæontological Memoirs and Notes of Dr. Hugh Falconer* (1868).

* **Falk, or Falck, PAUL LUDWIG ADALBERT** (b. 1827), Bismarck's lieutenant in the *Kulturkampf*, was the son of the pastor of Metschkau, in Silesia. Having been educated at the Gymnasium and University of Breslau, he entered the law, and rose very rapidly in his profession, being also elected to the Prussian parliament in 1858, and to the North German Reichstag in 1867. Having taken part in the preparation of the new civil and criminal code for the North German Confederation, he was appointed Minister of Justice in 1871, and representative of Prussia in the Federal Council. Early in the following year, however, he was transferred to the ministry of *Kultur* (Public Worship and Education), in which he succeeded Herr von Mühler, and it at once became evident that Bismarck had selected him as a fitting instrument for his meditated onslaught upon Ultramontane pretensions. In politics he was a member of the moderate "National," or "Old" Liberal party, by whose aid Bismarck had built up his power. The campaign against the Vatican began by a proposal from Dr. Falk that all educational institutions, public or private, should be subject to the supervision and direction of the State. The proposal became law, in spite of the opposition of the Ultramontanes and the supposed hostility of the Court. In the following year (1873) Dr. Falk introduced his celebrated "May Laws," which aimed professedly at securing individual liberty for every German subject by enacting that all theological colleges should be liable to State inspection, that all Roman Catholic priests should have spent a certain time at a State gymnasium and a State university, and that Roman Catholic bishops should take the oath of allegiance. At the same time several religious Orders were suppressed, and later in the year a Bill was passed, enforcing public registration of all births, deaths, and marriages. These laws at once gave rise to a violent correspondence between the Emperor and the Pope, and roused a dogged opposition amongst Catholic prelates, in which the Archbishop of Posen especially distinguished himself. In 1874 he and four of his fellows were sent to prison, and the May Laws were supplemented by some minor provisions, the opposition continuing unabated and rising almost to dangerous outbreaks after the sweeping enactments of the following year, when ecclesiastical marriages were declared invalid unless completed by the civil ceremony, which was made sufficient by itself. At the same time the State funds were withdrawn from the Catholic bishops, though in the conference at Fulda they appealed to the Emperor himself with good show of reason, and later in the year the conventual and religious orders, whose numbers had increased tenfold within the last twenty years, were definitely abolished throughout all Prussian territory, exception

being made only in the case of nursing societies. For the next three years the contest continued without any important advances on either side. In 1878 a great petition to the Emperor against the May Laws was got up in Silesia, but was referred by him to his minister. At the end of the year Dr. Falk, seeing that a crisis was at hand, tendered his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it. In the following year, however, Bismarck, partly perhaps owing to the succession of a new Pope, partly to check the growth of socialism, opened negotiations with Conservatives and Ultramontanes, and threw over his trusty retainers of the National Liberal Party. He announced the rupture in July. In October the party was in a minority. Dr. Falk had shared their fate, and was succeeded by Herr von Puttkamer, who, in 1880, healed the grievance of the Falk Laws by his Bill known as the "Slow Train to Canossa." Dr. Falk's administration was also marked by an extraordinary development of national education.

Reden des Staats Ministers Dr. Falk gehalten in den Jahren 1873 bis 1879 (Berlin, 1890).

Falkenstein, EDOUARD VOGEL VON (b. 1797, d. 1885), general, was born in Silesia, and served with great distinction during the two campaigns of the War of Independence (1813-14). In 1815 he entered Paris with the army of occupation. Having risen by the usual stages to the rank of commander of a battalion of Grenadier Guards, he was called upon to fulfil the unenviable task of crushing the revolution in the streets of Berlin in 1848. Though wounded, he was immediately afterwards sent to take part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. After this he rose rapidly to high place in the army, till in 1863, as chief of the general staff, he was entrusted with the command of the troops in Holstein. Raised to the rank of general of infantry in 1866, he was appointed to command the Prussian army that held Hanover in check at the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian War. The Hanoverian army, making its way southwards from Göttingen, found itself suddenly confronted by General von Falkenstein at Eisenach, and was forced to fall back on Langensalza, where it capitulated after a severe engagement. Falkenstein immediately hurried southwards to engage the Bavarians, defeated them in several battles, and occupied Frankfurt. He was then appointed to the military command of Bohemia, and, after the peace, to the command of the First Army Corps. During the French War he commanded the troops remaining in Germany to oppose the expected invasion by sea.

Fallmerayer, JACOB PHILIPP (b. 1790, d. 1861), traveller and historian, was born of peasant parents in a village near Brixen, in the Bavarian Tyrol, and studied at Salzburg

and at the University of Landshut. Having served with distinction during the War of Independence, he was appointed to various scholastic posts in Bavaria, and gave lectures on mediæval history at Landshut that brought upon him the suspicion of the Government. In 1831, therefore, he gladly accepted the offer of a journey in the East as companion to the Russian Field-Marshal, Ostermann-Tolstoi, and in 1840-3 Fallmerayer repeated parts of the journey by himself. In 1845 he published his most popular book, *Fragments from the East*, a model of satire and critical penetration. In 1847 he visited Turkey again, and on his return found he had been elected representative of Munich to the parliament at Frankfurt. After this he continued to live for the most part at Munich, engaged in ceaseless literary and historical activity. The three principal points which he endeavoured to establish were the worthlessness of the modern Greeks, the certain absorption of Constantinople and Greece into Russia, and the immense stupidity of German professors. As the second is still prophecy, and the third a matter of opinion, his title to fame must rest on the vast researches by which he strove to establish the complete extinction of the ancient Greek stock, and the Slav origin of the modern Hellenes. His most important single work on this subject was his *History of the Morea during the Middle Ages* (1830-6).

Biographical sketch prefixed by Dr. G. M. Thomas to his edition of Fallmerayer's *Miscellanies* (Munich, 3 vols., 1865).

Falloux, FRÉDÉRIC ALFRED, COMTE DE (b. 1811, d. 1886), a French politician and man of letters, was born at Angers, and brought up in the Legitimist principles, as shown by his two earliest books, *Histoire de Louis XVI.* (1840) and *Histoire de St. Pie V., Pape de l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs* (1844). In 1846 he was returned by the department of Maine-et-Loire to the Chamber of Deputies, where he distinguished himself by his ardent zeal for liberty with regard to religious teaching. After the abdication of Louis Philippe, he acquiesced in the Republic, and proposed a motion for the dissolution of the Chamber, the signal for the revolt of the Red Republicans, the absurdity of whose public worship system he had demonstrated. He was appointed, to the disgust of his friends, Minister of Public Instruction, in 1848, by Louis Napoleon, but resigned the following year, having been censured for submitting his measure for breaking down the education monopoly, *La Liberté d'Enseignement*, to the Assembly before it had been laid before the Council of State. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2nd he retired from political life, occupying himself with literary, charitable, and agricultural pursuits, his name, however, being constantly before the public in connection with his Catholic and Legitimist views. The "only

statesman on the Right," as M. Thiers called him, he constantly gave good advice to the Comte de Chambord, but it was always overruled by the Royalist reactionaries, who could not endure his moderation and caution. He was the recognised leader, despite his retirement, of the Royalist party in France. Besides the two works already mentioned, he has written *Souvenirs de Charité* (1857), *Madame Swetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres* (1859), *Méditations et Prières* (1863), *Agriculture et Politique*. In 1882 a collection of his speeches and political writings was published.

The Guardian, Jan. 13th, 1886.

• **Falquière, JEAN ALEXANDRE JOSEPH** (b. 1831), French sculptor and painter, was a native of Toulouse. He was a pupil of Jouffroy, studied in the École des Beaux-Arts, and in 1859 carried off the Prix de Rome. From the Eternal City he sent home several important busts and groups, and one of the latter, *The Combat of the Cocks*, was bought by the State in 1864. His *Christian Martyr* was shown in plaster in 1867, and in marble the following year. *Ophelia's* first appearance was also in plaster, and 1872 saw it reproduced in marble. His *Pierre Corneille* of the same year was destined for the Théâtre Français. His marble statue of *St. Vincent de Paul* (1879) adorns the church of St. Genevieve, and among his portrait busts are those of Carolus Duran, Lamartine, and Cardinal de Bonnechose. His bronze statue of a *Nymph Chasseresse*, exhibited in 1885, like many of his other masterpieces, was exhibited first in plaster. Exquisite in every way, as this creation undoubtedly is, it must give place in importance to the Titanic group in plaster which has, by way of trial, crowned the Arc de Triomphe during the last four years. When reproduced in bronze, there will be no triumphal group in Europe to equal it in heroic grandeur and spontaneity. Falquière, in short, is the greatest living sculptor in France, and there is scarcely a young wielder of the chisel whom he has not inspired and taught. But Falquière is a painter as well as a sculptor, and his originality, if not his technical skill, is as apparent in the one art as in the other. His *Cain and Abel*, the *Beheading of John the Baptist*, his *Acis and Galatea*, and especially his grim vision of the *Sphinx*, are all works of high creative powers. He is professor of sculpture at the École des Beaux-Arts.

[J. F. R.]

Faraday, MICHAEL, F.R.S. (b. 1791, d. 1867), a famous physicist and chemist, was the son of a blacksmith, who, originally from Yorkshire, removed to Newington, London, shortly before his distinguished son was born. Receiving little school education, he was early apprenticed to a bookbinder, when, attracting the attention of Mr. Dance, one of his master's customers, he was presented with a ticket to four

of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution. Of this opportunity he took such good advantage, that on sending Davy the notes he had taken, he was, at the age of twenty-one, engaged as assistant and amanuensis to the illustrious chemist, and in this capacity accompanied him on a Continental tour. The relations between Davy and his future successor were, however, never cordial, the great man always treating his modest assistant as an inferior, and so far from encouraging him in the course he had entered upon, was rather inclined to throw cold water on his scientific aspirations. He, however, persevered, until in 1825 he was appointed director of the Laboratory, and in 1827, on the resignation of Davy, Fullerton professor of chemistry, though in 1833, in order to allow him to carry out the brilliant researches he had entered upon, he was excused from delivering any stated lectures. Altogether, from the time he first entered upon his duties to the period of his death, he was connected with the Royal Institution for fifty-four years. In 1835 he received a Civil List pension, and in 1858 a residence in Hampton Court Palace, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was married, but left no family, and beyond the record of his discoveries, the daily duties of his life, and his discourses on Sunday to the Sandemanians, a small religious sect to which he belonged, his career was singularly uneventful. Modest and unambitious, he neither solicited honours nor cared for the tribute of society, and though of a cheerful, kindly disposition, found no such happiness as when in the bosom of his simple household and among the apparatus of his laboratory. His researches extend over a wide range of subjects in physical science. The compounds of chlorine and carbon, the alloys of steel, the compounds of hydrogen and carbon, the action of sulphuric acid on naphthalene, the decomposition of hydrocarbons by expansion, and the important series of experiments which have done so much to improve the manufacture of glass for optical purposes, are only a few of them. Nearly all of his investigations have directly or indirectly had a practical bearing. But his lighthouse lamps, and his suggestions for preparing the lungs prior to diving, have an immediate application to every-day life; while his lectures on mental education and on table-turning did much to throw light upon popular delusions. His discoveries in physical science are so extensive that it is impossible to do more than name the principal. Regelation, the limits of vaporisation, the condensation of gases, optical deceptions, acoustical figures, and conservation of force may be mentioned. His greatest reputation is, however, connected with the researches in electricity, which he began as early as 1830. They range over the entire field of magnetism, diamagnetism, electro-magnetism, and electricity proper. He

elucidated the application of induced electricity to lighthouses, the firing of mines, telegraphy, and the magnetic currents of the earth. The electro-tonic condition of matter, the identity of elements from different sources, the equivalents in electro-chemical decomposition, electro-static induction, the relation of magnetic and electric forces, the electricity of the *Gymnotus*, or electric eel, hydro-electricity, magnetic rotatory polarisation, the magnetic condition of all matter, the relation of gravity to electricity, and a host of other investigations, were also the fruits of his labours between 1830 and the close of his working career. Almost to the last he was busily engaged in his chosen toil, his final lecture to the Royal Institution being one delivered in 1862 on gas furnaces. In 1865, feeling the approach of years, and his inability to perform his duties with that precision which he regarded as imperative, he resigned his posts as scientific adviser to the Trinity House and director of the Royal Institution Laboratory, and thenceforward lived much in private. Few men—none in this country since the time of Davy, and even he covered only a small portion of the ground which Faraday made his own—have accomplished anything like the triumphs of this humble labourer in the laboratory. Slenderly educated, and never quite mastering the amount of mathematics necessary for fully understanding the researches of more abstruse writers, he was gifted with an admirable literary style, so clear and simple that it is hard to say whether Faraday has done more to advance science by popularising his own and other men's knowledge, than by adding to the actual amount of hitherto unknown data. His lectures on the chemistry of a candle, and on the non-metallic elements, are models of addresses delivered before a non-scientific audience, while his work on chemical manipulation is so valuable that, in spite of the advances of late years, it is still regarded as a classic.

His other separate volumes—in addition to many papers embodied in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the scientific periodicals—comprise *Experimental Researches in Electricity* (4 vols., 1844-55); *Fundamental Researches in Chemistry and Physics* (1859); and *On the Various Forces in Nature* (circa 1864). His life has been chronicled in Tyndall's *Faraday as a Discoverer* (1870); Benck-Jones' *Life and Letters of Faraday* (1870); and J. H. Gladstone's *Michael Faraday* (1872).

[R. B.]

Farini, CARLO LUIGI (b. 1822, d. 1866), a popular Italian statesman, orator and historian, born at Russi, in the Roman States, studied medicine at Bologna, and early became noted for his remarks upon organic disease, and for his essays to scientific journals on medical subjects. A political exile in 1842, he travelled in France and England, visiting most of the medical colleges in these countries, returned to Italy after the amnesty published by Pius IX., was chosen deputy for Faenza in 1848, and appointed director-general of health

and of the prisons. Upon the advent of Mazzini and the proclamation of the Roman Republic, he removed to Florence, where he remained during the French occupation of Rome, but was recalled in 1850, when he was appointed to the office of Minister of the Interior in Piedmont. Many of the energetic measures carried out by Cavour have been ascribed to Farini's suggestions; and when the approach of the allied troops, in 1859, had forced the Duke of Modena to seek a refuge in the Austrian ranks, he was appointed, at the urgent request of the people, dictator at Modena, which, together with Parma, was, by his influence, annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. In 1860 he became Minister of Commerce in the last Cabinet of Cavour, and from December, 1862, to March, 1863, was Prime Minister, when he resigned on account of ill-health. The principal works of Signor Farini are *Il Stato Romano*, a history of Rome from 1815 to 1850, which has been translated into English by Mr. Gladstone, published in 2 vols. in 1851; a continuation of Botta's *History of Italy*, and *Letters to Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone*.

Quarterly Review, Jan., 1852; *Edinburgh Review*, April, 1852.

Farragut, DAVID GLASGOW (b. 1801, d. 1870), American admiral, was of Spanish origin, and was born near Knoxville, Tennessee. He entered the navy in 1821, became commander in 1841, and captain in 1855. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he offered his services to the Unionists, and in 1861 was selected by the Government to command the naval force, "the Western Gulf Squadron," which was to take New Orleans. Accompanied by a land army, under General B. F. Butler, he went up the Mississippi, and on April 18th he confronted Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, which commanded the approach to the city. After bombarding Fort Jackson for six days, he determined to run past it in the darkness, and accomplished that most dangerous feat with thirteen out of seventeen ships. The enemy's fleet, which had co-operated with the forts, was destroyed, and on the 26th, New Orleans, lying helpless under Farragut's guns, was evacuated by its garrison and surrendered. This important victory was followed by an attempt upon Vicksburg; but the position was found to be impregnable to naval attack, and the task of reducing it was left to General Grant. Nevertheless Farragut was promptly despatched to Mobile Bay, which had now become the harbour of the enemy's blockade-runners. Its defences were Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell, besides a powerful iron-clad ram, the *Tennessee*, and some gunboats. Farragut, repeating his former manoeuvres, ran past the forts, silenced the *Tennessee*, and his fleet being now in possession of the bay, the capture of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan by the land forces speedily followed, and Mobile Bay was closed to the Federal ships.

Congress recognised the value of these brilliant achievements by creating for their author the rank of vice-admiral, and in 1866 he was promoted to the rank of admiral. After a cruise in the *Franklin* in European waters (1867 and 1868), during which he was everywhere received with great honour, Farragut retired into private life. A simple and pious man, he was undoubtedly a sailor of rare ability, who accomplished great deeds, because, as he said, he "attacked, regardless of consequences, and never turned back."

L. Farragut, *Life and Letters of Admiral D. G. Farragut* (1879). [L. C. S.]

* **Farrar**, THE VEN. FREDERIC WILLIAM, D.D. (b. 1831), distinguished scholar and divine, was born at Bombay, and is the son of a former rector of Sidcup. After being educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, King's College, London, and the University of London, he was elected scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for English verse on the theme of the "Arctic Regions," graduated as fourth classic in 1854, and was elected to a fellowship. He became an assistant master at Marlborough College under Dr. Cotton, when he was ordained, and later at Harrow School, under Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Butler. In 1858 he first attracted general attention by *Eric; or, Little by Little*, a story of school life. It was followed in the next year by *Julian Home and Lyrics of Life*, and in 1862 by *St. Winifred's; or, the World of School*. Meantime he had also published a pamphlet on the *Origin of Language*, and for the next ten years philology continued to occupy his thoughts to the exclusion of fiction. The result was a series of works on grammar and scholastic philology, of which we may mention:—*Chapters on Language* (1865), *Greek Grammar Rules* (1865), *Greek Syntax* (1866), and *Families of Speech* (1869). About 1870 he began the publication of those theological works through which he has attained his highest popularity. In that year he published his Hulsean lectures on the *Witness of History to Christ*. In 1871 he was appointed head-master of Marlborough College, and during his tenure of office, which lasted till 1876, he found time to produce his most celebrated work, *The Life of Christ* (1874), perhaps the most widely popular English theological work of this century. It consists of a brilliant reproduction of the Gospel narrative, filled in by a vivid pictorial imagination that drew its inspiration from a considerable knowledge of the contemporary history, and some personal acquaintance with the scenery of Judæa. In 1876 Dr. Farrar was appointed canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. About a year afterwards he created great controversy in theological circles by a series of sermons, published under the title *Eternal Hope*, in which he denied the probability of everlasting damnation. His second great work on theological

history, *The Life and Works of St. Paul*, appeared in 1879, and was followed, in 1882, by *The Early Days of Christianity*. Dr. Farrar has also published several volumes of sermons, and has contributed numerous articles to magazines, encyclopædias, and theological commentaries. In 1883 he became Archdeacon of Westminster. In theological views he might be described as standing between the Evangelical party and the Broad Church; but his knowledge, coloured by a poetic temperament, his superabundant fertility, and eloquent luxuriance of style, have gained for him a unique position in the theological thought of the last twenty years.

* **Farre, ARTHUR, M.D., F.R.S.** (b. 1811), a distinguished physician, was born in London, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge, subsequently studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was, from 1836 to 1837, lecturer on comparative anatomy and forensic medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and professor of obstetric medicine at King's College (1838-40), and physician-accoucheur at King's College Hospital (1841-62). In 1872 he was appointed Harveian orator; he was president of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1851-2, and is now honorary president of the Obstetrical Society. Dr. Farre is physician extraordinary to the Queen, and physician-accoucheur to most of the Princesses belonging to the Royal Family. He was elected F.R.C.S. in 1843. During a period of twenty-four years he was examiner in midwifery in the Royal College of Surgeons. He is the author of several articles upon anatomy and physiology, published in the *Transactions* of the Royal and Royal Microscopical Societies, and in the *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

Fatteh-Ali-Shah. [PERSIA.]

* **Faucit, HELEN** (LADY THEODORE MARTIN), (b. 1816), actress, the daughter of the late Mrs. Faucit, the actress, received her early education for the stage from Mr. Percival Farren, of the Haymarket theatre. She made her first public appearance at the Theatre Royal, Richmond, in 1833, as Juliet, in *Romeo and Juliet*; and in 1836 she first appeared in London at Covent Garden as Julia, in *The Hunchback*. She was at once received with enthusiasm, and during the year sustained several important characters at Covent Garden. She joined Macready's company for the Shakespearean revivals at Covent Garden and Drury Lane during the year 1837; and subsequently acted as the original representative of the heroines of the most important of Lord Lytton's plays. In 1845 she played Ophelia at the Tuileries before Louis Philippe, who rewarded her with a valuable bracelet. She became the wife of Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Martin in 1851, since

which time she has appeared on the stage at rare intervals. Lady Martin is the authoress of *Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters* (1885).

Prof. Henry Morley, *Journal of a London Playgoer*.

* **Faugère, ARMAND PROSPER** (b. 1810), a French author, born at Bergerac (Dordogne), made his *début* in literature in 1835 by a pamphlet on *La Vie et les Bienfaits de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt*, and the following year started the newspaper entitled *Le Moniteur religieux*. Between 1836 and 1842 he thrice gained the prize of eloquence offered by the French Academy. The subjects were *Du Courage civil, ou L'Hôpital chez Montaigne* (1836); *Éloge de Gerson* (1838), and *Éloge de Blaise Pascal* (1842). He edited the works of Pascal, *Pensées, Fragments, et Lettres de Blaise Pascal* (2 vols., 1844), which is said to have been the first correct and complete edition of Pascal's *Thoughts*. In 1839 he became chief secretary to the Minister of Instruction, in the following year translator to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently director of the Record Office and Chancery. In 1864 he published a revised edition of the *Mémoires de Mme. Roland*, and in 1868 a *Défense de Blaise Pascal, Newton, Galilée*, etc., against the attacks of M. Charles. In 1853 he became an officer of the Legion of Honour, and in 1861 he was promoted commander.

E. Regnard in *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*.

* **Fauriel, CHARLES CLAUDE** (b. 1772, d. 1844), a distinguished French philologist, historian, and critic, was born of poor parents at St. Étienne, studied at Tournon and Lyons, and in 1799 became private secretary to Fouché, Minister of Police. In 1802, however, he was forced to resign this post on the plea of ill-health, and devoted himself with intense passion to the pursuits of literature. Some articles which he published in the *Décade*, edited by Madame de Staël, in 1800, were the means of ripening his slight acquaintance with that distinguished authoress into intimate friendship, which procured for him an introduction into the literary society of Auteuil. He made himself familiar with Sanskrit, Arabic, and the treasures of classical antiquity and of the Middle Ages, and hence saw the importance of studying philosophy in its historical relations, and began to advocate what is known as eclecticism, thus becoming the precursor of that school of philosophy in France which recognises Cousin as its head. In 1810 he published a translation of the *Parthénais oder die Alpenreise* of the Danish poet Baggensen, with a preface on the various kinds of poetry; in 1823 translations of two tragedies of his friend Manzoni, with a preface on the theory of the dramatic art; and in 1824 his translation of the popular songs of modern Greece, with a preliminary discourse on popular poetry. After the July Revolution

of 1830 he became professor of foreign literature at the Sorbonne, a Chair expressly established for him, and in 1836 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. In 1836 he published his learned work, *Histoire de la Gaule méridionale sous la Domination des Conquérants Germains* (4 vols., Paris); and in 1837 he issued an edition of the Provençal rhymed chronicle, entitled *Histoire de la Croisade contre les Hérétiques Albigeois*, which is valuable for its historical introduction. In 1846, two years after his death, a number of his professorial lectures were published under the title *Histoire de la Littérature Provençale*, in which he seeks to prove that from the embers of the civilisation of Greece and Rome, which, by a peculiar combination of circumstances, had been transferred not wholly quenched to Provence, was lighted that spark which originated the greater part of the romances of chivalry (that is, not only those of the cycle of Charlemagne, but of the cycle of the Round Table), and thus kindled the civilisation of modern Europe. This theory, however, it should be added, has met with considerable opposition. Another volume of professorial lectures appeared in 1854 under the title of *Dante et les Origines de la Langue et de la Littérature Italiennes*. Among the best of his miscellaneous writings are his examination of the *Système de M. Raynouard sur L'Origine des Langues Romanes*, contributed to the *Bibliothèque de L'École des Chartes*.

Sainte-Beuve, in *Portraits Contemporains*, vol. iv.; *Revue des Deux Mondes*, May, 1846, Dec., 1855; *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edit.

Favre, Jules (b. 1809, d. 1880), French politician, was the son of a Lyons tradesman. He was a law-student in Paris on the outbreak of the revolution of 1830. Into that movement he plunged with enthusiasm; and in a letter to the *National* expressed himself in favour of a republican form of government. As a member of the Lyons bar he distinguished himself by his defence of political prisoners, and in 1846 was called to the bar of Paris. The revolution of 1848 brought him even more prominently forward; as secretary to Ledru-Rollin (q.v.) he was the author of some of the latter's loud-sounding manifestoes; and later on supported the prosecution of Louis Blanc for the affair of the 15th of May. In the Constituent Assembly, to which he was returned by the department of the Loire, Jules Favre proved at first something very like a trimmer; but circumstances gradually forced him to declare himself. He opposed most of the acts of Louis Napoleon's presidency, particularly the expedition to Rome; and on the flight of Ledru-Rollin in June, 1879, he found himself the leader of the Mountain. The *Coup d'État* of December followed, and for six years he thought it advisable to retire from political life, confining himself to the bar. In 1868, however, his

defence of Orsini for the attempt on the life of the Emperor secured Jules Favre's return for Paris, and he became, with Thiers, the leader of an Opposition which increased in strength year by year. A profound impression was created throughout France by his speeches upon the Mexican expedition; and the difficulty with which he managed to obtain a seat at the general elections of 1869 is to be accounted for by the over-confident manner in which he pushed his friends' candidatures, and left his own to take care of itself. Undeceived by the pretended Liberalism of the Ollivier ministry, and undismayed by the result of the Plébiscite, Jules Favre pursued the Empire during its last days with undiminished vehemence, and was one of the few who seriously opposed the declaration of war with Germany. After the overthrow of the Second Empire, he became Vice-President of the Provisional Government of National Defence, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In that capacity it was Jules Favre's evil fortune to have to conduct the negotiations with Prince Bismarck which were the preliminaries to an ignominious peace. It is obvious that the Chancellor's terms would not in any case have been mild, but it may be doubted whether Jules Favre had in him the combination of suppleness and tenacity which constitutes a good diplomatist. His energy during this period was something marvellous; not only was he engaged in futile attempts to bring Prince Bismarck to reason, but he took some part in the negotiations which preceded the London Conference on the Black Sea question, and in Paris, as *ad interim* Minister of the Interior, was constantly occupied in dealing with the rapidly rising spirit of Communism. The armistice of the 28th of January contained at every turn evidence of Jules Favre's want of skill. Not only was Bourbaki's army excluded from it, but by forgetting to notify that fact to the Bordeaux Government, Jules Favre rendered the ruin of that army inevitable. A still greater blunder was his insistence, against the advice of Prince Bismarck, upon the National Guard retaining its arms, thereby rendering inevitable the Commune and its attendant horrors. Finally, the terms of the peace which he and M. Pouyer-Quertier signed at Frankfurt on May 10th, especially the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, were a fine comment on the prescience of a man who could enter upon his responsible position with the flourish, "We will not give up an inch of our land, nor a stone of our fortresses." At the February elections Jules Favre had been returned to the National Assembly by several departments, and he became M. Thiers's Foreign Secretary, but in November he had to be sacrificed to the resentment of the Right. His retirement was hastened by the result of an action for defamation, which he won, indeed, but at the price of having to disclose many past irregularities of conduct. In 1871-2 appeared his

political apology, *Le Gouvernement du 4 Septembre*. The excitement which attended his occasional reappearances in the tribune proved that France had not forgotten him, and in 1876 the department of the Rhône returned him to the Senate. His religious views, which in 1867, when he was elected to the Academy as Victor Cousin's successor, were those of a pure Theist, became in his later years those of a Protestant. He died on January 20th. Jules Favre was great in opposition, but in opposition only; his speeches are full of fire, and are emphatically inspiring if taken in small quantities. As a diplomatist he was a failure; his cards were bad, but his method of playing them was that of one who did not understand the game. Very ludicrous was his theatrical "business" during the negotiations with Prince Bismarck. "He ought to know," said the Chancellor, "that bursts of feeling are out of place in politics."

Jules Favre, *Discours parlementaires et Plaidoyers politiques et judiciaires*, edited by Mme. Favre, who has also published a defence of her husband, *La Vérité sur les Désastres de l'Armée de l'Est*, etc. (1883). Bismarck's estimate of his character, in Busch's *Bismarck and the Franco-German War*, is worthy of notice.

[L. C. S.]

Fawcett, HENRY, LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1833, d. 1884), economist and statesman, was the son of Mr. William Fawcett (b. 1793), a magistrate of Salisbury. The elder Fawcett was one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Educated first at a local school near Salisbury, then at Queenwood College, Hampshire, Henry Fawcett in his seventeenth year entered at King's College School, London. At Cambridge, where he had entered at Trinity Hall, his course was on the whole a successful one; he was elected a scholar, graduated B.A. as seventh wrangler in 1856, and was subsequently chosen a fellow. He next repaired to London, and joined the Middle Temple; but the dry study of the law was not congenial to him, and he soon renounced it. A vacancy occurred in the representation of Southwark, and Fawcett was nominated in the Radical interest. He was forced to retire, but he had already shown of what stuff he was made. The autumn of 1858 he spent at home, and it was when out partridge-shooting with his father that he met with an accident which inflicted on him total blindness. Blindness, however, was to prove no impediment. Next year young Fawcett went up to Cambridge for his M.A.; and expounded to the British Association at Aberdeen his views on the gold and silver question. He attracted the notice of Mill and Cobden, who encouraged him to persevere in his economic studies; and a speech which he delivered on co-operation at a meeting of the Social Science Congress at Glasgow, in 1860, drew high praise from Lord Brougham. He now devoted himself with zeal to the science of political

economy, and to politics in general, having books and papers read to him, and dictating to an amanuensis the essays which he composed for various magazines and reviews. He became a member of the Political Economy Club, and was a regular attendant at its meetings, and participator in its discussions. In February, 1863, he published his chief work, *A Manual of Political Economy* (7th ed. 1883), a condensation of Mill's main positions, and this was immediately followed by his election to the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge, where he had for an opponent Mr. Leonard Courtney. In this same year, also, he stood for the borough of Cambridge, and was again defeated; and a similar fate was in store for him at Brighton in February, 1864. In 1865 he brought out a series of lectures on the *Economic Position of the British Labourer*, and in July of the same year, the last occasion on which Lord Palmerston appealed to the country, he was elected M.P. for Brighton, which constituency he continued to represent till the general election in 1874. He was a Radical of the advanced type, and at every contested election he refused, on principle, to pay any expenses beyond those of official and strictly necessary arrangements. Furthermore, his private income, it has been stated, did not exceed £500 a year. But, poor as he was, he soon made his mark in Parliament. Not a little of the esteem felt for him was due to his high sense of duty and sturdy independence. He supported the Whig Reform Bill of the "Sixties," and there was no more earnest advocate of the abolition of university tests. He sympathised, from the very first, not only with female suffrage, but with all measures for raising the position of women to an equality with that of men. He investigated and described the misery of the agricultural labourer. He opposed and defeated the Irish Universities Bill of 1873 because its range of education was too narrow. It is undeniable that the failure of the Liberal Government to settle that question partly led to its overthrow in the following year, and this probably accounts for Fawcett losing his seat at Brighton in February, 1874. In April of the same year he was returned for Hackney, and was again returned at the general election in 1880. At a very early period of his parliamentary career, Mr. Fawcett took a deep interest in all questions affecting India. In fact, so warmly did he identify himself with India, that he won for himself the honourable name of "the member for India." The finances of India were his peculiar care; and in 1872 he succeeded in obtaining the nomination of a committee of the House to inquire into their condition. In 1879 he contributed a series of articles on the finances of India to the *Nineteenth Century*, which was afterwards published in a volume entitled *Indian Finances* (1880). Many of the reforms therein

advocated have since been adopted. On the formation of the second Gladstone administration, in 1880, Mr. Fawcett became Postmaster-General. It is an open secret that he would have been a member of the Cabinet but for an official scruple on account of his blindness, namely, that he could not read confidential documents without the assistance of another person. His management of the Post Office during the four and a half years was characterised by great diligence and administrative skill, and by the introduction of valuable reforms and new institutions, particularly in the money-order system, the Savings Bank, annuities, and life assurance provisions, the telegraph service, reply post-cards, and the Parcels Post. In 1883 he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and subsequently received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. He died, after a short illness, at Cambridge, on Nov. 6th, 1884. The record of Fawcett's life is one of encouragement and success. Endowed with little genius or originality, he succeeded in impressing the minds of men and influencing their ideas by the sheer force of a strong and independent personality, and by the faculty of giving lucid expression to clear and vigorous thinking. In politics he lacked some of the more delicate gifts of the first-rate statesman. There was a dash of pedantry in his opinions, which, but for the counteracting effect of his real geniality, might have stood more in his way than it did. He did not fear to hit hard. He belonged to the older and stricter school of Radicalism. He was a disciple of Cobden, a firm believer in *laissez-faire*. His political economy was also of the older school. The influence of John Stuart Mill upon him was undoubtedly powerful. He rigidly carried out the doctrines of the Ricardo school as developed and interpreted by Mill. He held along with Cairnes and Lampertico to the Wages Fund Theory, when, on the appearance of Thornton *On Labour*, Mill began to feel sceptical on the point; and even advanced on the advance Mill had made on the signification of the terms "productive" and "unproductive labourer." His own views are seen particularly in the *Economic Position of the British Labourer, Pauperism, and Free Trade and Protection*.

Leslie Stephen, *Life of Henry Fawcett* (1885); Reminiscences by an M.P., in *Daily News*, Nov. 8th, 1884.

[W. M.]

* **Fawcett**, MILICENT (b. 1847), wife of the above, to whom she was married in 1867, is the daughter of Mr. Newson Garrett, of Aldborough, in Suffolk, the native village of Crabbe, and is the sister of Mrs. Garrett Anderson (q.v.). Mrs. Fawcett shared her husband's studies and pursuits, and published in 1869 *Political Economy for Beginners*, a compendium of her husband's larger works. She also contributed to a joint volume of

essays and lectures upon various political and economical questions, which they published in 1872; and in 1874 she wrote a series of tales illustrative of political economy. Mrs. Fawcett has taken a leading part among those who advocate the claims of women to the parliamentary franchise.

* **Faye**, HÉRVÉ AUGUSTE ÉTIENNE ALBANS (b. 1814), a French astronomer, is the son of an engineer of Saint-Benoit-du-Sault (Indre), was educated at the École Polytechnique, and, on the recommendation of M. Arago, was admitted a pupil in the Observatory. In 1843 he discovered a new comet, now known as Faye's comet, and received the Lalande prize from the Academy of Sciences. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau; in 1862 a member of the Bureau of Longitudes; and in 1864 a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. From 1848 to 1854 he acted as geodesic professor at the École Polytechnique, and was subsequently appointed rector of the University Academy of Nancy. In 1873 he became professor of astronomy at the École Polytechnique; and in 1878 director of the Paris Observatory. In 1843 M. Faye submitted a paper on *La Parallaxe d'une Étoile anonyme de la Grande Ourse* to the Academy of Sciences; and shortly afterwards published a treatise, *Sur un nouveau Collimateur Zénithal et sur une Limite zénithale nouvelle*. He has also published *Sur l'Anneau de Saturne* (1848), *Méthode de Détermination en Mer de l'Heure et de la Longitude* (1864), *Cyclones solaires* (1873), *Leçons de Cosmographie*, and a few other works, and has translated Humboldt's *Cosmos*, in conjunction with M. C. Galusky. In 1843 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1864 was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Fayette, LA. [LA FAYETTE.]

* **Fayrer**, SIR JOSEPH, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., etc. (b. 1824), an eminent surgeon and physician, was born at Plymouth, and educated at Edinburgh and London. After taking his M.D. degree and gaining various distinctions, he entered the medical service of the navy, and that of the army in 1849. He served in the Bengal medical service in India from 1850 to 1874, being at the front during the Burmese War; and during the Indian Mutiny he was present at the defence of Lucknow as Political Assistant. From 1859 to 1874 he was professor of surgery in the Medical College of Bengal, and for some time president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, in 1875-6, Dr. Fayrer accompanied him as physician. He is the author of *Clinical and Pathological Observations in India*, and of various papers upon the climate and fevers of India. Amongst the most important may be mentioned:—*Disease in India, European*

Child-life in Bengal, and *Liver Abscesses*. He also wrote *The Claws of the Felida* and *Anatomy of the Rattlesnake*. He holds various foreign orders, and was created an LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh in 1878, and was knighted in 1876.

Fazy, JEAN JACQUES (b. 1796, d. 1878), a Swiss economist and statesman, descended from a French Protestant family, which was expatriated by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born at Geneva and educated at Paris. He sided with the Liberals in opposing the Restoration. A disciple of Adam Smith and J. B. Say, he successively published *De la Banque de France, considérée comme nuisible aux Transactions commerciales* (1819), and *L'Homme aux Portions* (1821). In 1830, as editor of *La Révolution*, he signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X., opposed the candidature of Louis Philippe, and when the latter ascended the throne of France joined the Radical Opposition. In 1821 he published some observations on the fortification of Geneva, which have the credit of causing the demolition of its ancient fortifications, thereby giving it increase of territory and greater power of material development; and in recognition of his services in this respect, his fellow-citizens presented him with a considerable portion of land. He fell into disgrace in August, 1862, on account of the part he took in the election of M. Arthur Chénevère to a seat in the Federal Assembly, and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw from the representation of Geneva. He was, however, re-elected in the following November. Fazy brought out, in 1826, a tragedy in three acts, *La Mort de Levier* (Geneva, 8vo), a strong national piece, evidencing some dramatic power.

Fechter, CHARLES ALBERT (b. 1823, d. 1879), actor, was born in London, of French parentage, though his father was descended from a German stock. In 1836 the family returned to Paris, and Fechter, who was being brought up as a sculptor, soon developed such high talents for the stage that he secured engagements at some of the leading theatres, especially the Vaudeville. In 1846 he visited Berlin, and two years later made his first appearance in London, together with a French company engaged at the St. James's theatre. After rising to the highest position in his profession in Paris, he visited England again in 1860, acting at the Princess's, where he astonished the critics by his impersonification of Hamlet. During the years that followed he frequently appeared in London, and in 1870 undertook a very successful professional tour to the United States. Unfortunately this success induced him to establish theatres of his own, first at Boston, then at New York. But the attempts failed, and three years before his death Fechter retired to a small farm near

Philadelphia, where he died. Besides Hamlet, his most celebrated parts were Othello, Monte Cristo, Ruy Blas, and Claude Melnotte. His English was difficult to comprehend, owing to a strong French accent; nevertheless, it can hardly be doubted that he was an artist of remarkable, though not of first-rate, power.

Kate Field, Charles Albert Fechter (Boston, 1892).

Fellowes, SIR CHARLES (b. 1799, d. 1860), antiquarian, was a native of Nottingham. His first valuable discovery was made in 1838, when, while exploring the valley of the Xanthus, he identified the remains of the cities of Xanthus and of Tlos. His journal, which was published in 1839, induced the Government to equip him for a new expedition, the result of which was the discovery of the sites of thirteen more cities of Asia Minor; and after a fourth visit he returned with numerous marbles. These are now to be seen in the Lycian saloon of the British Museum.

Ferdinand IV. and V. OF NAPLES.
[NAPLES.]

Ferdinand II. OF PORTUGAL. [PORTUGAL.]

Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. [PORTUGAL.]

Ferdinand I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA (b. April 19th, 1793, d. June 29th, 1875), was the eldest son of the Emperor Francis I. by his second wife, Maria Theresa of Naples. He was well educated, studied with success natural sciences and economics, and was exceedingly popular during his father's lifetime owing to his amiable character and popular manners. In February, 1831, he married Maria, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. In March, 1835, he became emperor by his father's death, having been crowned King of Hungary some years before (1830). His first act was to confirm the union existing between the courts of Venice, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. His health, however, was bad, and he was unable to continue the system by which his father had personally superintended the details of government. Accordingly a small Council of State (*Staatsconferenz*) was constituted, consisting of his uncle Louis, his brother Francis, Prince Metternich, and Count Kolowrat, which practically carried on the administration of the country. The absolutist system suffered under this delegation of authority; and the mild and humane emperor was quite incapable of dealing with the growing revolutionary spirit, which at last found vent in the outbreak of March, 1848. On April 25th he declared his intention to grant a Constitution. Next month, frightened by the popular excitement, he fled secretly from Vienna to Innsprück. He was induced to return, but after the tumult in September, and the murder of Latour, he

again fled (Oct., 1848), and on Dec. 2nd, at Olmütz, resigned the crown in favour of his nephew Francis Joseph. He lived twenty-seven years longer, dividing his time between his Bohemian country estates and Prague. His amiable and affectionate character, and his unaffected piety and benevolence, won him the esteem of all who came in contact with him; but he was not strong enough, physically or mentally, for the crisis which closed his reign.

C. Noel, *Nécrologe de Ferdinand le Démonnaire*;
A. Schmidt, *Zeitgenössische Geschichten*.

Ferdinand VII., KING OF SPAIN (b. 1784, d. 1833), was the son of Charles IV. of Spain and Maria Louisa of Parma. He early learnt to chafe under the dominion of his mother and the court favourite Godoy (q.v.); and his first wife, Maria, daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies [NAPLES], encouraged his resistance. The death of Maria was attributed to Godoy, and Ferdinand's arrest in 1807 on the charge of conspiracy made him the idol of the populace. It was under the pretext of furthering Ferdinand's interests that Napoleon, with whom he had long been in correspondence, invaded Spain in December, 1807. The populace thereupon rose and proclaimed Ferdinand king (March, 1808). Napoleon, however, deceived Charles and Ferdinand to Bayonne under pretence of arbitrating between them; forced them both to abdicate, and placed Joseph Bonaparte on the throne. During the Spanish War of Independence Ferdinand remained a prisoner at Valençay, his attitude towards the emperor being submissive, not to say servile; but after the battle of Vittoria had finally ruined the cause of Joseph, Napoleon restored Ferdinand to his throne. His reign (1813-33) was one of varied disaster; much of which must be attributed to his perfidy, ferocity, and folly. In America the colonies rebelled in rapid succession, and Mexico, Chili, Peru, not to speak of minor possessions, were soon finally lost to Spain. At home he placed himself under the control of the Clerical party, who supported him in Government by proscription, the re-establishment of the Inquisition, and the rejection of the charter put forward by the Liberals in 1812, which he had promised to observe. An insurrection in 1820 placed him for a time at the mercy of the Liberals; but the Powers assembled in congress at Verona in 1822 decided that Ferdinand should "be delivered from slavery" by French arms. This odious task was duly executed, and Ferdinand was thus set free for a further period of tyranny, so vile that it even called forth remonstrances from Louis XVIII. During the latter years of his life he sank into sulky indifference, from which, however, he suddenly emerged in 1829 to defeat the hopes of the Clericals, who had fixed upon Don Carlos (q.v.) as his

successor, by contracting a private marriage with Maria Christina of Naples, and in the following year he revoked the Salic Law in favour of his daughter Isabella. The result of this arrangement was the outbreak of the first Carlist War upon the death of Ferdinand, the worst of an indifferent line of princes.

Vanlabelle, *Hist. des deux Restaurations*; Miraflores, *Apuntes Historico-Critico*, etc.; Martignac, *Essai historique sur la Révolution d'Espagne*.

[L. C. S.]

Ferguson, SIR SAMUEL, Q.C., LL.D. (b. 1810, d. 1886), Celtic antiquary, third son of John Ferguson, of Collon House, Antrim, was born at Belfast, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the bar 1838, and to the Inner bar 1859. In 1867 he was appointed the first Deputy Keeper of the Records for Ireland, in recognition of his eminent services to Irish antiquities, of which study he was the *doyen*. As president of the Royal Irish Academy, he, in conjunction with the late Sir William Wilde, created the scientific study of the beautiful and interesting relics of early Irish art, of which the Academy possesses a magnificent collection. In his capacity of Keeper of the Records he displayed remarkable powers of organisation, and was rewarded with knighthood in 1878. His contributions to the *Dublin University Magazine*, and to *Blackwood*, were marked with learning and literary finish. As a poet of Celtic antiquity and patriotism he takes high rank; his verses are full of spirit, and eminently musical. *The Lays of the Western Gael* appeared in 1865; *Congal, a Poem in Five Books*, in 1872; the edition of *Leabhar Breac* in 1876; *Poems*, 1880; *Shakespearean Brevitates*, 1882; and *The Forging of the Anchor*, 1883. *The Cromlech on Howth* (1864) is enriched with valuable notes on Celtic ornamental art.

Fergusson, JAMES (b. 1808, d. 1886), writer on architecture, was born at Ayr. His youth and early manhood were devoted to industrial pursuits, and he was for several years a partner in a firm of indigo merchants. On retiring from business he devoted his fortune and his energies to the study of architecture, and with that view, and the object also of studying early civilisations, he travelled much in the East. The result has been a series of works of the highest importance. In 1845 he published *Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India*, and in 1847 books on the ancient architecture of Hindostan and on the ancient topography of Jerusalem. He designed the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace. His knowledge of Mohammedan and Oriental architecture generally, also of Gothic, and all forms peculiar to the West, eminently fitted him to be the historian and expositor of art. Much of this knowledge is embodied in his *History of Ancient and Modern Architecture* (1865, 2nd

ed. 1874), by far the most exhaustive work of the kind known to English literature. His essay on earth-work fortifications, and his large illustrated work on *Tree and Serpent Worship*, are equally authoritative. In 1883 he published treatises on the Parthenon and on the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. The Royal Institute of British Architects presented him with their gold medal in 1871.

***Fergusson, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART.** (b. 1832), was educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford. He entered the Coldstream Guards, but retired from the army in 1854. He represented the county of Ayr, with a short break in 1858, from 1854 to 1868; was Under-Secretary of State for India (1866-7) and Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office (1867-8). In the last year he was appointed Governor of South Australia, whence he was transferred in 1872 to New Zealand, where he remained until 1874. From 1880-5 he was Governor of Bombay. At the general election of 1885 he was elected M.P. for N.E. Manchester, and in 1886 became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Fergusson, SIR WILLIAM, BART., LL.D. (b. 1808, d. 1877), eminent surgeon, and serjeant-surgeon to the Queen, was born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, and received his early education at the parish school of Lochmaben, the High School of Edinburgh, and the University of Edinburgh. He was intended at first for the law, but he abandoned that pursuit, and in November, 1825, entered the medical profession. In due course Fergusson became demonstrator to Dr. Knox, the anatomist. He subsequently obtained the fellowship of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, became attached to the dispensary, and in 1839 was elected surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He now rose rapidly in public estimation, and divided the surgical honours of Scotland with Syme, who was nine years his senior. In 1840 he was appointed to the Chair of surgery in King's College, London, and to the surgeoncy of King's College Hospital, and came to London. Imbued with the spirit which had animated Liston and Syme in inaugurating a new era in surgery, Fergusson followed closely in their path, rendered himself conspicuous by the manner in which he performed the most brilliant and unusual operations, and at the same time simplified his art by strongly leaning towards what he himself was pleased to call "conservative surgery." At that period the operation of the excision of the elbow-joint had hardly become generally established, notwithstanding the powerful example of Syme. Fergusson, however, was one of the first to practise it on a large scale; and his operations on the upper jaw caused at this time a great sensation. He was now widely known, and his appointment as surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince Consort,

in succession to Aston Key, in 1849, met with universal approbation. In 1855 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary, and in 1867, on the death of Sir William Lawrence, serjeant-surgeon to the Queen. In 1861 he was admitted into the Council of the College of Surgeons, having only passed the examination in 1840, when he first came to London; in 1870 he was elected president of the College; and in 1875 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*. In 1866 he published a volume of lectures under the title of *The Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century*, which embody his views on amputation, a procedure he described, with characteristic fervour, as "one of the meanest, and yet one of the greatest, operations in surgery—mean when resorted to when better may be done; great as the only step to give comfort and prolong life." His *System of Practical Surgery* has run through five editions; and his papers on excisions and cleft palate in the *Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions*, and on lithotripsy in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, are marked as eminently practical contributions. Fergusson's chief contributions to surgery are the closing of the cleft palate, the excision of the head of the femur in a case of incurable disease of the hip-joint, the excision of the scapula in a case of disease of the bone, and the excision of the joint in a case of incurable disease of the knee-joint in place of amputation. Fergusson was without doubt one of the greatest practical surgeons of his time. It is true he had not Syme's genius, but he had none of that narrow-mindedness which arose probably out of Syme's intellectual force and concentration of character. He was created a baronet in 1866.

The Lancet, Feb. 17th, 1877; *Medical Times*, Feb. 17th, 1877; *British Medical Journal*, Feb. 17th, 1877. [W. M.]

Ferrey, BENJAMIN (b. 1810, d. 1880), architect, the son of the late Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, of Christchurch, Hants, belonged to a French Huguenot family. While still a boy, Benjamin Ferrey evinced a strong taste for drawing and love for old buildings. He was educated at the grammar-school at Wimborne, Dorset, and subsequently was placed under the charge of Pugin (q.v.), with whom he studied for several years. In 1834 he brought out *Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch, Hants*. In the literary portion of this work he was assisted by Mr. William Bayley. About this time he commenced practice in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. In 1839 he carried out a portion of Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester, and in 1841 he was appointed hon. diocesan architect, Bath and Wells, a post he held up to the time of his death. His earliest works in the diocese were the restoration of the nave and transepts of Wells Cathedral, and of the Lady Chapel there, the additions to and restoration of the

palace at Wells for Bishop Bagot, and the restoration of the beautiful chapel at Wells. He was one of the original members of the Architectural Society, and in 1839 became a fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he was afterwards twice vice-president. In the competition for the Houses of Parliament, he acted as honorary secretary to the Committee of Architects, and was himself a competitor. In 1843 he designed the costly church of St. James, Morpeth, in the Norman style, which has been pronounced to be one of the most successful adaptations of the grander features of that style in England. Mr. Ferrey had now a very large practice, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best church architects of the day. Among his works may be mentioned Cliffe House, Dorchester; St. Stephen's, Westminster; church at Penn Wood; St. Peter's church, Elsted; Diocesan School, Saltley; St. John's church, Eton; St. Mary's, Buckland; Chase Cliffe, Derbyshire; besides many mansions and schools. His last work was the mansion for the Duke of Connaught, at Bagshot Park, which was commenced early in the spring of 1877. In 1861 he published his *Recollections of A. Welby Pugin*, a work which received favourable notice from the press, and was read by the public with great interest; and about this time he invented and patented a mode of stamping plaster, which was inexpensive and very effective, and this process he adopted at Maclean Church, near Amphill; All Saints', Blackheath; Streatham parish church, and at other churches. In 1863 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Ferrey was one of the most eminent agents in the early days of the Gothic revival. As a church architect he has been excelled by few of the moderns, and many of his buildings have the grace of the ancient examples.

The Builder, Sept. 4th, 1880, which gives a full list of Mr. Ferrey's principal works; *The Architect*, Aug. 28th, 1880.

* **Ferrier, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.** (b. 1843), professor of forensic medicine in King's College, London, was born at Aberdeen. He was educated at the gymnasium and grammar-school of that city, and subsequently matriculated at the University of Aberdeen as a student in the faculty of arts, in 1858, as senior bursar of his year. He took his Master's degree in 1863 with first-class honours in classics and philosophy, and in the same year won "the blue riband" of the Scottish universities—the Ferguson scholarship, open for competition to graduates of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. In 1864 Dr. Ferrier proceeded to Heidelberg University, and in 1865 he entered the University of Edinburgh as a medical student, where his career was one of the most brilliant on record. He graduated as M.B. and C.M. in 1868, and became assistant to Dr. Lay-

cock, professor of the practice of physic, almost immediately afterwards. In 1869 he went to Bury St. Edmunds as assistant to Mr. Image, a distinguished practitioner in that town, and there prosecuted with untiring industry his researches into the comparative anatomy and histology of the brain. These he worked up into an academic thesis on the *Comparative Anatomy of the Corpora Quadrigemina*, for which the University of Edinburgh, when he took his Doctor's degree in 1870, awarded him a gold medal. In that year Dr. Burdon Sanderson appointed him as his assistant, and he was also appointed lecturer on physiology at Middlesex Hospital. In 1871 he resigned these posts for the demonstratorship of physiology at King's College. In 1872 the council of King's College elected him professor of forensic medicine, in succession to the celebrated Dr. Guy. In 1872 Dr. Ferrier was appointed junior physician to the West London Hospital; in 1874 assistant physician to King's College Hospital, and full physician in 1880. From 1877 to 1880 he was assistant physician to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Regent's Park. In the latter year he was appointed physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. He was elected to the fellowship of the Royal Society in 1876, and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1877. In 1883 the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a *lauréat* of the Institut de France; and in 1883 was Marshall Hall prizeman. It was owing to his early friendship with Dr. Hughlings Jackson that Dr. Ferrier began his elaborate series of experimental researches into the functions of the brain, mainly for the purpose of testing Dr. Jackson's theories as to the causes of various forms of epilepsy. Sir J. Crichton Browne, in 1873, invited him to embody the early results of these researches in the West Riding Lunatic Asylum reports. His great aim has been to localise the functions of the brain by experiments on living animals—to found, in fact, a natural and scientific, as distinguished from an imaginary and conjectural, phrenology. In 1876 he published his great work on the *Functions of the Brain*; and in 1878 his treatise on *The Localisation of Cerebral Disease* constituted the Colstonian lectures at the Royal College of Physicians. He was one of the founders, and is one of the editors, of the medico-psychological journal called *Brain*; and part ii. of the *Royal Society's Transactions* for 1884 contains an elaborate memoir on *The Effects of Lesion of Different Regions of the Cerebral Hemispheres*, in which Professor G. F. Yeo was his *collaborateur*. His experiments on the brains of living animals caused him to be prosecuted by the anti-vivisectionists at Bow Street police-court, where he was triumphantly acquitted.

Ferrier, JAMES FREDERICK (b. 1808, d. 1864), metaphysician, was born at Edinburgh, and having been educated at the High School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and studied for a time at Heidelberg, he returned to his native city, and devoted himself principally to the abstract branches of philosophic speculation. Having published some pamphlets and contributions to magazines, the most important of which were the series of articles afterwards published as an *Introduction to the Philosophy of Consciousness* (1838-9), he was appointed professor of civil history in Edinburgh, in 1842, and in 1845 professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrews, where he continued till his death. His masterpiece of philosophic speculation, the well-known *Institutes of Metaphysics: the Theory of Knowing and Being*, an elaborate constructive system, built up with brilliant originality and almost mathematical precision from the minimum assumption of the inevitable self-consciousness of all intelligence, was published in 1854, and immediately raised a storm of controversy in the learned world, in which metaphysics were then falling more and more into discredit. Though often accused of Hegelianism, and compared, strangely enough, with Spinoza, no doubt mainly on account of his choice of the deductive mathematic form of exposition, and though undoubtedly largely indebted to Fichte and Kant, he himself always maintained the independence of his position. He never published anything afterwards of equal importance with the *Institutes*. His *Lectures on the History of Greek Philosophy* appeared between the years 1859 and 1862, and a few other pamphlets and occasional papers have been issued since his death by his son-in-law, Sir Alexander Grant, and Professor E. J. Lushington, in their edition of his *Philosophical Works* (1875). He married a daughter of John Wilson ("Christopher North").

Introductory Notice by Mr. Lushington to the *Philosophical Works* (1875).

Ferrière. [LA FERRIÈRE.]

***Ferry, JULES FRANÇOIS CAMILLE** (b. 1832), French politician, is an Alsatian from the Vosges. Though called to the French bar, he devoted himself almost entirely to journalism, and between 1856 and 1869 his signed articles in the *Presse*, *Courrier de Paris*, and, above all, in the *Temps*, with which his connection began in 1865, attracted much attention. He further distinguished himself as a pamphleteer, notably by a brochure, *Les Comptes d'Hausmann*, the title being a clever pun on the popular *Contes d'Hoffmann*. After one failure, he succeeded in being chosen as deputy for the sixth arrondissement of Paris (1869), and distinguished himself by some eloquent attacks upon the Ollivier ministry. During the siege of Paris, he acted as a member of the Government of the National Defence, and in 1872 was appointed by M. Thiers Minister Resident

at Athens, an office which he resigned on the overthrow of the President. During the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, M. Ferry, as leader of the Republican Left, combatted with zeal and success the insidious designs of the Broglie and Rochebouet Cabinets, and attempted to inspire the wooden Dufaure administration with zeal for reform. In the winter of 1879 M. Ferry's ministerial career began; he accepted a seat, as Minister of Public Instruction, in President Grévy's first Cabinet, that presided over by M. Waddington. He promptly introduced an Education Bill, in which the Jesuits were attacked by the famous "Article 7," which forbade "unauthorised communities" to teach in schools. The Bill was shelved, owing to the vigorous opposition it encountered in the Senate, and in the following year the clause was rejected outright by the same body. Nevertheless, on the fall of the De Freycinet ministry, in September, M. Ferry was requested by the President to form a Cabinet, and did so, retaining most of the old ministers, but placing M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire at the Foreign Office. His first step was to execute the March decrees against the Jesuits with great severity. M. Ferry proceeded to develop a vigorous colonial policy with some rapidity, and laid hands upon Tunis in 1881, establishing a French protectorate there under the treaty of Bardo, much to the indignation of Italy and of the Porte. The scandals connected with the acquisition, and the turbulence of the province, cast considerable odium on the Government, and in November the ministry resigned. After the short-lived Gambetta and De Freycinet ministries had come and gone, M. Ferry, in Feb., 1883, was requested by the President to form a new ministry, and there seemed a prospect of a stable Government. Undeterred, however, by previous experience, he plunged once more into colonial enterprises. The protectorate was finally established in Tunis, and the unjust claims recently advanced upon Madagascar and Tonquin speedily involved the republic in two wars. "One must think," said the Prime Minister on the latter question, "for the future position of the sons of honest Frenchmen." Neither was successful; the Malagasy Government, though driven from the seaports, held out with energy in the interior; while in Tonquin the struggle—at first one against the piratical Black Flags—speedily developed into an undeclared war against China. Peace was made only to be broken, and early in 1885 the French arms suffered a series of reverses, culminating in a disastrous retreat from Langson, which M. Ferry in vain attempted to conceal. Early in April he fell amid the execrations of the Parisian populace, and was succeeded by M. Brisson (q.v.). M. Ferry's subsequent attempts to justify his colonial enterprises were not favourably received by the French electorate.

***Festing, SIR FRANCIS WORGAN, C.B.** (b. 1833), entered the Royal Marines in 1850, whence he passed into the Marine Artillery in 1851. He served with distinction in the Crimean and Chinese Wars, and rising rapidly in the service, became lieutenant-colonel in 1872. On the outbreak of the Ashantee War (1873), he was in command of the British forces at Cape Coast Castle, and by destroying the town of Elmina, deprived the enemy of a valuable basis of operations for an attack on that settlement. After the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley to take command, Colonel Festing was severely wounded while resisting an attack upon the fortified camp of Dunquah. He was thanked by both Houses of Parliament for his services on the Gold Coast. He was Assistant Adjutant-General to the Marines from 1876 to 1883, and became aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1879.

Feuerbach, LUDWIG ANDREAS (b. 1804, d. 1872), the philosopher, was the fourth son of Paul Johann Feuerbach (q.v.), and was born at Landshut. He studied theology with a view to the Church, first at Heidelberg, and then at Berlin, where he heard Schleiermacher, and attended nearly all Hegel's lectures. Under this influence he abandoned theology in 1825, and proceeded to Erlangen, to study natural science. At the same time he began his profound investigations into the history of philosophy. Soon afterwards (1828) he received permission to lecture in public, but was deprived of the right in 1832, owing to the tendency of his first published work, *Thoughts on Death and Immortality*, in which, like the modern Positivists, he limited immortality to personal influence on the human race. After some years of a wandering life, he married in 1837 and settled at Brückberg, a hamlet near Anspach, where his wife had a small share in a factory. The years that followed were extremely productive. He had already published two volumes of his *History of Philosophy*, and *Pierre Bayle, a Contribution to the History of Philosophy*, followed in 1838. The next year was devoted to attacks on the Hegelian system; and in 1841, *The Essence of Christianity*, perhaps his most celebrated work, attracted general notice, as well for its audacity as for its sublimity of thought. By referring the mysteries of religion to the mysteries of self, and identifying the predicates of God with the predicates of man, Feuerbach here established a system of anthropology that again bears close resemblance to the Comtist creed. The book was translated by George Eliot at the beginning of her literary career. In his next two works, *Temporary Theses for the Reform of Philosophy* (1842), and *Principles of the Philosophy of the Future* (1843), Feuerbach definitely broke with Hegelianism. Of the numerous works that followed in these years, *The Essence of Religion* alone need here be mentioned. His speculation led Feuerbach

more and more to identify God with nature, and to deny the possibility of existence beyond sensuous apprehension. These years (1840-50) formed the period of his highest influence, especially on the youth of Germany; and after the revolution of 1848, by invitation of the students of Heidelberg, he lectured to enthusiastic audiences in the town-hall. In 1852 he published the biography of his father; and in 1857, *Theogony, according to the Sources of Classical, Hebrew, and Christian Antiquity*. In 1860 he was obliged to leave Brückberg, and spent the remainder of his life in distressed circumstances near Nuremberg. In his last work, *Godhead, Freedom, and Immortality, from the Point of View of Anthropology* (1866), he attempted a controversion of Schopenhauer's pessimism. He was distinguished from other German philosophers by the lucidity of his exposition, and his genuinely popular influence through many critical years of German history.

Albrecht Rau, *Feuerbach's Philosophie* (1892); Karl Grün, *Ludwig Feuerbach in seinem Briefwechsel und Nachlass* (1874); C. Beyer, *Leben und Geist L. Feuerbach's* (1873). [H. W. N.]

Feuerbach, PAUL JOHANN ANSELM VON (b. 1775, d. 1833), one of the most distinguished German jurists and reformers of criminal law, was born near Jena in 1775, and educated at Frankfurt and in his native town. He took up the profession of the law in obedience to his father's wishes, and very much against his own inclinations, which would have led him to the study of philosophy. His first work, entitled *Anti-Hobbes; or, on the Limits of Civil Power, and the Compulsory Rights of Subjects against their Sovereigns* (1798), attracted much attention, and subsequently the whole science of criminal law was reformed by his exertions and the influence of his writings. In 1804, after the publication of his *Critique of a Project of a Penal Code for Bavaria*, he was appointed to draw up a criminal code for that country, which was the basis of penal codes subsequently accepted in other German states. In his work, *Consideration on the Jury*, he severely censures the weak points in French legislation. He was a zealous opponent of all civil and ecclesiastical aggressions, and of the abuse of the power of the strong against the weak, all his measures being made in the cause of justice and humanity. In the latter years of his life he took much interest in the child Kaspar Hauser, who was kept in a dungeon from early childhood to about the age of seventeen, and in 1832 published the treatise, *Kaspar Hauser: an Instance of a Crime against a Soul*, translated 1834, in which he gives the results of his investigations of the case. Feuerbach was appointed in 1817 the first president of the Court of Appeal at Anspach.

Leben und Wirken Anselm von Feuerbach, by his son (1852); *Kaspar Hauser, with a Memoir*

of the Author; E. Holder, *Savigny und Feuerbach, die Koryphäen der deutschen Rechtswissenschaft* (1881).

• **Feuillet**, OCTAVE (b. 1812), French novelist and dramatist, made his literary *début* in 1844. He was elected to the French Academy in 1862, and from 1865–70 was librarian of the Imperial Residences. Of his numerous novels, the best, perhaps, are *Le Roman d'un jeune Homme pauvre* (1858), *Histoire de Sibylle* (1862), *Monsieur de Camors* (1867), *Julia de Trécaur* (1872), and *La Mort* (1886); and of his still more numerous plays, *La Crise* (1848), *Péril en la Demeure* (1855), and *Le Sphinx* (1874). Many of M. Feuillet's novels have been translated into English, notably his masterpiece, the *Roman d'un jeune Homme pauvre*. M. Feuillet is undoubtedly one of the greatest of living French novelists. His style is correct, without being affected; his humour is refined, and his pathos, except where it degenerates into sentimentalism, is genuine. Moreover, he is not brutally indecent like most of his contemporaries, though his ideas of morality are occasionally questionable.

• **Féval**, PAUL HENRI CORENTIN (b. 1817), French novelist, was born at Rennes, and, having completed his studies in his native town, adopted the profession of a barrister. After his first case, however, he gave up all thoughts of the bar, and resolved to devote himself to literature. The success of *Le Loup blanc* led to a commission to write *Les Mystères de Londres*, which he published under the pseudonym of "Francis Trollope." This romance, with its stirring incidents and thrilling interest, was eminently successful, and was immediately translated into various languages, and rapidly went through about twenty editions. After the revolution of 1848, M. Féval endeavoured to establish some journals, but being unsuccessful, he returned to his novels, though the books written after this period—*Les Belles de Nuit*, *La Forêt Noire*, *Le Paradis des Femmes*, *Le Jeu de la Mort*, and others—have not attained the same popularity as his earlier writings. "The revolution had cut the rails," as he said himself. About 1876 he became converted to Roman Catholicism of the strictest type, and his new convictions manifest themselves in his latter writings. M. Féval possesses great powers of imagination, and his stories are well constructed and well told, but his style is somewhat monotonous, and wanting in the more delicate touches of humour and pathos. Many of his novels have been dramatised, though, with the exceptions of *Le Fils du Diable* and *Les Mystères de Londres*, they have not been so successful on the stage.

Fichte, JOHANN GOTTLIEB (b. 1762, d. 1814), German philosopher and patriot, was born of humble parentage, May 19th, 1762,

at Rammenau, in Saxon Lusatia. He was educated at Schulpforta, and at the Universities of Jena and Leipzig. Originally intended for the ministry, he found himself unable, through poverty, to proceed to his theological examination, and at the same time but little drawn to the profession. After spending some years as house-tutor near Leipzig, he proceeded, in 1788, in the same capacity to Zurich. Here he made the acquaintance of his future wife, Johanna Rahn; but his situation proved full of petty annoyances, and in 1790 he returned to Leipzig, full of plans. None of these was destined to be successful; but in the autumn of that year Fichte at last found his true vocation. This was revealed to him by the reading of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*. The book was as yet hardly ten years old, and was only beginning to take hold of the ardent spirits of the time. With characteristic enthusiasm, Fichte gave himself up entirely to the study of the Kantian philosophy, and in the following year proceeded to Königsberg to make the acquaintance of Kant himself. In Königsberg Fichte wrote his *Versuch einer kritischen Offenbarung*, in which he expounds on Kantian lines the relation of religion to morality. By the help of the aged philosopher, the essay was brought out in 1792 by Kant's own publisher; and as, by some accident, the preface and the author's name were omitted, the work was at first received as Kant's. The accident was the making of Fichte's reputation, and life began to wear another aspect for him. In October, 1793, he married Johanna Rahn, and two months later he was offered the post of extraordinary professor of philosophy at Jena, then one of the chief centres of intellectual life in Germany, and the second home of the Kantian philosophy. Here his principal works were published, in which he develops Kantianism in an idealistic direction: *Grundlage der Gesammten-Wissenschaftslehre* (1794); *Grundlage des Naturrechts* (1796-7); *System der Sittenlehre* (1798), besides various essays and two important *Introductions* to his system published in 1797. Fichte's connection with Jena was brought to an abrupt termination in 1799, in consequence of a charge of atheism brought against him. The immediate cause was a questionable essay by Forberg, which he had admitted to his *Philosophical Journal*, and certain pre-fatory observations to the same by Fichte himself *On the Ground for our Belief in a Divine Government of the Universe*. Fichte's dismissal was undoubtedly largely due to his own impetuous behaviour in the proceedings to which the charge gave rise. He now removed to Berlin, where his philosophy entered upon what is known as its second phase. This later form was expounded by him in a series of semi-popular works, the chief of which are the *Bestimmung des Menschen* (1800); the *Bestimmung des Gelehrten*, delivered

as lectures at Erlangen in 1805, and the *Anweisung zum seligen Leben* (1806). In 1806 came the humiliation of Prussia by Napoleon, and Fichte contributed powerfully to the moral regeneration of his country by his impassioned *Reden an die deutsche Nation*, delivered in the winter of 1807-8. In 1810 he became a professor in the newly founded University of Berlin, of which, in 1811, he was rector. Fichte died on Jan. 27th, 1814, of fever, caught while nursing his wife, who had herself been struck down by it in the midst of her labours for the wounded, of whom the city hospitals were then full. It is impossible fully to understand Fichte's system without a previous study of Kant; but it may be described as a speculative idealism of the boldest type, founded more especially upon the fact of duty and moral activity. In the world of sense, which materialism accepts as the type of reality, Fichte sees only the necessary sphere of moral action. He denies it any independent reality—it is simply the means by which the self-conscious spirit realises its destiny. In order to have a material to work in, and, indeed, in order to attain to self-consciousness at all, the *Ego* must, in Fichte's phrase, posit a *Non-Ego*, or, in other words, set up a limit to its own activity. But such a *Non-Ego* is entirely relative to the *Ego*, and does not exist in its own right, as the *Ego* does. Hence we have not a Dualism of two mutually independent principles, but a Monism which explains all existence as a product of the free activity of the *Ego*. As Fichte thus seems to absorb the world of objects in the thinking subject, sacrificing nature, as it were, to thought, his system is generally described as subjective idealism. It must be remembered, however, that the *Ego* spoken of is not the consciousness of the individual, but a divine or universal consciousness, of which finite *Egos* are no more than reproductions. It was to obviate misunderstanding in this respect that Fichte in his later years altered the terminology of his system. The exclusively moral, and, so to speak, militant attitude of his first works gives place to a more comprehensive and more religious view of experience, as the process of the divine life encompassing our lives and working itself out to its own issues. He was thus on his way to correct the chief defect of his philosophy; for, noble and ethically bracing as his thought is, it suffers from a certain one-sidedness and exclusiveness of spirit which was closely connected with the character of the man.

Fichte's life has been written by his son, J. H. Fichte. His works have been collected in eight volumes, besides three volumes of posthumous works. The more popular treatises have been translated into English by Dr. William Smith. An account of his life and philosophy will be found in Adamson's *Fichte* (*Blackwood's Philosophical Classics*).

[A. S.]

* **Field**, CYRUS (b. 1819), an American merchant, who successfully established telegraphic communication between Europe and America, was born in the State of Massachusetts. In 1854 he procured a charter, authorising him to lay a telegraphic cable between America and Newfoundland, and for many years he devoted his whole time and fortune to this enterprise. The "Atlantic Telegraph Company" was organised by his exertions, and after two failures they succeeded in working the submarine cables satisfactorily, August, 1866. Mr. Field accompanied the two expeditions sent from England to lay the cable in 1857 and 1858.

Fielding, COPLEY VANDYKE, or ANTHONY VANDYKE COPLEY, always known as Copley Fielding (b. 1787, d. 1855), one of the leaders of the English water-colour school, was born of an artistic family near Halifax, and came to London at the beginning of this century to study art under John Varley, whose sister-in-law he married (1806). He began to exhibit in the Water Colour Society in 1810, and continued a constant and very large contributor to those exhibitions till the year of his death, at which time he had been president of the society for fourteen years. He occasionally tried oil-painting, but was only successful in water-colour, and in this medium his works were extremely numerous. Their names are of no importance; for as it has been said that properly speaking he only painted *one sea*, it may further be said that at the time of his highest power he only painted one moor, one down, one lake, and one misty gleam. As a result of this apparently voluntary limitation in subject, combined with the habit of forsaking nature for his studio, and constantly exhibiting tricks of effect to his numerous and admiring pupils, he fell into the most rigid mannerism of self-repetition, crudeness of colour, and feeble or blurred confusion of detail; and yet from isolated specimens of his work it might seem as though he might have been second only to Turner among water-colour artists. No one has more faithfully portrayed certain fine elements of English scenery, the rushing seas, and misty mornings, broad sunlit downs, and the lustrous surface of quiet lakes. In Ruskin's words, "He has done in his peculiar walk, what for faithful and pure truth, truth indeed of a limited range and unstudied application, but yet most faithful and most pure, will remain unsurpassed, if not unrivalled."

Ruskin, *Modern Painters* (especially vol. i., p. 245).

Fieschi, JOSEPH MARIE (b. 1790, d. 1836), conspirator, was a native of Corsica. He entered the French army, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for robbery, and coming to Paris in 1830 obtained a pension under the pretence that he had lost his property at the Restoration. Deprived of an

appointment by the Prefect of the Seine owing to his misconduct, he fell into distress, and conceived the idea of murdering King Louis Philippe. The "infernal machine," consisting of twenty barrels, to be discharged simultaneously, was accordingly devised, and placed in a house of the Boulevard-du-Temple. The attempt, however, made on July 28th, was not a success. The king escaped with a slight scratch, although eleven persons round him were killed. Fieschi, with his accomplices, Morey, Boireau, and Pepin, was duly executed.

Figueras, STANISLAS (b. 1819, d. 1882), Spanish politician, began life as a law-student, and early embraced Republican opinions. After retiring for awhile to Tarragona during the confusion which followed the *coup d'état* of Espartero (q.v.), he was returned to the Cortes by Barcelona in 1851, and joined the Republican Union. Having taken part in the revolution of 1866, he was exiled for several months; but, after that of 1868, which drove Isabella from Spain, he, in conjunction with Castelar (q.v.), led the Republican party in their Opposition to a monarchical form of government. When, in February, 1873, Amadeus of Savoy grew tired of being scoffed at as a *re intruso*, and abdicated the throne, Figueras appeared to have triumphed. He became chief of the Provisional Government as President of the Executive Power, but was unable to maintain the slightest semblance of order in a country distracted between Unionist and Federal Republicans, Carlists and Socialists, and in April he fled from Spain. On the accession of Alphonso he retired altogether from public life.

* **Figuiet, GUILLAUME LOUIS** (b. 1819), a distinguished chemist and scientific writer, was born at Montpellier, and educated in his native town under his uncle, Pierre Oscar Figuiet, professor in the School of Pharmacy. He has been a constant contributor to various scientific papers, and was for some time scientific editor of *La Presse*, and subsequently of *La France*. Amongst his scientific works we may mention:—*Exposition et Histoire des principales Découvertes scientifiques modernes* (1851–3), *Histoire des Merveilleux dans les Temps modernes* (1859–60), *Le Lendemain de la Mort, ou la Vie future selon la Science* (1872), *Les Races humaines* (1871). Most of his works have been translated into English and other European languages. His wife, Madame Juliette Bouscareau (b. 1829, d. 1879), also distinguished herself by her literary achievements. She is the authoress of a number of novels, most of which appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and of several plays.

Fillmore, MILLARD (b. 1800, d. 1874), thirteenth President of the United States, was the son of a settler in Cayuga County, New York. He was apprenticed to a wool-carder;

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but by dint of sheer hard work managed to educate himself, and became a clerk in the office of a judge. In 1822 he entered a law-office at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1823. In 1832 he was elected to Congress on the anti-Jackson ticket, and was re-elected in 1836 and 1840. After the triumph of the Whigs at the last election, Fillmore was appointed chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was the author of the tariff of 1842. After standing for the Governorship of New York without success, he became Controller of that State in 1844. In 1848 he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the Zachary Taylor (q.v.) ticket, and as President of the Senate won considerable praise for the impartial way in which he presided over the discussions on Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill for the organization of the territories. Raised unexpectedly to the presidency by the death of General Taylor in 1850, Fillmore chose Daniel Webster as his Secretary of State, and did his best to prevent a collision between North and South by pushing on the Compromise Bill, though it was feared at the time that neither party would accept it. The North was further alienated by the President's signing the Act for the surrender of fugitive slaves, and the consequence was that the Whig party, which had carried Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, was utterly defeated at the polls in 1853. Fillmore's presidency was, in fact, a very unlucky one, only redeemed from absolute failure by some highly successful exploring expeditions conducted under its sanction. He retired to Buffalo; and in 1856, while absent in Europe, was nominated for the presidency, but received somewhat scanty support. He took no part in the Civil War, but during the remainder of his life was fond of attending public meetings, over which he frequently presided with admirable suavity of manner.

The American Annual Cyclopædia, 1874.

[L. C. S.]

Finlay, GEORGE (b. 1799, d. 1875), historian, was the son of an officer in the Engineers. Stirred by the cause of Greek independence, he went, in 1823, with Lord Byron and his comrades to Greece, and was fortunate enough to witness the triumph over the Turks. Thenceforward he lived at Athens; and more than once, while Otho was king, came into collision with the authorities, on account of his sympathy with democratic ideas. He was the Athenian correspondent of the *Times*, and wrote for the *Saturday Review*. But his days were chiefly occupied in writing the history of Greece under foreign rule. This great undertaking was published from time to time under different titles. *Greece under the Romans* appeared in 1844; *The History of Greece and Trebizond* in 1851; *Greece under the Ottoman and Venetian Domination* in 1856; and *The*

Byzantine and Greek Empires in 1861. Concerning the affairs with which he was more immediately concerned, Finlay wrote *The Hellenic Kingdom and the Greek Nation* (1836), and *History of the Greek Revolution* (1864). The whole was edited by Mr. H. F. Tozer in 1880, and republished under the title, *History of Greece from its Conquest by the Romans to 1864*. Too extensive to be equally valuable throughout, and marred by diffuseness of style and a tendency to recapitulate, Finlay's history is nevertheless a work of much excellence, and the only authority in English on a great period of history too often passed over as completely unimportant—namely, the Byzantine. The Germans have complimented it by translating two of the volumes, despite the learned researches of Hopf and Hirsch in the same field.

The short autobiography in the 1880 edition of Finlay's *History of Greece*.

Finelli, CARLO (b. 1780, d. 1854), an Italian sculptor, belonged to an old family of sculptors, and studied the *chefs d'œuvre* of the ancient masters for some time at Florence, and subsequently at Rome, where Canova was resuscitating Italian art. His first education under that master was *The Infant Mars and Juno*, which excited the admiration of connoisseurs. He declined the professorship of sculpture at Amsterdam in 1814, as he did not wish to leave Italy. His chief works are *The Triumph of Cæsar*, *Raphael*, and *St. Michael the Archangel*, which are good examples of the unfinished but massively impressive style.

* **Fischer, KUNO** (b. 1824), one of the foremost philosophic critics in Germany, was born at Sandewalde, in Silesia, and educated at the gymnasium of Posen and the Universities of Leipzig and Halle. Having settled as a *privat-docent* at Heidelberg, he was appointed to lecture on philosophy in 1850, and had become remarkably popular with the students when, in 1853, he was suddenly forbidden by the Government to continue his course. In 1856 he was invited to Jena, and became the intimate friend and companion of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. In 1872 he was recalled to Heidelberg, where he still occupies the philosophic Chair. As one of the most prominent members of the new Hegelian school, and perhaps the most lucid of all the interpreters of Kant, he is highly esteemed in philosophic circles throughout Germany. He has written treatises on Spinoza, Bacon, Fichte, and other philosophers; and a *History of Modern Philosophy* (1852-72); besides several important contributions to the history of German literature, such as *Schiller as Philosopher* (1858), and *Lessing as Reformer of German Literature* (1881).

Fitzgerald, EDWARD (b. 1809, d. 1883), the translator of *Omar Khayyâm*, was born at Bredfield, in Suffolk, and educated at the

Grammar School of Bury St. Edmunds, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1830. James Spedding was among his schoolfellows, and he made lifelong friendships with Thackeray and Tennyson at Cambridge. His private means rendered a profession unnecessary, and he led a life of simplicity and retirement, devoted to reading, and especially to the study of southern classics, such as Calderon and Cervantes. Indifferent to fame, and averse to publicity, he never cared to take the place in literature to which his wonderful literary faculty entitled him. He was diffident of his own powers, and his work took the form of translations, or rather, as has well been said, "transfusions, for no translations were ever so much like originals" (*Athenæum*, 2,904). In 1853 he published his *Six Dramas of Calderon*, and then withdrew the book in consequence of an unfavourable review. This was probably the only work to which he put his name. His translation of *La Vida es Sueño* and *El Mágico Prodigioso* were only issued to a few friends; his magnificent rendering of the *Agamemnon* was also intended only for friends, till the acclamation with which it was received induced the author to publish a second edition; and his most famous work, the quatrains of *Omar Khayyâm*, was equally issued anonymously. This version of the Persian poet is now a recognised English classic, and in perfection of form and intuitive sympathy of interpretation it can never find a rival. Other works are the translation of the *Salamân and Absâl* of Jamy; the *Memoir* prefixed to the life of Barton, the Quaker poet; *Euphranor, a Dialogue on Youth*, his first work, which went to a second edition; *Polonius, a Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances*, with a preface; and he also wrote a translation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* and *Coloneus* of Sophocles, but only allowed one friend in England to have a copy. Literary modesty could no further go, and surely was never more needless. [S. L.-P.]

Fitzherbert, MARIA ANNE (b. 1756, d. 1837), whose maiden name was Smythe, was a Roman Catholic by religion. Four years after she had been left a widow a second time, by the death of Mr. Thomas Fitzherbert, in 1781, she, the "sweet lass of Richmond Hill," attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Despite the extraordinary statement in Lord Holland's memoirs, that it was the Prince who insisted upon the solemnisation of the marriage, there can be no doubt that the ceremony, which took place secretly in 1785, was entered into by the bridegroom solely because he had failed to overcome the virtue of Mrs. Fitzherbert. Soon afterwards he had the effrontery to acquiesce in Fox's statement, made in perfect good faith, that there had

been no marriage, and his wife accordingly sank in public estimation. A marriage contracted by one of the royal family without the consent of the king, or twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, being invalid by law, George was free to enter upon his ill-assorted union with Caroline of Brunswick (1795). At that time Mrs. Fitzherbert was separated from the prince, but the connection was afterwards resumed, with the consent of the Pope, only to be broken off again in 1806. The final separation was due to the prince's attachment to Lady Hertford, as the first had been to his connection with Lady Jersey. Throughout her career Mrs. Fitzherbert behaved with admirable discretion under very trying circumstances, and was invariably treated by the royal family, particularly by the Duke of York, with great consideration. During the last years of her life, which were spent at Brighton, she busied herself in charitable works.

Langdale, *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert* (1856).

Fitzroy, ROBERT (b. 1805, d. 1865), admiral, was a member of the Grafton family. He entered the navy in 1819, and became lieutenant on board the *Adventure* in 1824. In 1828, on the death of Commander Stokes, he was placed in command of the *Beagle*, and completed some surveys on the coast of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. In 1831 he started on his famous expedition to South America, with Charles Darwin on board as naturalist, during which the latter conceived the theory of the origin of species. After returning to England, in 1836, Fitzroy published a narrative of the adventure and its results, *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle*, which, however, was necessarily eclipsed by Darwin's *Journal of a Voyage Round the World*. In 1842 he entered Parliament as member for Durham, and in 1843 was appointed Governor of New Zealand, but his sympathy for the natives made him exceedingly unpopular in the colony, and the Government recalled him in 1845. *Remarks on New Zealand* were published in the following year. Leaving active service in 1850, he was subsequently advanced to the grade of vice-admiral, and in 1854 was appointed meteorological statist to the Board of Trade. In that capacity he carried out the investigations in meteorology with which his name is chiefly associated. His system of "storm-signals," although at first the subject of ridicule, soon became recognised as of infinite practical value to navigators; was adopted throughout the English ports, and began to find its way to Continental harbours. Shortly after publishing his explanatory *Weather Book*, his nerves gave way from overwork, and in a fit of depression he committed suicide.

Good Words, vol. vii.

Fitzwilliam, WILLIAM WENTWORTH, 4TH EARL (b. 1748, d. 1833), statesman, took his seat in the House of Lords in 1769. Besides his father's estates he inherited the fortune and lands of the Marquis of Rockingham, whose political traditions he followed sedulously. Together with a considerable portion of the Whig party, he transferred his support to the Government of Pitt on the outbreak of the French revolution, and was rewarded with the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1794. A warm supporter of Catholic emancipation, he found himself received in Ireland with enthusiasm, and the wildest hopes were indulged in, which Earl Fitzwilliam undoubtedly countenanced. His sudden recall by Pitt in the following year, probably from motives of caution, dashed those hopes to the ground, and made the rebellion inevitable. In 1798 he became Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding; and on the death of Pitt, in 1806, he became Lord President of the Council, but retired from office with the Grenville ministry in the following year. From that time forward he did not take any active part in political life. His son, *Charles Wentworth* (d. 1857), distinguished himself as a warm advocate of liberal measures, notably of parliamentary reform.

Flaubert, GUSTAVE (b. 1821, d. 1880), French novelist, was the son of a distinguished surgeon, and was at first intended for his father's profession, but soon abandoned it for literature. He first attempted to walk in the steps of Victor Hugo, but eventually became a convert to realism. His masterpiece, *Madame Bovary*, was prosecuted, in 1856, by the Government as an immoral work, but without success; and promptly had an immense circulation, which was by no means undeserved, despite the fact that it is very strong meat. Although his other works, *Salammbô* (1862), and *L'Éducation Sentimentale*, are unequal to *Madame Bovary*, Flaubert holds a high place among the "naturalist" school. He was much beloved by his friends for his generosity, and pitied for his afflictions.

Flaxman, JOHN, R.A. (b. 1755, d. 1826), sculptor, was the second son of John Flaxman, who worked as a modeller to both Roubiliac and Scheemakers, and kept a shop in Covent Garden for the sale of plaster casts. He was born in the city of York, acquired his first technical instruction from his father, and probably his first inspiration among the classic models in his father's shop. In 1769 he became a student at the Royal Academy, and soon became a frequent exhibitor of portraits in wax, and of figure subjects. To his bitter chagrin he failed to carry off the gold medal in 1772. He went on, however, working assiduously at his art, and during the next fifteen years continued contributing regularly to the Academy exhibition subjects of a purely classic kind. In the

meantime he was largely employed by the Wedgwoods. His designs for their pottery made them famous, and must have immensely elevated the general art-taste of the country. This constant employment enabled him to marry, in 1782, Anne Denman, who was an accomplished lady, and proved a kindly and sympathetic helpmate. With her he went to Italy in 1787, and spent seven years there pursuing his studies. His designs in illustration of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, *Æschylus* and *Dante*, were all executed during this sojourn, and engraved at Rome, in 1797, by Piroli, under his own supervision. He took up his abode in Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square. On the completion of his monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey he was elected an associate in 1797, and in 1800 a full member of the Academy. The monuments in St. Paul's to Captain Montague, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Earl Howe, and Lord Nelson, are also from Flaxman's chisel, not to mention those in other places. In 1810 he was elected professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy, and the ten lectures then delivered have been published and are appreciated. His *Shield of Achilles*, comprising upwards of 100 figures, was completed in 1818. The greatest monument to his genius is doubtless the Flaxman Gallery in University College, founded by his wife's sister, and his adopted daughter, Miss Denman. The heroic group of *Michael vanquishing Satan* is there, besides his countless drawings and bassi-relievi. Always delicate, his health gradually gave way, and he died Dec. 7th, 1826, in the house where he had lived thirty years. His wife died in 1820. Flaxman's early friends were Stothard and Blake, and he imbibed a good deal of the mysticism of the latter, and, so far as his own speculative opinion went, he was a Swedenborgian. As an artist, he was more deeply imbued with the spirit of the antique world than any other English sculptor that can be named. He is an honour to the English school, and the classicalism of his genius has been recognised by Europe at large. At the same time he scarcely comes within the popular notion of a sculptor proper. His modelling in the round lacks strength, and his chisel bite; but his sketches and works in low relief are quite Phidian in spirit, and, in this country, at least, unrivalled in execution.

Cunningham, *Lives of the British Painters*, v. 1. iii.; Mr. S. Colvin, *The Drawings of Flaxman*, etc. (1878). [J. F. R.]

* **Fleischer**, HEINRICH LEBERECHE (b. 1801), the first of living Arabic grammarians, was born in Saxony, and was educated at the gymnasium of Bautzen, whence he proceeded to study in the theological faculty at Leipzig. His taste for Oriental scholarship displayed itself at an early age, and in 1824 he went to Paris to secure the advantages of the tuition

of the celebrated Sylvestre de Sacy. Returning to Germany in 1828, he was presently appointed (1831) to an educational post at Dresden, and in 1835 became professor of Oriental languages at Leipzig, a Chair he has now occupied for more than half a century. In 1860 he was offered the new Chair for the same subjects at Berlin, but remained constant to his old connection with Leipzig. A professor of Oriental languages in Germany in the old time used to consider it a chief part of his duty to give lectures on Biblical exegesis and kindred theological subjects; but Fleischer, whose talents are chiefly philological, resolved by degrees to sever the theological element from his teaching, and after a short time succeeded in confining his lectures to the three languages which properly belonged to his Chair—Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. In the two last he has limited his work to grammatical training, without undertaking any very special researches, though his edition of Mirza Ibrahim's *Persian Grammar* (1847, 2nd ed. 1875) is a valuable work. His favourite study has always been Arabic, and in the philology and criticism of that language he stands supreme among living scholars. His grasp of the intricacies of Arabic grammar is a faculty of unique perfection; his delicacy of apprehension and exactness in analysis are unapproached. He has published in the *Transactions* of learned societies, especially in the *Proceedings* of the Saxon Scientific Society, a series of critical papers on various Arabic texts and editions, among which the most important are his ten instalments of *Beiträge zur arabischen Sprachkunde*, or notes on De Sacy's *Grammaire arabe*, a precious collection of ripe judgments on difficult points. Fleischer has shown unvarying generosity in placing his learning at the disposal of other scholars. His own works are not numerous, but they are one and all characterised by unimpeachable scholarship. In 1831 he published Abulfeda's *Historia Antislamica*; in 1837, Zamakhshary's *Golden Necklaces*; and in 1837 Aly's *Hundred Sayings*. When Habicht died in 1839, Fleischer completed his Breslau edition of the *Thousand and One Nights*, vols. ix.-xii. In 1846-8 he brought out (in 2 vols.) his admirable and laborious edition of El-Beydawý's celebrated *Commentary on the Koran*. But Fleischer's work has been even more in speech than in print. His personal influence in Germany can only be compared to the earlier prestige of De Sacy at Paris. Fleischer has made Leipzig the centre of Oriental studies in Germany; his pupils have spread over the Continent, prosecuting the researches which his example inspired; while to him, more than to anyone else, the German Oriental Society owes its foundation and its uniformly high level of scholarly work. He was made a correspondent of the French Institute in 1861, and a foreign member in 1867. At the age of

eighty-five, he is still an energetic professor, a genial and instructive correspondent, ever ready to help others up the ladder he has ascended himself.

Fleischer's works; Dugat, *Histoire des Orientalistes*; Brockhaus, *Conv. Lex.* [S. L.-P.]

* **Fleming, GEORGE, LL.D., F.R.G.S.** (b. 1833), veterinarian and traveller, was born at Glasgow, and studied veterinary medicine in Edinburgh. After a very distinguished student career, he entered the army towards the end of 1855, and served in the Crimea until the withdrawal of the troops in 1856. From 1859-61 he took part in the expedition to North China. During 1867 he served in Syria; and between that date and his appointment in 1879 as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon at the War Office, served in the 3rd Hussars, Royal Engineers, and 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. In 1883 he was appointed principal veterinary surgeon to the forces, an office which he still fills. In addition to these military distinctions, Dr. Fleming was for four consecutive years elected president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, during which period he did much for the improvement of the education and position of the profession, and was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the passage of the Veterinary Surgeons' Act of Parliament. He has also been for many years a member of the council and of the examining board of the college, of which he is a fellow; first president of the British National Veterinary Medical Association; and, among numerous other honours, he received the Prince of Wales's medal from the Society of Arts (1875), and was the first recipient of the Queen's medal (1884) of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is an hon. LL.D. of Glasgow University; F.R.G.S.; and, among other medical and scientific societies, a member of the Anthropological Institute, and the Pathological and Epidemiological Societies. His chief works are:—*Travels on Horseback in Manchuria Tartary* (1863), *Horse-shoes and Horse-shoeing* (1869), *Animal Plagues* (1871), *Rabies and Hydrophobia* (1872), *The Comparative Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals* (1873), *A Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police* (1875), *A Text-book of Veterinary Obstetrics* (1878), *A Text-book of Operative Veterinary Surgery* (1884), and in addition to a number of separate brochures, a large number of memoirs in the *Veterinary Journal* (which he founded and edits), the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and *The Nineteenth Century*. Dr. Fleming has been presented by the veterinary profession in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and the United States, with two testimonials, consisting of plate, jewellery, paintings, and money, as a mark of their esteem, and nearly every veterinary association throughout the world has bestowed on him its honorary diplomas.

* **Fleming, SANDFORD, C.M.G.** (b. 1827), civil engineer, was born at Kirkcaldy, N.B., and was early apprenticed to a surveyor. In 1845 he settled in Canada, and for some time after was engaged as engineer on the works of the Northern Railway Company. In 1863 he took an important part in the negotiations with the home Government concerning the then projected line of railway through the Red River district (now Manitoba); and when this scheme developed into the bolder one of a transcontinental line of railway connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific, Mr. Fleming was commissioned by the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Great Britain, to survey and superintend the construction of the first part of the route—that now known as the Intercolonial Railway. This great work was finished in 1876, an historical sketch of which, entitled *The Intercolonial* (1876), has since appeared from Mr. Fleming's pen. Simultaneously with this work, Mr. Fleming was engaged in surveying the line of route for the Pacific Railway, a task which extended to 1879, when, on account of some differences with the Colonial Government, he resigned, having in the meantime been made a C.M.G. An interesting account of his share in this undertaking occurs in Principal Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*. Mr. Fleming advocated *The Adoption of a Prime Meridian to be Common to all Nations* (1881), a proposal which has since been adopted by the International Congress of Scientists. In 1884 he published *England and Canada*, a racy narrative of a summer tour between old and new Westminster.

Flinders, MATTHEW (b. 1760, d. 1814), navigator, was born at Donington, in Lincolnshire, entered the merchant service at an early age, and afterwards the Royal Navy. In 1795 he, in company with Surgeon George Bass and a crew of five men, left Port Jackson, New South Wales, determined to explore the coast south of Port Jackson, about 250 leagues of which were laid down on the charts as "unknown." He discovered the strait called (after the surgeon) Bass Strait, between the continent and Tasmania. In 1801 he obtained from the Government the command of a scientific expedition to explore the Australian coasts. In this expedition, full of romance, and important in geographical achievement, he surveyed the Australian coast from Cape Leuwin to Bass Strait, then northwards to the Gulf of Carpentaria, then across to Timor, then back to Cape Leuwin, and round the coast to Port Jackson. On his return voyage in 1803 he was captured by the French, and imprisoned for six years in the Isle of France. In 1814 he published an account of his travels in a book entitled *A Voyage to Terra Australis*.

Quarterly Review, Oct., 1814.

* **Flint**, ROBERT, D.D. (b. 1837), theologian, was born at Dumfries, and educated at the University of Glasgow. In 1858 he became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and in 1859 he was ordained to the pastoral oversight of the East Church, Aberdeen, from which he was transferred two years later to Kilconquhar, in Fife. In 1864 he was elected professor of moral philosophy and political economy in the University of St. Andrews; and in 1876 he became professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, when he received the honorary degree of D.D. from that university. Among Professor Flint's works may be mentioned:—*Philosophy of History in France and Germany* (1874), *Antitheistic Theories* (1877), and *Theism* (1877, 4th ed. 1883).

* **Floquet**, CHARLES THOMAS (b. 1828), French politician, was called to the French bar in 1851, and started life as a journalist and barrister. He attained notoriety through shouting, "Vive la Pologne, monsieur!" to the Czar Alexander, on the occasion of his visit to Napoleon III., and subsequently acted as counsel for the prosecution in the case of the murder of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte (q.v.), on the question of damages. As holder of a post in the Government of Paris during 1870, he was thought to have coquetted with the Commune, and was in consequence imprisoned during the following year for several months. He was first returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, for the 11th Arrondissement of Paris, and promptly became remarkable as one of the staunchest opponents of the reactionary and monarchical designs of the Duc de Broglie, M. de Fourtou, and General Rochebouet's "Gouvernement de Combat." In April, 1885, M. Brisson having accepted the premiership, M. Floquet succeeded him as President of the Chamber, and was re-elected after the general elections of November.

Flotow, FRIEDRICH ADOLPHUS VON (b. 1812, d. 1883), composer, was a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was intended for a diplomatic career, but eventually went to Paris, and there studied music under Reicha. After spending a short time in Germany during the year of the July revolution (1830), Flotow returned to Paris, and sought, but in vain, to get his compositions produced on the operatic stage. At last the *Naufrage de la Méduse* was produced at the Renaissance theatre in 1839, and at once made his reputation. It was followed by *L'Esclave de Camoëns* (1843), and *L'Ame en Peine* (1846), performed in London as *Leoline Stradella*, regarded on the Continent as one of his masterpieces, but unappreciated in this country, was first brought out at Hamburg in 1844, and the universally popular *Martha* at Vienna in 1847. Flotow continued to produce with great rapidity, but his later

operas, though as bright and sparkling as ever, failed to catch the public ear to any great extent, with the exception of *Indra* (1853), *La Veuve Grapin* (1859), *L'Ombre* (1869), and *L'Enchanteresse* (1878). Indeed, it may be doubted whether, despite the composer's consummate knowledge of the *technique* of his art, and the attractiveness of much of his work, the music of Flotow will live, so destitute is it of motive force, and so frequently does it degenerate into mere tune. He became director of the Court theatre at Schwerin in 1855, a post which he resigned in 1863, and during the last years of his life resided chiefly at Vienna.

* **Flower**, WILLIAM HENRY, LL.D. (b. 1831), zoologist, a native of Stratford-on-Avon, was educated at University College and the Middlesex Hospital, London. In April, 1854, after obtaining the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, he entered the army as assistant-surgeon, and served for some time in the Crimea. After the close of the war he resumed civil practice, and became assistant-surgeon and demonstrator of anatomy to the Middlesex Hospital and the medical school attached to it. In 1861 he became conservator of the Hunterian Museum, and in 1869 Hunterian professor of comparative anatomy and physiology to the R.C.S., and in 1884, on the retirement of Sir Richard Owen, was appointed superintendent of the natural history collections in the British Museum. Dr. Flower is LL.D., Dublin (1873), and president of the Zoological Society (1879). In 1882 he received one of the royal medals from the Royal Society, of which he is a fellow, and is at present a vice-president of the Linnean Society. His contributions to science have been mainly ethnological, and for the most part contained in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, of which he was president in 1883-4, or on the characteristics of the Cetacea and the other mammalia. On these subjects he had published a number of memoirs in the *Transactions of the Zoological and other societies*. He is also the author of an *Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia* (new ed., by Dr. Gadow, 1886), and *Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body*.

Flügel, GUSTAV LEBRECHT (b. 1802, d. 1870), Arabic scholar, was educated at the Bautzen Gymnasium, like Fleischer, and continued his studies at the University of Leipzig. Attracted by the Semitic tongues, he went to Vienna, to work under Von Hammer, and there he published *Thalaby's Arabic Anthology* (1829). After studying at various German universities, and at Paris under De Sacy, he became professor at Meissen, and held the post till illness compelled him to resign in 1850. The rest of his life was spent in laborious publications, relieved by frequent travelling. His greatest work is his edition and Latin

translation of Hajjy Khalfa's *Bibliographical Dictionary*, which he executed for the Oriental Text Committee of London between 1835 and 1858, in 7 vols. quarto—a work of inestimable value to all students of Arabic literature. Another very important contribution to literary history and criticism is his edition with notes of the *Kitāb El-Fihrist* of En-Nedim, published after his death (1871–2). His text of the *Koran*, 1834 (new eds. 1837, 1841, 1858, and 1869), has proved the most generally useful, and his *Concordance to the Koran* (1842) is a valuable companion volume. His *History of the Arabs* (1832–40) went to a second edition in 1864. Other works are his edition of El-Jurjany's *Definitions* (1845), *Al-Kindy* (1857), *Ibn Kulubughha* (1862), and a contemplated species of literary history, which he began by an essay on the *Grammatical Schools of the Arabs* (part i. 1862). He also wrote a catalogue of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts in the Vienna library. As a painstaking editor of Arabic texts, and on account of his wide-reaching knowledge of Arabic literary history, Flügel deserves a high place among the Semitic scholars of this century. He died at Dresden, July 5th, 1870.

Dugat, *Histoire des Orientalistes*; Brockhaus, *Conv. Lex.* [S. L.-P.]

Foggo, JAMES (b. 1790, d. 1860), historical painter, was born in London: but his father, who was an ardent friend of freedom, on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act went to Paris, and there his sons, James and George, were educated in the schools of the French Academy. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, James hastened back to England with high hopes as to what he would accomplish as an historical painter. In 1819, his brother George (b. 1793, d. 1869) joined him, and from that date forward they worked on the same canvas. In spite of such works as *Napoleon signing the Death of the Duc D'Enghien*, *The Christian Inhabitants of Parga preparing to Emigrate*, *Hagar and Ishmael*; and notwithstanding the approbation of such men as Sir Thomas Lawrence, Fuseli, Hilton, Flaxman, and others, it would have gone hard with the brothers Foggo in the struggle for existence, had it not been for what they earned by teaching. For nearly half a century these brothers pursued their ideal lovingly together, and the lack of public appreciation never lessened their loyalty to art.

Foley, JOHN HENRY, R.A. (b. 1818, d. 1874), sculptor, was born in Dublin, and when a lad of thirteen entered the art schools of his native city. In 1834 he came to London, and in 1835 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. In 1840 his *Juno and the Infant Bacchus* attracted the admiration of judges, and it was quickly followed by *Lear and Cordelia*, *Venus rescuing Aeneas from Diomed*, and *Prospero and Miranda*. His *Youth at a*

Stream, one of the most classic and refined of his creations, was exhibited at the national competition in Westminster Hall, and his statue of Hampden appeared in the same place in 1847. The year following he was elected an associate, and 1858 a full member of the Academy. His Selden and Hampden are in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, his Goldsmith and Burke in Trinity College, Dublin, and his Daniel O'Connell in the same city. His Lord Hardinge and Sir James Outram, which went to India, were by far the finest equestrian statues ever produced in England. When Baron Marochetti failed to satisfy the authorities with his model of Prince Albert for the Albert Memorial, Foley was the sculptor to whom they had recourse, and the dignified figure seated under Sir Gilbert Scott's baldachino is the happy result. The worry and anxiety connected with the production of this noble work, which he did not live to see completed, affected his health, which was never very robust, and after a short illness he died at Hampstead, Aug. 27th, 1874, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. In manner he was extremely simple and genial, had a decided talent for music, and as a sculptor he was, in England, unequalled. Among his pupils were Thomas Brock and Charles Bell Birch, of the Royal Academy. He left the bulk of his fortune to the Artists' Benevolent Fund; but even imprisonment failed to induce his executor either to hand over the money or account for it. [J. F. R.]

Fonblanque, ALBANT WILLIAM (b. 1793, d. 1872), journalist, was the son of an eminent lawyer, and was first intended for the army, then for the bar, but in 1812 he devoted himself to journalism. In 1820 he had gained a position on the staff of the *Times*, and was also a frequent contributor to the *Westminster Review*. In 1830 he became editor of the *Examiner*, and retained his post until 1847. The paper became of great importance as the exponent of Moderate Liberalism, and numbered among its contributors Landor, Dickens, and Stuart Mill. He ceased to be editor on receiving the office of Statistical Secretary to the Board of Trade, but for some years continued to contribute to the *Examiner*. He represented England at the Paris International Statistical Congress of 1854. Some of his articles were published under the title *England Under Seven Administrations* (1837).

E. B. de Fonblanque, *The Life and Labours of Albany Fonblanque*.

Fontaine, PIERRE FRANÇOIS LÉONARD (b. 1762, d. 1853), an eminent French architect, was born at Pontoise, and educated in Rome. In 1801 he was appointed architect of the Tuileries, and, in conjunction with Percier and Bernier, directed the public works of France for more than half a century, being employed in the extension and restoration of

the palaces of the Louvre, Saint Cloud, and Fontainebleau. He received the title of First Architect of Napoleon, and was elected a member of the Institute in 1812. He is the author of two books entitled *Palaces and other modern Edifices designed at Rome* (1798), and *Interior Decorations* (1812), published jointly with his friend Percier.

Journal des Beaux-Arts, 1842; *Annuaire statistique des Artistes*, 1836.

Fontanes, Louis, Marquis de (b. 1757, d. 1821), a distinguished French politician and man of letters, was born at Niort (Poitou), and commenced his literary career in 1778, with a descriptive poem entitled *Le Forêt de Navarre*. His translation of Pope's *Essay on Man* appeared in 1783, and his poems *Le Verger*, and *Essai sur l'Astronomie*, shortly afterwards. In 1797 he was proscribed and expelled from the Institute, by order of the Directory, in consequence of the part he had taken in the publication of the *Mémorial*, a journal opposed to them. He took refuge in England, where he met Chateaubriand, also an exile, with whom he formed a deep and lasting friendship. He was appointed in 1804 president of the Corps Législatif, and gained a high reputation as an orator, having to reply annually to the speeches from the throne. Napoleon, with whom he had much influence, created him a peer of France, and Grand Master of the Imperial University. Among his latter works, not published until after his death, we may mention *La Grèce délivrée*, *Le vieux Chateau*, and *Les Tombeaux de Saint Denis*. His poetical writings are studied and correct, they show careful labour and conscientious revision, and only want the spirit of poetry. As a prose writer he was far more successful.

The notice by Sainte-Beuve in the collected edition of his works.

* **Forbes, Archibald** (b. 1838), journalist, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and a native of Morayshire, was educated at Aberdeen University. After an adventurous career, part of it being spent as a private in the Royal Dragoons, from which regiment he was invalided, Mr. Forbes settled in London, and succeeded in forming a journalistic connection. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War he was sent to the front as war correspondent to the *Morning Advertiser*, whence, having gained some valuable information as to the plans of the Parisians for withstanding a siege, he transferred his services to the *Daily News*, and accomplished some marvellous feats in the way of transmission of intelligence. The *War Correspondence of the Daily News* was republished in 1871. Shortly afterwards he repaired to Spain, and witnessed the outbreak of the Carlist War there; and, after an interval of eight months, which he spent on a mission of investigation into the Bengal Famine (1874), he returned

to Spain, and watched the triumph of the Alphonists. In 1875-6, still as representative of the *Daily News*, he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through India. He was next employed as special correspondent during the Russo-Turkish War, and at great personal risk sent to the *Daily News* the famous accounts of the crossing of the Danube, of the battles round Plevna and in the Shipka Pass. His letters, and those of his *confrères*, MacGahan (q.v.) and Millet, were republished by the *Daily News* in 1878. Struck down with fever after the fall of Plevna in September, 1877, he recovered to witness the occupation of Cyprus by the British, and was present at the first battles in the Afghan War. After interviewing Thibaw, the King of Burmah, Mr. Forbes, in obedience to instructions, repaired to Zululand, and was present at the victory of Ulundi. The story of his famous ride of 110 miles in fifteen hours, by which he was enabled to convey the earliest account of the battle to England, is one on which admirers of British pluck love to dwell. Mr. Forbes went on to Pietermaritzburg, where Sir Garnet Wolseley was anxiously expecting news from the front, the whole distance of 280 miles being covered in ninety-six hours. He has published a novel, *Dracn from Life* (1870); two series of sketches, *Glimpses through the Cannon-smoke* (1880); *Soldiering and Scribbling* (1882); and a short life of *Chinese Gordon* (1884).

Scribner's Monthly, vol. xxi.

Forbes, Edward, F.R.S. (b. 1815, d. 1854), a celebrated naturalist, was born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and early evinced a strong taste for verification and caricature. In June, 1831, he proceeded to London, where he studied drawing under Mr. Sass, with a view to becoming an artist, but in the following October he became disgusted, and went to Edinburgh to study medicine. At Edinburgh he showed an intense interest in botany and natural history, and in 1835 he published in *London's Magazine of Natural History* the botanical results of a tour in Norway, undertaken in 1833. In 1836 he finally abandoned the idea of taking a medical degree, and resolved to devote himself to science and literature. He spent the winter of 1836-7 studying in Paris. In the spring of 1837 he repaired to the South of France, whence he went to Algiers, and during a month thus spent he obtained materials for a paper on land and freshwater mollusca, published in the *Annals of Natural History* (vol. ii., p. 250). In 1838 he brought out the first volume of *Malacologia Monensis*, a synopsis of the species of Manx Mollusca; in 1841, *A History of the Star-fishes*, his greatest work, embodying the results of researches carried on for a long series of years, and containing 120 illustrations, inclusive of humorous tail-pieces, all designed by the

author; and in 1843 the results of his investigations in the Mediterranean in his *Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Aegean Sea*, presented to the British Association, and in *Travels in Lycia* (1846). In 1842 he obtained the curatorship of the collections of the Geological Society of London, and subsequently the professorship of botany at King's College. In 1844 he resigned the curatorship, and became palaeontologist to the Geographical Survey, at a salary of £300 a year. In 1846 he published in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey* (i. 336) an important treatise *On the Connection between the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles and the Geographical Changes which have affected their Area*, wherein he points out that, in accordance with the theory of their origin from various specific centres, the plants of Great Britain may be divided into five well-marked groups, corresponding with the flora of foreign countries—for instance, the west and south-west Irish, represented in the north of Spain. In 1851 he became professor of natural history to the Royal School of Mines; in 1852 he brought out, in conjunction with Mr. Hanley, *History of British Mollusca* (4 vols.); and in 1853 he obtained the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish in his appointment to the Chair of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, in succession to the late Mr. Jameson, his former teacher. But he was not destined to hold this post long; he died in the following year, after a few days' illness. Professor Forbes married, in 1848, the daughter of the late General Sir C. Ashworth.

G. Wilson and A. Geikie, *Memoir of Edward Forbes*, in which is given a list of Forbes's writings; *Literary Gazette*, Nov. 25th, 1855; *Quart. Journal Geol. Society*, May, 1855.

[W. M.]

Forbes, JAMES DAVID, D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1809, d. 1868), scientist, born in Edinburgh, was the fourth son of Sir William Forbes, of Pitaligo. He entered the University of Edinburgh with a view to joining the bar, and in due time received his call; but his natural bent turned towards physics, consequently he soon left the legal profession. Whilst still a student at the university he contributed certain able papers anonymously to Sir David (then Dr.) Brewster's journal, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and the latter encouraged him in his scientific pursuits, and proposed him as a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, to which he was elected at the early age of nineteen. Immediately after his election as fellow of the Royal Society of London, in June, 1832, he started on an extensive scientific tour, but was suddenly recalled from Geneva by news of the death of Sir John Leslie, professor of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh. He at once became a candidate for the vacant Chair, and was elected, his age being only twenty-four.

This Chair he occupied for twenty-seven years, and had for some time Professor Balfour Stewart (now of Manchester) as an assistant. In 1859 he succeeded Sir David Brewster in the principalship of the United College of St. Andrews; and here he spent the remainder of his days in scientific research. Professor Forbes was awarded the royal medal of the Royal Society of London for a paper on *The Transparency of the Atmosphere and the Laws of Extinction of the Sun's Rays passing through it*, and a subsequent paper to the same society on *The Selective Absorption of the Sun's Light in passing through Steam*, was one of the first steps in the direction of the spectrum analysis. He wrote some valuable memoirs on the thermal springs of the Pyrenees, the extinct volcanoes of the Vivarais (Ardèche), and the geology of the Cuchullin and Eildon Hills. His researches in heat were very successful. He commenced experiments with Melloni's thermo-multiplier, measured the refractive index of rock-salt with heat from various sources, luminous and non-luminous, and pursued a course of investigations which led him to his most brilliant discovery, the polarisation of non-luminous heat by transmission through tourmaline and thin mica plates, and by reflection from the latter. By employing mica for depolarisation he succeeded in showing the double refraction of non-luminous heat—a fact of which this experiment remains the only proof. He also produced circularly polarised heat of two internal reflections, using Fresnel's rhombs made of rock-salt. He thus established by these researches the identity of thermal and luminous radiations. He subsequently determined the thermal conductivity of trap-tufa, sandstone, and pure loose sand; and finally obtained quantitative measurements of the absolute thermal conductivity of iron at various temperatures, and showed that this is diminished (contrary to the assumption of Fourier) by increase of temperature, thus following the known laws of electrical conductivity. In 1840-1 Forbes made numerous observations on glacier motion. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, and LL.D. from Edinburgh. A list of his scientific writings appears in the Royal Society's catalogue.

Life and Letters of Prin. Forbes (1873), by Principal Shairp, Prof. Tait, and A. Adams-Reilly; Mr. A. A. Reilly in *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

[W. M.]

Forbes, SIR JOHN (b. 1787, d. 1861), physician, was born at Cattlebrass, Banffshire, and after a preliminary education at the Fordyce Academy and Aberdeen Grammar School, entered, in 1805, Marischal College, Aberdeen, and graduated at Edinburgh in 1817, having spent the nine previous years as assistant-surgeon and surgeon in the navy. Having retired from the service, he practised as a

physician, first at Penzance, and subsequently at Chichester. In 1840 he repaired to London, and was appointed physician to the Prince Consort, and in the following year he received a similar appointment in the Queen's household. He was knighted in 1853. As a physician Sir John Forbes never had an extensive practice; his name is more closely connected with the profession as an author and editor. His first work was a translation of Laënnec's *Treatise on Auscultation and Diseases of the Chest*, published in 1831, which was followed by *Original Cases illustrating the Use of the Stethoscope*, with a translation of Auenbrügger in 1833, both of which gave a great impulse to the art of mediate auscultation. He edited, conjointly with Drs. Tweedie and Conolly, the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine* (4 vols., 1833-5), to which he contributed several valuable articles. In 1836 he founded the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, which for a time was conducted with great ability, but ultimately lost its influence, involved its editor in pecuniary loss, and finally ceased to exist, in consequence of its advocacy of homœopathy and other doctrines obnoxious to the profession. His subsequent works, with the exception of *Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease* (1857), partook more of a literary than a medical character. Besides being a homœopathist, he was a phrenologist and a believer in mesmerism; and the results of his investigation into some cases of clairvoyance were published in a series of letters to the *Athenæum* and *Medical Gazette*.

Medical Times and Gazette, Nov. 16th, 1861.

Forcade-Laroquette, JEAN LOUIS VICTOR ADOLPHE DE (b. 1820, d. 1874), a French statesman and lawyer, a half-brother of Marshal Saint-Arnaud, was born in Paris, and admitted an advocate in 1845. After acquiring a successful bar practice he was appointed, in 1857, Director-General of Forests, and in 1859 Director-General of Customs, and State Counsellor. In 1860 he succeeded M. Magne as Minister of Finance, and in 1867 M. Béhie as Minister of Agriculture. In 1869 he became a Minister of the Interior, but retired into Spain upon the fall of the empire. Returning to Paris on the termination of the war, he died suddenly in that city on Aug. 15th, 1874. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1855, and became Grand Officer in 1864. He published, in 1872, a brochure on *Défense du Traité de Commerce avec l'Angleterre*.

Forey, ÉLIE FRÉDÉRIC (b. 1804, d. 1872), Marshal of France, was born in Paris, and educated at the military school of St. Cyr. He distinguished himself in Africa, at the battle of Medeah, and on other occasions, being promoted to the rank of general in 1848. At the *Coup d'Etat* in December, 1851, he played a very prominent part, and the following year was made a general of division and commander of the Legion of Honour. During

the Crimean War, he held for a time the command of the besieging army before Sebastopol, and in the Italian War of 1860 gained the battle of Montebello against the Austrians, being present also in the subsequent engagements at Magenta and Solferino. In 1861 he was put in command of the Mexican expedition, and after overcoming many dangers and difficulties, succeeded in taking by storm the stronghold of Puebla. Shortly afterwards he was made Marshal of France, and after appointing a provisional Government for Mexico, he resigned his command to General Bazaine and returned home. He had been called to the Senate in 1859.

Forrest, EDWIN (b. 1806, d. 1872), a celebrated American tragedian, born in Philadelphia, early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, and performed in many parts before he was thirteen years of age. As Douglas in Home's play of that name, he made his *début* at the Walnut Street Theatre in Nov., 1820, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the west, returning to New York after some years' absence. In 1834 he visited Europe, and met with much success in England, for which he expressed himself indebted to the attention of Macready. On his second visit to England, in 1837, he married the daughter of John Sinclair, the vocalist, from whom he was divorced in 1852; and on his third and last visit, in 1844, he quarrelled with Macready. On the occasion of Macready's professional tour in America, in 1849, the partisans of Forrest were the cause of a riot at New York, from which the English tragedian barely escaped with his life, and in which twenty-two men were killed. Forrest continued to act with great success till 1871, after which he gave a few Shakespearean readings. He particularly distinguished himself in the rôles of Othello, Macbeth, Richard III., and Spartacus.

Rev. W. F. Alger, *Life of Edwin Forrest* (1874); *American Annual Cyclopædia*, 1872; Baker, *Our Old Actors*.

Forrester, ALFRED HENRY (b. 1804, d. 1872), miscellaneous writer, better known by the *nom de plume* of Alfred Crowquill, entered upon a literary career at an early age, being engaged at the same time in business as a notary at the Royal Exchange. He was associated with Theodore Hook in the *Humorist* in 1828, was one of the original contributors to *Bentley's Magazine* and to *Punch*, a graceful song-writer, the author of some charming children's tales, and of some burlesques of average merit. Crowquill was also an etcher of some excellence, and his pen-and-ink drawings were favourably criticised when exhibited at the Academy.

Forster, JOHN (b. 1812, d. 1876), biographer and journalist, was the son of a Newcastle butcher, and received a grammar-school education. In 1828 he arrived in London;

and, while studying law, devoted his spare time to press work, becoming literary critic of the *Examiner*, and after a while contributing biographical and historical articles to the reviews. They were republished in 2 vols. in 1858. In the years 1831-4, his sketches of English statesmen appeared in Lardner's *Cyclopædia*, and when they were republished in 1840, under the title of *Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England*, their excellence at once gained admittance for their author to the literary society of the day. Called to the bar in 1843, he was appointed secretary to the Lunacy Commission in 1855, and a Commissioner in Lunacy in 1861. But his main interests were always journalistic and literary. He succeeded Dickens in 1846, as editor of the *Daily News*, but after a year transferred his services to the *Examiner* (1847-56). His historical work comprises some laborious studies in the period of Charles I., namely, the *Arrest of the Five Members*, the *Debates on the Grand Remonstrance*, and his admirable *Life of Sir John Eliot* (1864), all of which are specimens of thoroughly conscientious research. His *Life of Goldsmith*, published in 1848, was received as one of the most perfect pieces of biographical writing in our literature; and high praise is also due to his *Walter Savage Landor: a Biography* (1869), although the treatment occasionally shows a want of appreciation of Landor's merits. Between 1871 and 1874 appeared the three volumes of Forster's biography of his own familiar friend, Charles Dickens, which may almost certainly be regarded as the finally authoritative work on its subject. In order to produce it the author was compelled, for the time being, to lay aside the materials for the *Life of Swift*, which he was collecting, and, to the great loss of our literature, death cut short the task when it was on the eve of accomplishment; indeed, the first volume had already appeared. John Forster, despite occasional faults of temper—he was called by the cabman “that harbitrary cove”—was universally beloved by his notable contemporaries, and his own merits may be said to have raised him to a position considerably higher than that of a mere friend of the great. His valuable collection of MS. and books was bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum.

Forster, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, M.P. (b. 1818, d. 1886), was the son of an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and a nephew of Sir Fowell Buxton (q.v.). He was educated at the Friends' School, Tottenham, and received an appointment in a woollen manufactory at Bradford. In 1850 he married Jane, the eldest daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. During the Irish famine he visited the distressed districts as distributor of a relief fund raised by his fellow-religionists. After unsuccessfully contesting Leeds in the Liberal interest in 1859, he was

returned unopposed for Bradford at a bye-election in 1861. He served as Under-Secretary for the Colonies from November, 1865, to December, 1866, and next became vice-president of the Education Committee in 1868, and a member of the Cabinet in 1870. Of the great measures then carried into law, Mr. Forster had charge of the Education Bill of 1870, and the Ballot Bill of 1872. In both cases he displayed great patience and engineering skill, having to stave off the vigorous assaults of Sir W. Harcourt against the Ballot Bill, and in the case of the Education Bill, those of the Nonconformist members, who resented the 25th clause, which enabled School Boards to pay the fees of indigent children at denominational schools out of the rates. Hence, on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the leadership of the party in 1875, Mr. Forster's name was mentioned in connection with that position, but he wrote declining it, being of opinion that he could not unite all the sections of Liberalism. In November he was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. On the return of the Liberals to power, Mr. Forster patriotically accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. The country being in the throes of an agrarian and political revolution, his task was a hard one; in the House he was constantly attacked by the Irish members, and it was afterwards discovered that the “Invincibles,” who murdered his successor, Lord F. Cavendish, had on several occasions nearly compassed the death of Mr. Forster. While the agrarian suffering was met by the Compensation for Disturbance Bill—rejected by the House of Lords, much to Mr. Forster's indignation—and the Land Bill of 1881, agitation and agrarian crime were attacked by a Coercion Bill, and finally by the suppression of the Land League and the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his friends. As the condition of Ireland did not improve, the Government, in April, 1882, determined to change its policy and release the “suspects.” Mr. Forster was unable to agree to this, and, together with the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cowper, resigned. The correspondence with Mr. Parnell, dubbed by the Conservatives the “Kilmainham Treaty,” was provocative of several violent scenes in Parliament, and Mr. Forster became very popular with the Opposition in consequence of his conduct. He subsequently spoke against the Government policy on several points, notably on the condition into which Bechuanaland had been allowed to lapse; and in company with Mr. Goschen (q.v.) voted in favour of the vote of censure upon their Soudanese policy after the death of General Gordon in January, 1885. Another subject in which he took a warm interest was Imperial Federation. At the general election Mr. Forster was returned once more for Bradford by a large majority, despite the fact that he was too ill to address the electors. Shortly

afterwards his illness assumed a dangerous form, and he died in the following April. His literary publications are few in number.

Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas, C.B., K.C.S.I. (b. 1827, d. 1886), a distinguished Indian civilian, was the son of the late Mr. Thos. Forsyth, of Liverpool, and was educated first at Rugby, and afterwards at Haileybury. Entering the Civil Service of the East India Company in 1848, he was sent to the Punjab in the capacity of assistant-commissioner, and from 1852 to 1856 held the post of deputy-commissioner. He held office at Umballa at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, and for his services in the suppression of the rebellion was created C.B. He was successively secretary to the chief commissioner of Oudh, commissioner and civil judge in the Punjab, and financial commissioner in that province between the years 1859 and 1870. In 1870 he conducted a difficult mission to Yarkand, in Eastern Turkestan, and was thanked by Lord Mayo for his services. An account of this mission has since been published by Dr. George Henderson and Mr. A. O. Hume. In 1873 he was again sent to Yarkand, this time to negotiate a commercial treaty with the ruler of that country, in which he was entirely successful. An interesting account of this mission, with geographical and historical information regarding the possessions of the Ameer, has appeared from the pens of Mr. H. W. Bellew and others (Calcutta, 1875). In 1874 Mr. Forsyth was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and was appointed member of the Legislative Council of India; and in 1875 was sent as an envoy to the King of Burmah, and managed to avert a possible war. Sir T. D. Forsyth wrote the introduction to N. M. Przheval'sky's *From Kula to Lob-Nor* (1879).

Fortune, Robert (b. 1813, d. 1880), a Scottish botanist, born in Berwickshire, was educated at the parish school in the Merse, and was subsequently apprenticed in the Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh. In 1833 he removed to the gardens of Chiswick, where he acquitted himself with so much credit that, in 1842, when news of the peace with China reached England, the Botanical Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. The result of his visit appears in *Three Years' Wanderings in China* (1847), which attracted much attention. In 1846 he became curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, and in 1848 he was entrusted by the East India Company with a mission to make investigation respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years he returned to England, and published his valuable work, entitled *Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China* (1851). In 1853 he made further scientific researches in China, an account of which he brought out under the title of *Residence among the Chinese, Inland,*

on the Coast, and at Sea; being the Third Visit, from 1853 to 1856. In 1857 he was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years. In 1863 he published *Yedo and Peking*, in which he treats of the natural products and agriculture of Japan and China. In 1866, having, unlike most collectors of plants, prospered in the world, he settled down in Scotland, and occupied himself with farming.

Athenaeum, April 17th, 1880.

Foscolo, Ugo (b. 1778, d. 1827), was born on a Venetian frigate, in view of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands. His father, a Venetian, was a naval surgeon in the service of the republic. Ugo, having lost his father in his childhood, was educated partly in Venetian Dalmatia, and partly at the University of Padua, where, before the age of twenty, he produced a tragedy, called *Il Tieste*, which attracted attention chiefly by its bold political sentiments. When Venice was given by Napoleon to Austria, Foscolo, who had written an ode to the hero, in order to induce him to favour the independence of the republic, retired in despair to Florence, where he began to write his celebrated *Lettere di Jacopo Ortis*, which is a political Italian romance, written in an imaginative style, and by it he exercised a most beneficial influence upon his countrymen, as it taught them to cherish virtue, even though inseparably wedded to sorrow and evil. He then went to Milan, at that time capital of the short-lived Cisalpine republic, took an active part in the political agitations, and enrolled his name in the list of the First Italian Legion, and was in Genoa with Massena during the siege of 1800. In that city he wrote some of his most beautiful poems, such as the *Ode to Luisa Pallavicini*. The fall of Genoa and the return of Napoleon from Egypt restored Foscolo to Milan; and Napoleon having summoned a congress of the Lombard representatives in Lyons, Foscolo wrote for the occasion an *Oration*, in which he urged the necessity of a complete change in the administration of Lombardy. It was not read, but only printed, and it remains as an everlasting monument of Foscolo's lofty feelings. He continued with the Italian army until 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops designed by Napoleon for the invasion of England; and being stationed at St. Omer, he commenced there to study the English language, and as an exercise he translated Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*. In 1805 he returned to Italy, and resided for a short time in the environs of Brescia, where he wrote *I Sepolcri*, the most touching and popular of his poems. He was subsequently appointed professor of eloquence at Pavia, but the language of his introductory lecture so much displeased Napoleon that the professorship

very soon after was suppressed. He then retired to the house of a friend on the borders of the Lake of Como, where the scenes of rural beauty dissipated the gloom which so often overshadowed his spirit, and he wrote his *Hymn to the Graces*. In 1812 he produced the tragedy *Ajax*, which, being supposed to be a satire on Napoleon, led to his enforced withdrawal to Florence, where he wrote his third tragedy, *Riocardia*. On the fall of Napoleon he repaired to Switzerland, and resided for two years in the vicinity of Zurich, but not finding there any encouragement in his literary work, he went to England, where he was received with great enthusiasm. He wrote many articles for the reviews, and also books, above all on Dante and Petrarch; delivered lectures on Italian literature, for which he received a thousand pounds, and might have lived with respectability and comfort had he not indulged in unbounded extravagance, which involved him in much embarrassment, and at last consigned him to prison. When released he felt bitterly the change in his social position. In consequence he retired, broken-hearted, to Turnham Green, near London, and there, poor and desolate, he died, not leaving means to defray the expenses of his funeral. He was buried in the neighbouring cemetery of Chiswick. Forty-four years afterwards, in 1871, his remains were taken to Florence, by Italy, with all the pomp due to his merit, and found their final resting-place in the church of Santa Croce, the Italian Pantheon, among the mighty dead whom, during his life, Foscolo had so much admired, extolled, and imitated.

Opere complete di Ugo Foscolo (Firenze, 1850-63); *Artusi, Vita di Ugo Foscolo* (Firenze, 1878); *Pecchio, Vita di Ugo Foscolo* (Luigano, 1830); *Gemelli, Vita di Ugo Foscolo*. [A. O.]

* **Foster, GEORGE CAREY** (b. 1835), man of science, was educated at University College, London (B.A. 1856), and studied chemistry under Kekulé at Ghent, under Wartz in Paris, and under Bunsen at Heidelberg. From 1862 to 1865 he was professor of natural philosophy at Anderson's University (now Anderson's College), Glasgow, and from 1865 to 1867 professor of experimental physics at University College, London, after which he became professor of physics. Professor Carey Foster is a fellow of University College, London, and in 1885 became a member of the Senate of the University. He was president of the Physical Society, 1876-8, and in 1877 president of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association. He is known to the world outside the lecture-room as the editor of Lardner's *Handbook of Natural Philosophy*.

Foster, JOHN (b. 1770, d. 1843), essayist, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, received his education at a Baptist college at Bristol,

and preached in various parts of England until, in 1806, an affection of the throat compelled him to resign his charge. In the same year he published a volume of *Essays*, containing the remarkable one *On Decision of Character*, which attracted widespread interest. He thereupon resolved to devote himself to literature, and contributed largely to the *Eclectic Review*. In 1820 appeared his once celebrated essay on *Popular Ignorance*. Though now little read, Foster is worthy of attention by those who love the productions of a scholarly, meditative, and imaginative mind.

Foster's Life and Correspondence, edited by J. E. Ryland (1846).

Foster, STEPHEN COLLINGS (b. 1826, d. 1864), American song-writer, a native of Pennsylvania, entered his brother's office in Cincinnati, but found verse-making so lucrative that he took to it exclusively. He was the author of the enormously popular songs, *The Old Folks at Home*, *Old Uncle Ned*, *Old Dog Tray*, *Willie, we have missed you*, and *Come where my love lies dreaming*, the airs to which were also his composition.

Fouché, JOSEPH, DUKE OF OTRANTO (b. 1763, d. 1820), was the son of a merchant captain. In 1792 he was sent by Nantes, his native town, as delegate to the National Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He had a hand in most of the excesses of the revolution, the atrocities of Collot d'Herbois at Lyons, and Robespierre's reign of terror, and showed great address in deserting his patrons, first Robespierre and then Barras, when good-fortune began to fail them. In 1800 he became Minister of Police, and readily lent himself to Napoleon's schemes for the overthrow of the Directory. It was in vain that Napoleon tried to do without him; Fouché's spy system could not be dispensed with; and although he was dismissed for a time in 1802, he was restored to office, and made, in addition, Minister of the Interior, on the creation of the empire in 1804. In 1809 he became Duke of Otranto; but though his powers of detecting conspiracies and smoothing over difficulties were invaluable to the emperor, the two men were too unscrupulous to have much confidence in one another, and he was dismissed in 1810, it having been discovered that he was intriguing on his own account with the English court. During the remainder of the empire he was given the empty honours, first of Governor of Rome, then of Governor of Illyria. On the entry of the Allies into Paris, he promptly made his peace with the new Government, and as promptly deserted to Napoleon during the Hundred Days. The morrow of Waterloo found him once more Minister of Police; and being chosen head of the Provisional Government, he made himself of importance as mediator between France and her conquerors. Hence he became one of the ministers of

Louis XVIII., but finding himself in an untenable position he resigned, and was shortly afterwards exiled as one of the authors of the death of Louis XVI. He never returned to France, but died at Prague. Absolutely devoid of moral feelings, he played entirely for his own hand; and though, during the latter part of his life, he was guilty of few crimes, the system of suspicion which he made his own was fatal to the health of French political life, and may be said to exist even now.

The *Mémoires de Fouché* (1824) are unauthentic, but evidently founded on original information, supposed to be by A. de Beauchamp; *Vie de Fouché* (anon.), 1821; Count Martel de Porzou, *Études sur Fouché*.

Fouqué, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL DE LA MORTE (b. 1777, d. 1843), one of the leading heroes in the Romantic school of poets, was born at Brandenburg, on the Havel, and, having entered the Grand Duke of Weimar's regiment in 1794 as a cornet, served throughout the campaign on the Rhine. Being encouraged in literature by August von Schlegel, and to a certain extent by Goethe, he quitted the army in 1802, and retired to his second wife's estate at Nennhausen. The following ten or eleven years were the period of Fouqué's highest productivity. During this time he published several dramas and short tales, besides the greatest and most enduring of his works, such as the vast trilogy of *The Northland's Hero* (1808), consisting of *Sigurd the Serpent-slayer*, *Sigurd's Vengeance*, and *Aslauga*; the romance of the *Magic Ring* (1813), and *Undine* (1811), the loveliest of his creations. Having served with distinction as a volunteer during the earlier campaigns of the War of Liberation, he returned to his literary life, and, apparently in the following year (1814), produced *Sintram*, after *Undine* the most popular of all his tales. For the next seventeen years he continued to publish innumerable stories, dramas, lyrics, hymns, and romances, of which only the two extraordinary productions called *Mandragora* and *Fata Morgana* (1830 and 1831) need here be mentioned. Having lost his second wife, Karoline Auguste, originally Von Briest (b. 1773, d. 1831), herself of some renown at the time as a Romantic novelist, Fouqué migrated to Halle, lectured in the university, and married his third wife, Albertine Tode, afterwards also known as the authoress of *Reinhold* (1865) and other novels. After this Fouqué abandoned himself, not to artistic Catholicism, like others of his Romantic fellows, but to the gloom of Evangelical pietism, from the depths of which his art but seldom emerged. In 1842, at the invitation of Frederick William IV., he repaired to Berlin, where he died. Fouqué was the literary Don Quixote of Germany. He was full of an imaginary mediævalism. No high-souled girl has lived in a world so

efficiently equipped with mere and moonbeam and castle, with knights and love and maidens and dwarfs, with henchmen and caparisons, and all the other properties of that misty stage. His hero, Sigurd, as Heine observed, had "the bravery of a hundred lions, and the understanding of two asses." Nevertheless, some of his lyrics may stand by the songs of the great masters, and his *Undine*, the spiritualised consummation of all German fairy lore, will find a place in every youthful heart when the Romantic school and all its theories are only remembered by the uninterested professor.

Heine, *Die romantische Schule*, book iii., part 4; *Lebensgeschichte*, by Fouqué himself (1840).

[H. W. N.]

Fourier, FRANÇOIS CHARLES MARIE (b. 1772, d. 1837), a French socialist writer, born at Besançon, was in youth engaged in trade. During a famine at Toulon, he was required to assist in the throwing overboard of rice which, for the purpose of keeping prices up, had been kept out of the market, and so become spoilt. This occurrence in a time of scarcity much impressed Fourier, and from it he began to conceive that social arrangements resulting from the principles of individualism and competition were imperfect, if not immoral. In 1808 he published his *Théorie des Quatre Mouvements*, in which he proposed to substitute co-operation for individualism. After publishing this work he repaired to Paris, where he announced that he would be at home every day at noon to meet anyone disposed to lend 1,000,000 francs to establish his scheme. He continued thus for twelve years. He greatly believed in the manipulation of numbers, by which he thought he could solve any problem. He found out by it that the human race was to exist for 80,000 years, and that in 10,000 years the millennium would come. He could also by it pay off the national debt of England in six months by two billions of hens' eggs, a hen laying at the rate of two hundred eggs a year, and the eggs sold at fivepence per dozen. His economic principle was to divide the world into phalanxes of about 2,000 persons, and to subdivide each phalanx into bodies of ten persons. If the whole were thus arranged, a man between eighteen and twenty-eight would do as much work as would enable him to live comfortably for the remainder of his life. However visionary some of Fourier's notions may be, some of his criticisms are very valuable. He was almost the first writer to observe the great benefits resulting from co-operation, from wholesale over retail dealings, and from machinery. He advocated the statutory reduction of the hours of labour in factories, and urged the importance of improved sanitary conditions of labourers' dwellings. And socialist as the whole scheme was, he would permit inequality, and would award according to the capital and

talent of the individual. Unsuccessful attempts to reduce the scheme to practice have been made in France by M. Baudet Dulary, and in America by Nathaniel Hawthorne and others. In 1822 Fourier published his *Traité de l'Association*, republished by his disciples as *Théorie de l'Unité universelle* in 1841. In 1829 appeared *Le nouveau Monde industriel*, and in 1831 he attacked the rival socialist doctrines of St. Simon and Owen in the small work *Pièges et Charlatanisme de deux Sectes, St. Simon et Owen*.

Pellarin, *Fourier : sa Vie et sa Théorie* (1872); Sargant, *Social Innovators* (1859); Reybaud, *Réformateurs modernes* (1864).

Fourier, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, BARON (b. 1768, d. 1830), an eminent French mathematician, born at Auxerre, at an early age distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematical studies, and in 1795, on the opening of the Polytechnic School, was appointed assistant professor. He espoused the cause of the people in the revolution; but not keeping pace with the popular movement he was twice imprisoned by the dominant faction. In 1798 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he acted as secretary of the Egyptian Institute. Here he distinguished himself by his industry in scientific excursions, and was subsequently employed in judicial and diplomatic affairs. Returning to France he was constituted prefect of the department of Isère at Grenoble in 1801, in which situation he was continued by Louis XVIII. On Bonaparte's flight in 1815, Fourier quitted Grenoble on his approach, and on being appointed by the emperor to the prefecture of the department of the Rhone, he refused to carry out the measures proposed to him by the minister, and was accordingly superseded. For the remaining fifteen years of his life he lived quietly at Paris, devoting himself to literature and science. In 1817 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and in 1827 was elected a member of the Académie Française. In 1822 he published his most celebrated work, *La Théorie analytique de la Chaleur*, which by its new methods and great results made an epoch in the history of mathematical and physical science. Victor Cousin speaks of it in the highest terms of praise. After his death, which occurred at Paris on May 16th, 1830, appeared a remarkable work entitled *Analyse des Equations déterminées*, which had been written in his youth, and left unfinished. It was completed and edited by M. Navier in 1831. In addition to the works already mentioned, Fourier contributed many memoirs on scientific subjects to the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, (iv.—viii.), and *Annales de Clinique et de Physique*, and wrote many *éloges* of distinguished men of science.

V. Cousin, *Éloge de Fourier*; M. Arago, *Éloge historique de J. Fourier*; *Foreign Quarterly Review*, Oct., 1831.

• **Fourton, MARIE FRANÇOIS OSCAR BARDY DE** (b. 1836), a French statesman, born at Ribérac, in the department of Dordogne, studied law at Poitiers, and was subsequently admitted a member of the local bar at Bergerac, in Dordogne. In 1871 he was elected a representative of the Dordogne in the National Assembly, as a Bonapartist, and successively held the posts of Minister of Public Works and Minister of Public Worship, resigning with M. Thiers in 1873. In May, 1874, he was appointed Minister of the Interior by Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, in succession to the Duc de Broglie; but resigned this post in the following July because a Bonapartist had not been selected to fill a vacancy that had occurred in the Interior department. In May, 1877, he again became Minister of the Interior. Both during 1874 and 1877 he was supposed to have been one of the main agents in the royalist restoration that was evidently in contemplation. At the general election in the following October his election was declared invalid, and during the debate on this question M. Gambetta called him a liar. This led to a duel with pistols, which, however, was of a perfectly harmless nature. In 1879 M. de Fourton was returned deputy for Ribérac, and in 1880 was elected a senator of the department of Dordogne.

• **Fowler, JOHN** (b. 1817), civil engineer, became at an early age a pupil of Mr. J. Towlerton Leather, the well-known hydraulic engineer. Leaving Mr. Leather's office, he became an assistant to Mr. Rastrick in the construction of the London and Brighton and other lines of railway. In 1844, when but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed engineer for constructing the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, and gained a high reputation as a practical engineer for the successful manner in which he carried out the work. Since that time Mr. Fowler has been actively engaged, and has carried out many works of importance and magnitude. Some of these are the Metropolitan Railway; the District Railway; the Victoria and Pimlico Railway; the Severn Valley Railway; the Launceston and South Devon Railway; the Isle of Wight Railway; the Birmingham and Stourbridge Railway; and the Great Northern and Western of Ireland system of railways. He has also superintended works for the improvement of rivers and estuaries, and is the builder of several of our large docks. The Didcot and Southampton Railway is now (1886) nearing completion. He was consulting engineer in the public works in Egypt, but resigned in 1882, and is at present consulting engineer to the Great Western Railway and Great Northern Railway companies.

***Fowler**, THE REV. THOMAS, LL.D., D.D. (b. 1832), logician, was born at Burton-Stather, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated as a double-first classman in 1854. Next year he was elected to a fellowship at Lincoln College, and appointed to a tutorship. In 1867 he brought out his *Elements of Deductive Logic* (7th ed. 1880), followed, in 1870, by a companion volume, the *Elements of Inductive Logic* (3rd ed. 1876). A member of the Hebdomadal Council in 1869, and professor of logic in 1873, he published an elaborate edition of Bacon's *Novum Organum* in 1878, and an edition of Locke's *Conduct of the Understanding* in 1881 (2nd ed. 1882). In December, 1881, Professor Fowler was elected president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and in April, 1883, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. In 1884 he brought out a work entitled *Progressive Morality: an Essay in Ethics*; and has also written *Locke in the English Men of Letters Series*, and *Bacon and Shaftesbury and Hutcheson in the English Philosophers Series*.

Fox, CHARLES JAMES (b. 1749, d. 1806), the third son of the celebrated Henry Fox, Lord Holland, was educated at Eton and at Hertford College, Oxford. The fountain of his nature was early spoiled by his father, who taught him the fashionable vices, notably that of gambling, which clung to him through life. He entered Parliament as member for Midhurst when nineteen years of age, and supported the ministry, and having immediately made his mark as a debater, was made a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1773 was nominated a Commissioner of the Treasury. But he soon quarrelled with Lord North, and in 1774 went into vigorous Opposition, which is not always distinguishable from faction, but which, especially upon the question of American Independence, has received the approbation of posterity as far as its main issues are concerned. Upon the fall of Lord North in 1782 Fox became Secretary of State under Lord Rockingham, and on the death of the latter (March 27th, 1782) refused to serve under Lord Shelburne. On the collapse of the Shelburne administration in 1783, Fox formed a somewhat unprincipled coalition with Lord North, and George III., much to his disgust—for he hated Fox on account of his evil influence upon the Prince of Wales—no sooner accepted the ministry than he began to plot its overthrow. This he accomplished upon Fox's India Bill, which was defeated owing to the royal machinations in the House of Lords, and the ministry was thereupon dismissed. Fox was now doomed to Opposition for two-and-twenty years. This was partly, no doubt, owing to his own errors of conduct, especially his intemperate attacks

upon Pitt's first administration, which angered the nation; nor was he well advised in his tactics with regard to the Regency Bill of 1788. But it can hardly be doubted that the blind resentment of the king was the chief cause of England being deprived of the services of one of her greatest men through a period of exceptional peril, and the Libel Act of 1790 remains a monument of what he might have effected in the way of constructive statesmanship. In company with most of the Whig party, Fox hailed the French revolution with delight, but, as usual, he carried his advocacy too far; and when Jacobinism came forth from the States General of '89, and from Jacobinism the proscriptions, the murder of Louis and Marie Antoinette, and a European war, the upper and middle classes deserted him nearly to a man to rally round Pitt, there was a large defection of Whigs to the Tory party, and Fox was left with a scanty and dispirited band of followers. His name was struck off the list of Privy Counsellors, and in 1797 he retired from parliamentary life to the seclusion of St. Anne's Hill, where he superintended the education of his nephew, Lord Holland, wrote that fine fragment, the *History of the Reign of James II.*, gardened, and farmed. On the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens in 1801 he visited Paris, and was easily won over by the adroit flatteries of Napoleon, so that on his return to England he was a vigorous opponent of the renewal of the war with France. Pitt wished him to be a member of his last administration, but the king refused to hear of it. Upon the death of Pitt, in 1806, Fox, who had behaved with great magnanimity during the last hours of his illustrious opponent, was at last admitted to office, and became Foreign Secretary of State in the ministry of "All the Talents," of which Grenville (q.v.) was the leader. The hopes of his friends were high; it was known that he had chosen the office of Secretary of State to improve the prospects of peace, and to carry the abolition of the slave trade. His last motion in Parliament was one against the slave trade, and he died within a few months of the measure founded upon it being passed into law. But the negotiations for peace broke down, and in July the news that a treaty had been signed between Russia and France was a bitter mortification to Fox. He died at St. Anne's Hill on Sept. 13th, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. "Little did I think," said the king to Lord Sidmouth, "that I should ever live to regret Mr. Fox's death," and seldom has a man been more truly mourned. Despite the glaring irregularities of his private life, despite the inconsistencies of his political career, he stands out as one of the finest of England's sons. The first orator of his time—for Burke was for a future generation of readers rather than for his actual hearers—and a man of varied

reading, he made sacrifices to principle such as few statesmen have ever had the courage to make. As far as actual performances go, his career was a failure, but the force of his potent example worked in our political life long after "the magician" had ceased, as Pitt said, to "lay a spell" upon the audiences which listened to the dictates of his warm and aspiring heart.

Earl Russell, *Memoirs of Charles James Fox, and Life and Times of Charles James Fox*; G. O. Trevelyan, *The Early History of C. J. Fox*; Lecky, *History of England*, vols. iii. and iv.

[L. C. S.]

FOX, SIR CHARLES (b. 1810, d. 1874), a civil and consulting engineer, was the youngest son of Dr. Fox, of Derby, and intended when a young man to enter the medical profession. His natural bent lay, however, in the direction of engineering and constructive design. He therefore relinquished the study of medicine, and at the age of nineteen joined the well-known John Ericsson (q.v.), then in business at Liverpool, to whom he was articulated, and whom he assisted, among other things, at the trial of locomotive engines at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in the year 1829. He was then placed by Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway, then in course of construction, first at Watford, and afterwards in charge of the Extension Works from Camden Town to Euston Square, London. Upon the completion of this work he joined the late Mr. Bramah in the manufacturing firm of Bramah and Fox; and some time afterwards, upon the death of Mr. Bramah, became the senior partner in the firm of Fox, Henderson and Co., of London, Smethwick, and Renfrew. In 1857 he began to practise as a civil and consulting engineer with his two elder sons, under the firm of Sir Charles Fox and Sons. During the forty-five years of his professional life, Sir Charles was engaged in works of magnitude in all parts of the world. He was the inventor of Fox's safety switch, and contributed largely to the improvement of the permanent way and fittings of railways, and of ironwork construction generally. His chief work, however, was the building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of All Nations in 1851. The late Sir Joseph Paxton having suggested the idea of a structure of iron and glass, up to that time never applied on a large scale, Sir Charles (then Mr.) Fox was enabled, from his intimate knowledge of ironwork construction, at once to grasp the importance of the proposal, and with his own hand to work out most of the details. His firm took the contract for the erection of the building, and the work having been commenced towards the end of September, 1850, the Exhibition was opened by the Queen in person on May 1st, 1851. In connection with this event Fox received the honour of knighthood. His firm afterwards removed the building

from Hyde Park, and re-erected it, with many alterations and additions, for the Crystal Palace Company at Sydenham. In 1838 Sir Charles became a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was for several years a member of council of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. His eldest son, ***SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS FOX** (b. 1840), one of the engineers of the Mersey Tunnel, was knighted in 1886.

Engineer and Engineering, June 17th, 1874.

FRAEHN, CHRISTIAN MARTIN (b. 1782, d. 1851), the first of Oriental numismatists, was a native of Rostock, where he studied under Tychoen, and acquired a taste for Eastern languages, of which, through his teacher's influence, he became professor at the University of Kasan in 1807. In 1815 he went to St. Petersburg as director of the Asiatic Museum, chief librarian, and member of the Imperial Academy, and there he died after nearly half a century of constant and valuable scientific work. Fraehn was the founder of Oriental studies in Russia; he was almost the creator of the science of numismatics in its Oriental branches. His *Recensio nummorum Muhammedanorum* (Peters., 1823) was the first exact description of a large cabinet of Arabic coins, and it is still the guide of the modern student. The Imperial Academy collection therein described owed many of its treasures to Fraehn's zeal and knowledge; and the Russian capital was enriched with numerous manuscripts and antiquities by his watchful energy. His most important writings treat of Mohammedan coins, upon which he published a number of treatises (beginning with the *Nummophylacium Pototianum* in 1813), of which a list may be consulted in his *Opuscula Postuma*, ed. B. Dorn (Peters. 1855-77), vol. ii., p. 333 ff. He was especially learned in the history and numismatics of the Mongol Khanates (e.g. *Coins of Ulus Djudji Golden Horde*, 1832), but in every department of his subject he was singularly accurate. His fund of historical knowledge was very extensive, and he had the true archaeologist's eye, which is as rare as it is essential in such studies as Fraehn's, and which gives even his guesses a higher value than some people's proofs. The relations between Russia and the Mohammedan East in the past attracted his special interest, and he published a work on the subject (*Ibn Fozlan*, etc., 1823). His influence may be traced in every branch of Oriental research in Russia, and his works will always be classical authorities to the numismatist.

B. Dorn, *Fraehnii Opusc. post.*; Meyer's *Conv. Lex.* [S. L.-P.]

FRANCIA, JOSÉ GASPAR RODRIGUEZ (b. 1757, d. 1840), the Dictator of Paraguay, was born at Assumption, of French, or, more probably, of Portuguese extraction, and being destined for the Church, was brought up at the Jesuit University of Cordova de Tucuman.

Turning from theology to the law, he became the most prominent advocate in his native city, being distinguished for knowledge, acuteness, and, above all, the most inflexible probity. After the revolution of 1810, in which Paraguay, like most of the South American States, deposed its Spanish governor, Francia was appointed secretary of the junta elected for the government of the country and the formation of a new Constitution. This first junta, however, proved incapable; Francia retired; a new junta began its sittings in 1813, and elected Francia one of the two consuls. Next year he obtained a decree from them appointing him Dictator for three years. When the term expired, the title was renewed for life, with an income of 9,000 piastres, of which he refused to receive more than a third. His power was only threatened by one serious conspiracy. In 1819 the plot was exposed and stamped out with a severity that gave need for no second blow. Meantime, under Dr. Francia's despotic rule, Paraguay advanced to a prosperity before unknown. Brigands were shot, and brigandage ceased. Unerring justice was administered. Foreign trade was forbidden; hardly any foreigners were suffered to enter, none to leave. In the midst of the desert of South American revolutions and counter-revolutions, Paraguay remained for twenty-six years a peaceful oasis, green and unvisited. The army was drilled and organised under Francia's own eye. The Indians were restrained by cordons of fortresses. The hovels and cesspools and evil priests of Assumption were despotically cleared away to make room for drainage and square streets and schoolmasters. The citizens were whipped into honesty and gibbeted into reason. Biennial harvests doubled the yield of corn. But Francia himself lived in perpetual fear of assassination. His drunken barber was his Prime Minister, councillor, and herald. He witnessed all the executions from his window, studied the natural sciences, especially astronomy, and read the French philosophers. Napoleon was his ideal. But for a few servants he lived in complete isolation, and he died as he had lived, silent, magnificent in loneliness and power. A born tyrant, and unselfish, such a man should have had the Roman world to govern. How far the subsequent ruin of his country was due to his policy is a debatable question.

Bengger and Longchamp, *Essai historique sur la Révolution de Paraguay* (1827); John Miers, *Travels in Chili and La Plata* (1836); J. P. and W. P. Robertson, *Letters on Paraguay* (1839); Thomas Carlyle, *Dr. Francia* (*Foreign Quarterly Review*, 1843). [H. W. N.]

Francis I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA (b. Feb. 12th, 1768, d. March 4th, 1835) was the eldest son of Leopold II., then Grand Duke of Tuscany. Brought to Vienna in 1784, his education was completed under the eyes of his uncle, Joseph

II., by whom, however, he was greatly disliked. Francis studied hard, though somewhat irregularly, and made himself proficient in languages and the details of administration. In 1788 he married the Princess Elizabeth of Würtemberg. In March of the same year he took part in the expedition against the Turks, and wrote an account of it. In February, 1790, his wife died, and in the same month his father, Leopold, became emperor on the death of Joseph II. In the autumn of this year he married his second wife, Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Naples. On March 1st, 1792, Leopold II. died. Francis was crowned King of Hungary in June, and the following month was duly elected emperor, under the style of Francis II. Immediately after his accession he had an interview at Mainz with Frederick William II. of Prussia, and the two monarchs agreed on a plan of joint military operations against France. In 1794 the emperor went to Flanders, and joined the headquarters of the army in the campaign of the summer. Compelled to conclude the peace of Campo Formio with France in 1797, he renewed the war, in alliance with England and Russia, in 1799, but was again obliged by the defeats of Marengo and Hohenlinden to agree to the Treaty of Luneville (Feb. 9th, 1801). On Aug. 11th, 1804, Francis proclaimed himself Emperor of Austria (Francis I.), and after the disastrous campaign of 1805, and the establishment, under Napoleon's protection, of the Confederation of the Rhine, he issued a manifesto, declaring that he abandoned the title of German Emperor, and the dignity and position of head of the Holy Roman Empire (Aug. 16th, 1806). In April, 1807, the emperor's second wife died, and in the following year he married his cousin, Maria Louisa of Este. In 1809 a fresh outbreak of hostilities with France was followed by the humiliating peace of Schönbrunn. Francis reluctantly granted Napoleon's request for the hand of his daughter Maria Louisa. In the German "War of Liberation" (1812-14) Francis, with Frederick William of Prussia, was at the head of the movement, and, like that king, attended in person at the headquarters of the allied armies, and was present till the end of the campaign. In June, 1814, he returned to Vienna, amid the rejoicings of his subjects. After the conclusion of the Peace of Paris, Francis found all his losses made good to him. He was at the head of greater dominions than any previous Austrian ruler. In April, 1816, in the course of a tour in Lombardy, his third wife died, and the undaunted monarch a few months later married a fourth time. His new wife was Caroline Augusta, daughter of King Maximilian of Bavaria. The remaining years of his reign were prosperous, and, except for an outbreak in Lombardy, peaceful. His domestic policy during these later years was one of strict conservatism. In close sympathy with

his minister, Metternich, he aimed above all at preserving the *status quo* at home and abroad. No effort was spared to repress revolutionary tendencies in Germany and Italy; while in his hereditary dominions Francis took care to make it understood that he regarded himself as absolute and autocratic. The results were reaped by his successor. [FERDINAND I.] Francis himself was undoubtedly popular throughout his long reign. His patriotism, his resolute honesty, his industry, his admirable family life, and, above all, his popular manners and his genial good-nature, endeared him to his subjects, and made him the idol of the impressionable Viennese.

Mayer, *Geschichte Oesterreichs*; Gervinus, *Gesch. des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*; Sybel, *French Revolution*; Helfert, *Kaiser Franz I.*; A. Springer, *Gesch. Oesterreichs, seit 1806*. [S. J. L.]

* **Francis Joseph, CHARLES, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY** (b. Aug. 18th, 1830) is the son of the Archduke Francis Charles, younger son of the Emperor Francis I., and nephew of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The revolution of 1848 compelled Ferdinand to abdicate; his brother resigned his claims to the throne in favour of his son, who was thus at the early age of eighteen called to rule an empire shaken by rebellion and civil war. The first business of the young monarch's advisers was to put an end to the Hungarian rising. Defeated at first by the Hungarian generals, they called in the help of the Emperor Nicholas, who sent a hundred thousand men to the aid of his imperial neighbour. The young emperor himself took part in the campaign, and was present at the capture of Raab (June, 1849). Restored to the mastery of his dominions by the overthrow of the Magyars and the victories of Radetzky in Italy, Francis Joseph proceeded to undo the work of 1848. In 1850 a Hungarian fanatic attempted to assassinate the emperor, who escaped with a slight wound in the neck. The Hungarian Constitution was suspended, the absolute authority of the Hapsburg monarchy in all parts of the Austrian dominions proclaimed, and the imperial ministers declared responsible only to the emperor. The emperor continued to assert the supremacy of Austria in Germany. In 1852 he paid a visit to the King of Prussia. In 1854 he married the Princess Elizabeth Amelia, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Birkenfeld and Deux Ponts. The absolutist régime was maintained during the first ten years of the emperor's reign, though, as subsequent events showed, the Sovereign's own sentiments inclined to a more liberal and constitutional rule. It was not, however, till Austria had sustained severe reverses abroad that the system fell. In 1869 an alliance was concluded between Italy and France, and the Emperor Napoleon III. called upon Austria to submit the question of the Lombardo-Venetian States to a European conference. This was refused; war was

declared, and the Austrians were driven out of Lombardy by the Allies, and severely defeated at the battle of Solferino (June 24th, 1859). The emperor took part in the campaign, and was present at the decisive battle. He was compelled to sign the Treaty of Villafranca, by which Austria resigned all claims to Lombardy. In consequence of these events, and of the excitement produced by the Garibaldian expedition in 1860, a partial return to constitutionalism was attempted. By the imperial decree of October, 1860, representative Diets were restored in the different States of the empire. The Hungarians, however, were dissatisfied with the "octroyée" Constitution, and did not cease to demand the restoration of their old national institutions in their integrity. During the following years Austrian statesmen were largely occupied with the Schleswig-Holstein question. In 1864 the two powers, Austria and Prussia, drove the Danes from the Duchies. But a dispute arose as to the future position of the recovered territories, which ended in the war of 1866. In the campaign of that year the Austrians were completely defeated, and compelled to agree to the formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia. Italy, the ally of Prussia, received Venice. These disasters completed the change to constitutionalism. The emperor called to his councils a Saxon statesman, Count von Beust (q.v.), and with his assistance put an end to the long dispute with Hungary. National self-government was restored in that kingdom, the emperor was crowned King of Hungary (June, 1867), and the dominions of the Hapsburgs became a "dual monarchy," or federation. The two divisions of the realms were independent so far as regards internal affairs, but linked together by a common ministry for common affairs. The strongest tie, however, has been the personal influence of the Sovereign, who has been equally popular in both halves of his dominions. The difficulties of the Austrian Government, owing to the conflict of races which prevails in the empire, have continued to be great; but the emperor has constantly striven to promote the spirit of constitutionalism, and to develop industry and commerce. In foreign affairs his influence has been considerable, and it has been chiefly directed to establishing and preserving a close alliance with Germany. Since 1871 he has had frequent interviews with the Emperor William, and since 1874 with the Emperor of Russia. Austrian diplomacy has been generally directed to preserving the peace of Europe, in spite of the dangers which have menaced it during the last fifteen years. In 1875 the emperor paid a visit to King Victor Emmanuel, as a sign that amity was restored between Austria and Italy. In 1878 the Treaty of Berlin allowed Austria to occupy

Bosnia and the Herzegovina. During the subsequent years the *entente* between Austria and Germany has been ostentatiously demonstrated. In 1885 a meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, in which it is understood that matters of high policy were discussed, took place with much sumptuous ceremonial at Kremsier. The Emperor Francis Joseph is a good man of business, and an indefatigable worker. He is simple in his habits, and, except for an occasional hunting tour, allows himself little relaxation from affairs of state. His accomplishments are considerable, and he has the reputation of being able to converse in all the languages of his polyglot empire. [S. J. L.]

Francis I. and II. OF NAPLES. [NAPLES.]

* **Frankland**, EDWARD (b. 1825), man of science, is a native of Lancashire, and was educated at Lancaster Grammar School and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He became professor of chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851, and in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857, obtaining a similar appointment in the Royal Institution in 1863, in the Royal School of Mines in 1865, and in the School of Science, South Kensington, in 1881. Dr. Frankland, who became an F.R.S. in 1863, has been president of the Chemical Society and of the Institute of Chemistry. In 1868 he became a member of the Commission for inquiring into the pollution of rivers. Among his numerous scientific works may be mentioned:—*Researches on the Radicals of Organic Compounds* (1857), *How to Teach Chemistry* (1875), *Experimental Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry* (1877), *Water Analyses* (1880), *Lecture Notes for Chemical Students* (3rd ed. 1881), and, in conjunction with Mr. F. Japp, *Inorganic Chemistry* (1884).

Franklin, SIR JOHN (b. 1786, d. 1841), the famous Arctic navigator, was a native of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, where for ages his family had been yeomen, or "franklins." After receiving the elements of education at St. Ives and the grammar-school of Louth, he entered the navy in 1800 as midshipman on board the *Polyphemus* line-of-battle ship, though originally he had been intended for the Church. Next year he took part in the battle of Copenhagen, and two months later was attached to the *Investigator*, then fitting out for her surveying expedition to New Holland, under the command of Captain Flinders. During this voyage his messmates were Robert Brown (q.v.) and Ferdinand Bauer, the botanists, whose society, by enabling him to appreciate the importance of scientific knowledge, influenced his whole future life. As signal midshipman, he was present, on board the *Bellerophon*, at the battle of Trafalgar (1805), and after serving on various stations shared in the attack on

New Orleans in 1814. But it was not until the piping times of peace in 1819 that the real work of Franklin's life was to begin. In that year he penetrated with the *Trent* as far north as 80°, and next was sent with Dr. Richardson, Lieutenants Back, Hood, and a few other companions, to the Arctic Ocean, by way of Hudson Bay—not, as is usually supposed, in search of the North-West Passage, but for the purpose of ascertaining as much as possible regarding the nature of the coast between the Coppermine River and eastward along Coronation Gulf, a task which took three years and a half to accomplish, and was performed in the most satisfactory manner, though not without the party enduring terrible sufferings from hunger, cold, and other privations. In 1822 the expedition returned, when Franklin was elected F.R.S. and made a post-captain, his *Narrative* appearing next year in quarto, with an appendix by Dr. Richardson. In 1825 he set out on a second journey, with the intention of co-operating with the naval expedition of Beechey, who was penetrating from Behring Strait, and that of Parry from Lancaster Sound, and before his return surveyed the shore from the mouth of the Coppermine westward to Point Beechey, thus in eight years traversing about a third of the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific, along the route by which the early navigators dreamed of accomplishing a north-west passage. On his return in 1827 he was knighted (K.H.), received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, the gold medal of the French Geographical Society (there was at that time no English one), and a few years later was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France. The *Narrative* of his second expedition appeared in quarto the year subsequently, though Richardson's and Hooker's great works on *Fauna* and *Flora Boreali-Americana* may be regarded as the scientific portion of the report. After taking a distinguished part in the naval operations connected with the Greek War of Independence, Sir John was, in 1836, appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), where during his term of office he gained the esteem of the colonists, and did much to improve the standard of public intelligence and morals. In May, 1845, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, only recently returned from the Antarctic expedition under Sir James Clarke Ross, were despatched under Franklin's command for the purpose of ascertaining whether a water-way really existed between the Atlantic and Pacific. The vessels were fitted up with all the appliances for safety and comfort then at the command of science, and were manned by 134 officers and men. In July of the same year they were seen at the entrance to Lancaster Sound; but from that day forward were never again viewed by civilised people. In 1848, the public mind growing uneasy at their

long absence, the search for the missing ships was begun, and continued almost without intermission for eleven years, America sharing with England in this philanthropic work. The story of these expeditions would occupy too much space, and, moreover, belongs more to the history of geography than to the subject of this notice. Upwards of a million was spent on them, and though their results were mainly negative—almost the sole fact gained up to 1859 being that the expedition had wintered at Beechey Island—they form a notable chapter in the story of Arctic adventure, and indirectly added much to our knowledge of the Polar regions, besides stimulating the purely exploratory expeditions which followed. In 1859, however, the party despatched by Lady Franklin in the yacht *Fox*, under Captain (now Sir Leopold) McClintock, ascertained that the vessels had been abandoned in the ice off King William Sound the year after Franklin's death (June 11th, 1847), and that all the officers and crew died of hunger and cold and toil in trying to reach the Great Fish River. A document containing the first portion of this information was found, while the *débris* scattered about, the dead bodies, and the information of the Eskimo, were the authorities for the latter portion of the dismal tale. Further information was obtained by the subsequent journeys of Hall and Schwatka—two Americans—though in its essentials the story obtained through the exertions of McClintock and Young has not been disturbed by more recent data. Personally Sir John Franklin was the most amiable and gentle of men. In his naval he was not more loved than in his civil capacity, while his judgment was equalled by the courage and skill with which he carried out the plans he had formed. He married, in 1823, Miss Porden, daughter of a well-known architect, but after her death a few years subsequently he wedded a second time Miss Griffen (see below).

Sketches of Franklin's life may be found in hundreds of periodicals, proceedings of societies, and popular works, and the latter portion of his career is embodied in the many narratives of the search expeditions referred to. The following more special treatises may be advantageously consulted:—Osborn, *The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin* (1859); Beesley, *Sir John Franklin* (1881); Bell, *Memoir of Lieut. John Irving, R.N.* (1881); Gilder, *Schwatka's Search* (1882); Richardson's article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (8th ed.); the three volumes descriptive of Hall's explorations; and Nourse, *American Explorations in the Ice Zones*.

[R. B.]

Franklin, JANE, LADY (b. 1800, d. 1875), whose maiden name was Griffen, married Sir John Franklin in 1828. Her entire life was devoted to him and to his fame, so that it is impossible to sketch the life of the husband without at the same time writing the leading incidents in the career of the wife. After her marriage she travelled in

Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, rejoining her husband in places where he was stationed for some time, and when he undertook the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land she accompanied him to Hobart Town. In 1848 she tried to stimulate interest in his fate, not only by arousing public attention to the subject, but by offering large rewards to anyone who would bring tidings regarding the missing voyagers. Never for a day did she rest from her labours in this respect, until the return of the *Fox*—which had been fitted out nearly at her private cost—put the end of Franklin and his companions beyond doubt. During the last few years of her life she travelled extensively, though still aiding any effort which might conduce to the more complete solution of the partially solved problem of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. She was present when the monument to the lost navigators, who with their lives had actually proved the existence of a channel between the Atlantic and the Pacific, was unveiled in Waterloo Place; and on the marble tablet to Sir John in Westminster Abbey is inscribed these words:—"Erected by his widow, who, after long waiting and sending of many in search of him, herself departed to find him in the realms of life."

* **Franks, AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON, F.R.S., F.S.A.** (b. 1826), antiquary, was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1849. He had already developed a taste for antiquarian studies, as is shown by his paper contributed to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1846, on *Palimpsest Sepulchral Brasses*; and on leaving the university he obtained a post in the British Museum, where he devoted himself specially to mediæval and ethnological researches. On the separation of the department of antiquities into the present departments (of Greek and Roman antiquities, Egyptian antiquities, mediæval antiquities, and coins), Franks was appointed keeper of mediæval antiquities, of which he is admittedly the highest living authority. Whether the subject be Japanese pottery, English brasses, majolica, ivories, or the weapons and garments of savage races, the keeper of mediæval antiquities knows more about the matter than anyone else. It is to be regretted that, like many scholars of the finest type, he possesses the accumulative rather than the productive instinct, and stores up learning which the antiquarian world would be thankful to possess in print. His principal publications are the guide to the Christy collection of prehistoric antiquities (1868); his catalogue of the collection of Oriental pottery lent by him to Bethnal Green Museum (1876, 2nd ed. 1878); and his edition of a Japanese report on native pottery, published as one of the South Kensington Art Handbooks (1880). He also edited Kemble's

Horæ Ferales, and the catalogue of the Slade collection of glass; and has contributed many papers and criticisms to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was appointed director in 1858, and has held the post of vice-president for many years.

* **FRANZOS, KARL EMIL** (b. 1848), a German author, the son of a Jewish physician (d. 1858), was born at Russian Podolia, and brought up in the Polish-Jewish village of Czorskow. He received his early education in the school of the Dominican monastery in this village, and subsequently proceeded to the German Gymnasium at Czernowitz. In 1867 he was, however, obliged to abandon classical studies, because, being a Jew, he had no hope of obtaining an appointment; and applied himself at Vienna and Graz to the study of jurisprudence, history, and philosophy. In 1869 he established the German annual *Buchenblätter*, a sort of almanac; and in 1871 he joined the bar, and began to practise as an advocate. In 1873 he abandoned this profession, and took to journalism, first at Vienna and afterwards at Pesth. He again relinquished journalism so soon as he found himself able to gain a means of livelihood by writing books. • Marrying in 1877, he has since been in the habit of passing the winter at Vienna and the summer in travel. He has visited all the chief places in Europe, and parts of Africa, and has produced many pleasant romances, happily successful in ethnographical descriptions of the places he has thus visited. Among his works are:—*Semi-Asiatic Life: Pictures of Civilisation in Galicia, the Bukowina, South Russia, and Roumania* (1878), *Quiet Stories* (1881), *A Fight for Right* (1882), *The Jews of Barnow*, which has been translated into English by Mr. M. W. Macdowall (1882), *The President*, and *My Franz*, a *Novel in Verse* (1883).

* **FRASER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL**, D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1819), professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was born in the parish manse of Ardochattan, Argyllshire, of which parish his father was minister, his mother being a sister of Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaline. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he took the university prize for an essay on *Toleration* in 1842. In 1846 he became professor of philosophy at New College, Edinburgh; and in 1856 succeeded Sir William Hamilton in the professorship of logic in the University of Edinburgh. From 1850 to 1857 he acted as editor of the *North British Review*. In 1871 he was chosen examiner in the moral science tripos at Cambridge; and in 1872 examiner in logic at the Indian Civil Service. Professor Campbell Fraser published *Essays in Philosophy* in 1856, and *Rational Philosophy* in 1858. In 1871 he issued a *Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley*, with *Dissertations and Annotations*, and *Life of Bishop*

Berkeley, and many of his Writings hitherto unpublished, with an *Account of his Philosophy*, from the Clarendon Press. These were followed in 1874 by *Selections from Berkeley*, with an *Historical Introduction* (3rd ed. 1884); and in 1881 by a monograph on *Berkeley*, in *Blackwood's Philosophical Classics*. The philosophy of Professor Fraser is called the *ris media*, the philosophy of faith, or a rational eclecticism founded on faith. In 1871 Professor Fraser received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University, and in 1883 D.C.L. from Oxford University.

FRASER, THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES (b. 1818, d. 1885), Bishop of Manchester, was born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, and educated at Bridgenorth, and afterwards at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy. Elected scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, he gained the Ireland scholarship and a first class in the final classical schools, after which he was elected fellow of Oriel (1840), where he continued to act as tutor till 1847, when he was ordained, and appointed to the college living of Cholderton, near Salisbury. In 1860 he was transferred to the equally agricultural parish of Ufton Nervet, near Reading; and in Dec., 1869, was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Dr. Prince Lee, the first Bishop of Manchester. The appointment was no doubt chiefly due to Mr. Fraser's energy in the cause of education. In 1858–60 he had acted as assistant-commissioner on the Duke of Newcastle's Commission of Inquiry into Popular Education; and, as assistant-commissioner of the school inquiry commission of 1865, he visited the United States and Canada to report on the American system of education. In 1867, again, he was a member of the commission to inquire into the employment of women and children in agricultural work, that led to the Agricultural Children Act of 1873. In his new position at Manchester, the bishop soon made his influence felt in quarters usually outside the reach of episcopal attention. Throughout his years of office he was universally trusted and regarded with respect by Nonconformists as well as Churchmen. Deserting his palace and park in the country, he made his home in Manchester. He was known both as "the layman's bishop" and "the bishop of all denominations." With unflinching industry and unfailing good-humour he laboured successfully in every department of his wide and varied office, extending Christianity, multiplying churches, visiting mills and mines, reforming the stage, protecting the agriculturists, organising the unemployed, defending commerce against Mr. Ruskin, and the Scriptures against Professor Tyndall, always ready to speak his mind honestly regardless of consequences, and always listened to with the respect due to enthusiasm guided by common sense. He intervened with conspicuous success

between masters and men during the industrial troubles of 1877-9. Not a learned scholar, nor a profound theologian, he performed with complete self-sacrifice all the practical duties of a modern citizen. The great trouble of his later life was the attitude which he considered the law compelled him to assume towards the extreme Ritualists, as in the case of Mr. Green, of Miles Platting. It is significant of his influence, that after his death the town council decreed that his statue should be erected in Manchester.

Manchester Guardian, Oct., 1885.

Frauenstadt, CHRISTIAN MARTIN JULIUS (b. 1813, d. 1879), the friend of Schopenhauer, was born at Bajanowo, and studied at Berlin, whilst Hegelianism was still at its height. He afterwards acted as private tutor in various distinguished families of the Baltic Provinces, and in 1844 accompanied Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein to Frankfurt, where he became acquainted with Schopenhauer. In 1848 he returned to Berlin, where he died. He wrote several original works of theological and philosophic criticism, such as *Materialism* (1856), but he will only be remembered for his great edition of Schopenhauer's works (1873-4), and his numerous writings connected with the same subject, such as *Letters on Schopenhauer's Philosophy* (1854), and *Arthur Schopenhauer: Quotations and Observations* (1863).

Frederick VI. and VII. OF DENMARK. [DENMARK.]

Frederick Charles, PRINCE (b. 1828, d. 1885), known as the "Red Prince," was the eldest son of Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor William, his mother being a sister of the Empress Augusta. He was educated for the army, chiefly under the charge of Major von Roon, who attended him at the University of Bonn (1846-8), after which the prince entered the Foot Guards, and served in the first Schleswig-Holstein War. After this he rose steadily in the army, becoming a general of cavalry, with the command of the Third Army Corps in 1861, and commanding the right wing of the Prussian army during the Danish War of 1864. In the Austrian War of 1866 he commanded the first army, and to him the crowning victory of Sadowa was mainly due, though he was accused of hastening the engagement contrary to orders. At the outbreak of the war with France in 1870 Prince Frederick Charles was appointed to command the second army, which he led to victory in the great battles of Thionville, Gravelotte, and St. Privat, thus forcing Bazaine to take refuge within the intrenchments of Metz. The prince at once began the blockade, and after a siege of only seventy days Bazaine surrendered with about 170,000 men. The prince then hastened westwards to check the armies of Chanzy and D'Aurelles de Paladine in their attempts to raise the siege of Paris from the south. The

battles, beginning with Beaune-la-Rolande, lasted almost uninterruptedly from the middle of November till the middle of January, when the Army of the West was rendered impotent at the engagement of Le Mans. The capitulation of Paris followed, and the prince, who had been created field-marshal in the previous October, was destined to see no further active service. He spent the rest of his life in studying war, witnessing reviews, and farming his estates at Glienicke, near Potsdam, where he died. He was the father of the Duchess of Connaught. His nickname of "Red Prince" was due to the colour of his favourite hussar uniform.

Frederick William OF HESSE. [HESSE.]

Frederick William III., KING OF PRUSSIA (b. Aug. 3rd, 1770, d. June 7th, 1840), was the eldest son of the Prince of Prussia (who subsequently became king as Frederick William II.), by his second wife, Louisa of Hesse. Like all the Hohenzollerns, he was trained to the profession of arms. In 1784 he received his commission as lieutenant, and in 1790 he was promoted to a colonelcy. He went through the campaigns of 1792 and 1793, and served at the siege of Landau. In 1786 his father ascended the Prussian throne, and the young Frederick William became Crown Prince. In December, 1793, he married the Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a lady of great beauty and lofty character. On Nov. 16th, 1797, Frederick William III. succeeded to the throne, and immediately set about a series of administrative reforms, aiming especially at purifying the court and royal household, and increasing the efficiency of the army. The king, however, was not inclined to grant anything in the nature of real constitutional reform. His foreign policy during the first portion of his reign, especially while it was under the control of Haugwitz, was extremely unfortunate. Vacillating between France and the Allies, he threw away the chance of joining the Coalition till the victories of Marengo and Hohenlinden compelled Austria to make peace. In 1802 a *rapprochement* took place between Prussia and Russia, and a meeting of the czar and the king occurred at Memel in June. Almost at the same time a secret treaty was concluded with France, by which large accessions of territory in Germany were secured to Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities between France and the Allies in 1803-4, the Prussian relations with France became exceedingly strained. In spite, however, of the pressure put upon him by Russia, Frederick William hesitated to join the Coalition in the spring and summer of 1805. He cherished the hope that he might be able to preserve his neutrality, and, at the same time, secure the annexation of Hanover, on which his ambition was set, to the Prussian monarchy. In October, however, Bernadotte, in spite of all protests, marched his troops

through Prussian territory. The king, deeply offended, prepared to yield to the advice of his guest, the czar, who visited Berlin in October, and to join the Coalition. But he hesitated and delayed till after Austria had been crushed at Austerlitz. Not till 1806 did Frederick William declare war. Within a week the Prussians had been totally defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, and the kingdom lay helpless at the feet of France. During the next seven years the work of national regeneration was quietly and steadily pursued. No small share in the credit of this work is due to the king, who dismissed his former advisers. He called Hardenberg, Stein, and Scharnhorst to his councils, and lent them a steady support in their plans of reform. In July, 1807, he instituted military reorganisation committees, which in a few years reconstructed the Prussian army afresh on the short service and reserve system. In 1810 the queen, whose heroic attitude had had the liveliest effect upon the nation at this crisis, died (July 19th). In 1811 proposals for an alliance with Russia, Austria, and England were made. Then followed the Russian campaign, during which, since Prussia was full of French troops, Frederick William was constrained to act nominally in alliance with France. But when the remnants of the *Grande Armée* were in full retreat through Germany he concluded an alliance with Russia and Austria, and declared against Napoleon. On March 17th he issued the celebrated proclamation to the people of Prussia, which began the German War of Liberation. He was present at headquarters during the eventful campaign of the autumn of 1813, and on Oct. 19th rode into Leipzig with the Emperor Alexander, the day after the decisive battle of the war. In the subsequent invasion of France in 1814 the king was also present in person with the army, and entered Paris after the battles of March. In the following autumn he went to Vienna to watch over Prussian interests at the Congress. After the close of the war Frederick William attempted some constitutional changes. In April, 1815, an edict, dividing the monarchy into new provinces and districts, was promulgated. In 1817 the Council of State assembled, and the ministry was reorganised. At the same time the king devoted his earnest attention to Church matters, and several commissions to inquire into the state of the Reformed Churches, and if possible to bring about a union between them, were constituted. But Frederick William's constitutional impulses were not lasting. Soon after the close of the great war he fell under the influence of counsellors like Wittgenstein, Tauenzien, and Ancillon, who had little sympathy with reform. Reaction in home affairs was strengthened by the close alliance of Frederick William with his despotic imperial neighbours. After 1818 a period of arbitrary government began in Prussia, in which the rising Liberal movement was

crushed; the press was gagged, and the rights of free speech and free assembly interdicted. Frightened by the fancied progress of democracy in his dominions, and overcome by the influence of Metternich, the king became a firm supporter of the absolutist principle abroad. Prussia joined the Holy Alliance, and seconded Austria and Russia at Laibach and Verona; at home some administrative changes and occasional meetings of the provincial estates were a poor substitute for the Constitution which Hardenberg and A. von Humboldt would have given. During the disturbances of 1830-2 Frederick William confined himself to securing the neutrality of Prussia, and giving valuable assistance to the Russians in suppressing the Polish insurrection, at the same time drawing closer the alliance with his eastern and southern neighbour. Unpopular as was Frederick William's home policy with many of his subjects, the king himself was personally esteemed. He kept to the Hohenzollern traditions of frugality and industry. With the exception of an occasional trip to a watering-place, he allowed himself little rest from his civil and military duties. In private life he was amiable, kind-hearted, and closely attached to his family and a few chosen friends, and in public affairs, though his intellect was narrow and limited, and his capacity for political foresight small, he was upright, conscientious, and patriotic. As one of the leading figures in the national revival after 1806, he deserves the gratitude of all Prussians.

Treitschke, Deutsche Geschichte im neunzehnten Jahrhundert; Von Sybel, Hist. of the French Revolution; W. Hahn, Friedrich Wilhelm III. und Louise; Duncker, Aus der Zeit Friedrichs des Grossen. [S. J. L.]

Frederick William IV., KING OF PRUSSIA (b. Oct. 15th, 1795, d. Jan. 2nd, 1861), was the eldest son of Frederick William III. He was carefully educated, receiving not only the usual elaborate military training of a Hohenzollern prince, but also instruction in history, economics, jurisprudence, and philosophy, from some of the most distinguished professors of the time. Among his teachers were Scharnhorst, Kneesebeck, Ritter, Savigny, Delbruck, and Ancillon. He early acquired a taste which never left him for literature and art. Without being a profound student, he was a well-read man of letters, something of an artist, an archaeologist and antiquarian, and a fluent, if too rhetorical, orator. He accompanied his father in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and entered Paris with the Allied Sovereigns. In 1823 he married Elizabeth, daughter of King Maximilian of Bavaria. In 1828 he travelled in Italy, and further developed his artistic tastes. Subsequently he made several journeys into Russia, and became much attached to his brother-in-law, the Czar Nicholas. In 1840, on the death of his father, he was called to the throne. He assumed the crown with a reputation, and

probably an inclination, for liberal reform. An amnesty was proclaimed, some of the persons arrested for political offences in the previous reign were liberated, and the Constitutionalist ministers, Eichhorn and Boyen, were called to the king's counsels. At the same time the breach with the Church of Rome was healed, and a brilliant circle of men of letters received the patronage and encouragement of the court of Berlin. It was the general expectation that a true parliamentary and representative system would be established in Prussia. These hopes were disappointed. Irresolute and injudicious, the king was afraid to take the decisive step demanded by the Liberals, nor could he bring himself to abandon the absolutist position of the Prussian kings. In 1847 he assembled a chamber, made up of delegates from the various provincial Diets, but refused to grant a written Constitution. The revolution of 1848 filled him with consternation. He behaved with little dignity or courage, and in his alarm promised to grant the Constitution demanded by the insurgents. At the same time he came forward actively as a supporter of the United Germany movement. In 1849 the Frankfurt national assembly offered him the imperial crown, but Frederick William declined it, a step which was probably wise, though it caused great chagrin to his subjects. In 1850 the king promulgated the Prussian Constitution. By this time, however, his alarm had subsided, and with Manteuffel as his minister, Frederick William did his best to frustrate the hopes of those who aimed at establishing the English parliamentary system in Prussia. During the next few years he was much occupied with foreign politics. His policy abroad was irresolute and not very successful. He succeeded, however, in remaining neutral during the Crimean War, and did his best to detach Austria from the Western Powers. The Neuchâtel dispute with Switzerland, which lasted for several years, ended in 1856 in the renunciation by Frederick William of all claims to the district. In 1857 the king fell a victim to paralysis and partial insanity. He lived for over three years longer, during which time the administration was carried on by his brother, Prince William, afterwards King of Prussia and German Emperor.

Ranke's art. in *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*, vol. vii., *Briefwechsel Fried. Wilhelm IV.* (1873); *Varnhagen von Ense, Blätter aus der preussischen Geschichte* (1868) [S. J. L.]

* **Frederick William** (FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIKOLAUS KARL), (b. 1831), still generally known as the "Crown Prince," though since the creation of the Empire his title has been "Imperial Prince of Germany," is the eldest son of the present Emperor William, was born at Potsdam, and received the usual princely education for the army. At the outbreak of the war with Austria (1866), he was appointed to the command

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of the Second Army, with General von Blumenthal as chief of his staff. By a series of clever manœuvres, and after some sharply contested engagements, the Second Army was led south-westwards from Silesia through the mountain passes into Bohemia, where it was just in time to support Prince Frederick Charles and the First Army, who were waging a still doubtful contest against General Benedek at Sadowa. The appearance of the Crown Prince at once ensured the victory, and practically put an end to the war. At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, the Crown Prince was in command of the Third Army, consisting of some eight army corps, or about 200,000 men. The first action was the assault on Weissenburg (Aug. 4th), and two days later this was followed by the memorable action of Woerth, where the greater part of MacMahon's army was annihilated. The Crown Prince also highly distinguished himself by his passage of the Meuse on the day of Sedan. Three weeks later he was at Versailles, and remained with the troops beleaguering Paris till the conclusion of peace. In the middle of the following summer he visited England with the Crown Princess (Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain), whom he married in 1858. The Crown Prince has been suffered to play no prominent part in political life, but it is generally believed that he inclines to a somewhat advanced Liberalism.

Frederick William V. OF PRUSSIA.
[WILLIAM I.]

Frederick William OF SAXONY.
[SAXONY.]

Frederick William OF WÜRTTEMBERG.
[WÜRTTEMBERG.]

* **Freeman, EDWARD AUGUSTUS** (b. 1823), historian, was born in Staffordshire, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained a second class in classics in 1845, and was elected to a fellowship. He first made his mark as a student of mediæval architecture. In 1849 he published his first work, a *History of Architecture*. About this time he contributed numerous articles on the ecclesiastical antiquities of South Wales to the *Archæologia Cambriensis*. In 1856 appeared the *History and Antiquities of St. Davids*, written by him and the Rev. W. B. Jones, afterwards Bishop of St. Davids. A long series of historical works now proceeded from his pen. In 1863 appeared the first volume of a *History of Federal Government*, including a luminous introduction on the conditions and characteristics of successful federation, and the history of the Achaean League. It is to be regretted that the work was never continued. For some years Mr. Freeman concentrated his attention on the earlier portions of English history. His greatest work, the *History of the Norman Conquest*, in five large

volumes, appeared between 1867 and 1876, and the *Reign of William Rufus and Accession of Henry I.* in 1882. His *Old English History* (1869) aims at giving children of quite an early age sound and accurate knowledge of English history before the Norman Conquest. Very different fields are covered in one of his earlier works, the *History and Conquests of the Saracens*, and in his *Ottoman Power in Europe*, published during the Eastern troubles of 1877. The varied contents of his three series of *Historical Essays* are striking illustrations of the breadth and versatility of his historical culture, and the range of his knowledge is admirably displayed in his *Historical Geography of Europe* (1881) and the little *Sketch of European History* (1872). His *History of the Cathedral Church of Wells* (1870) is the fruit of a long residence in Somerset. The *Growth of the English Constitution* is a popular exposition of the more striking features of our institutions. His *Historical and Architectural Sketches* and *English Towns and Districts* combine the results of his love of history, architecture, and travel. For many years he contributed largely to the *Saturday Review*, and the leading archæological and historical periodicals contain numerous articles from him. An ardent Liberal politician, he once unsuccessfully contested a division of Somerset. He has shown in many writings his sympathy with the principle of nationality in South-Eastern Europe. In *Disestablishment and Disendowment*, he defends by explaining the endowments and status of the English Church. On the appointment of Dr. Stubbs as Bishop of Chester, Mr. Freeman was made his successor as Regius professor of modern history at Oxford, an office which he still holds. In 1883 he visited America on a lecturing tour, and on his return published *Some Impressions of the United States*, and shortly afterwards two lectures, *The English People in their Home*, and *The Practical Bearings of General European History*. Mr. Freeman's numerous historical works display great learning, freshness, thoroughness, vigour, clearness, and individuality. No one has done more than he for the spread of sound views on all historical questions, and for the cultivation of scientific views of history. He has ever united the characters of an original investigator and a popular expositor. In the great *History of the Norman Conquest*, by which he will be best known, he has given a well-nigh exhaustive narration of the turning-point of English history, and has elaborately examined in detail its causes and effects. He has made some of the most obscure parts of English history widely and accurately known. He has never wearied in preaching great lessons of historical continuity, of development, and of nationality. He has stimulated even those who have been least able to share his convictions. Among those in England who have raised history

from the condition of a department of *belles-lettres* into a subject of serious and lifelong study, at once scientific and practical, there is no greater name.

Freiligrath, FERDINAND (b. June 17th, 1810, d. March 18th, 1876), poet, was the son of a Detmold schoolmaster. His education was interrupted, owing to the narrow circumstances of his parents, and he was obliged to devote himself to commercial pursuits, first at Soest, and afterwards at Amsterdam. He found time to study, and in 1835 acquired at a stroke a reputation by some poems contributed to Chamisso's *Musenalmach*. In 1838 he obtained a mercantile post at Barmen, and became acquainted with many of the younger *littérateurs* of Germany. In 1838 his first collected volume of poems appeared. Two years later he married Ida Melos, the daughter of a Weimar professor, after a courtship which produced some exquisite love-poems. In 1841 he removed to Darmstadt, and afterwards to St. Goar, on the Rhine. During the next few years Freiligrath became an ardent supporter of the Liberal, and even the revolutionary movement, and after the publication of his volume, *Mein Glaubensbekenntnis*, judged it prudent to retire from Germany. In 1846 he settled in London, where he obtained a situation. In 1848 he returned to Germany, joined the staff of the *Neue rheinische Zeitung* at Cologne, which was edited by Karl Marx, and wrote numerous poems of such a character that he again found it necessary to withdraw to London after 1850. He lived at Hackney, and gained a modest livelihood by his work in a house of business. His leisure time was devoted to poetry and translation. Burns, Moore, Longfellow, and De Musset were among the poets whom he rendered into German. In 1867 he was involved in distress by the failure of the bank in which he was employed. But his countrymen came to the rescue, headed by the poets, and a subscription, amounting to 60,000 thalers, was collected for him. He was now free to return to Germany, where he was received with acclamation. He was no longer a revolutionist, and among the latest efforts of his muse were some stirring battle-songs during the war of 1870. His collected works were published in 6 vols. at Stuttgart in 1870. Freiligrath is one of the most popular (perhaps the most popular) of German poets during the middle portion of the present century. As a writer of lyrics he stands in the front rank. He united to a rare gift of expression a great power of embodying in verse the ideas and sentiments of what the Germans call the *Neuzeit*. Some of his translations are of extraordinary merit and felicity. Many of his poems have been translated by his daughter, Mrs. Freiligrath-Kroeker.

Freiligrath, *Gesammelte Dichtungen* (Stuttgart, 1877, 6 vols.); W. Buchner, *Ferdinand Freiligrath, ein Dichterleben* (1881, 2 vols.). [S. J. L.]

Frelinghuysen, FREDERICK T. (b. 1817, d. 1885), American statesman, was born at Milltown, New Jersey, graduated at Rutgers College in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He acted as Attorney-General of New Jersey in 1861 and 1866, and as a United States senator from Dec., 1866, to March, 1869, and again from March, 1871, to March, 1877. In 1881 he became Secretary of State in President Arthur's Cabinet, and resigned with his party in 1885. As Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed the proposal that the Powers should guarantee the neutrality of the projected Panama Canal, advocated the intervention of the United States along with the several European Powers to stay hostilities between Chili and Peru, and failed to renew the Commercial Treaty of 1848 with Mexico, although he had been assisted in the negotiations by General Grant and Mr. W. H. Prescott, partly because the sugar and tobacco interests were arrayed against him, and partly because the constitutionality of reciprocity treaties was doubted, inasmuch as they tend to hamper the Finance Minister.

United States Annual Cyclopaedia, 1882, 1883, 1884.

Frere, JOHN HOOKHAM (b. 1769, d. 1841), diplomatist and author, the son of a gentleman of good family, was born in London, and educated at Eton and at Caius College, Cambridge. At Eton he became a warm friend of Canning, and shortly after he had been returned to Parliament in 1796, as member for Looe, in Cornwall, Frere began to contribute largely to the *Anti-Jacobin*. Of its poems, *The Loves of the Triangles*, a witty parody of Darwin's *Loves of the Plants*, is wholly by him; and Canning and he claimed the co-authorship of the immortal *Needy Knife-Grinder*. In 1799 he succeeded Canning as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1800 his services to the Tory party were further rewarded with the office of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Lisbon, whence in 1802 he was transferred to Madrid. Recalled in 1804, at the demand of the Spanish minister, Godoy, on account of his warm remonstrances against the impending alliance between Spain and France against England, Frere was sent out again in 1808 as plenipotentiary to Ferdinand VII. His conduct during his first mission had been rewarded by the Government with a pension and the title of Privy Councillor. During his second mission he committed the unfortunate mistake of persuading Sir John Moore to attempt to hold Madrid against Napoleon with totally inadequate resources. The retreat to Corunna was the consequence, and public indignation ran so high against Frere that he had to be recalled. Refusing a peerage and the post of ambassador to St. Petersburg, he eventually married, and settled down at Malta. There he occupied himself chiefly with literary labours, the most important of which

were his admirable translations of the plays of Aristophanes, in which the Attic salt of the original seems to have lost but little of its savour. He also wrote *Theocritus Restitutus*, an attempt to construct a history of the life of the poet from existing fragments. Frere was a brilliant man among brilliant contemporaries, and he does not seem to have chafed overmuch at the failure of his public life.

The Works of the Right Hon. J. H. Frere (3 vols.), with a memoir by Sir Bartle Frere (1871, 2nd ed. 1874).

Frere, SIR HENRY BARTLE, BART. (b. 1815, d. 1884), the nephew of John Hookham Frere (q.v.), was educated at Haileybury, and in 1833 passed into the service of the East India Company. Poonah was his first station, and there he was employed in the revenue department. Acquiring an intimate knowledge of the Mahratta people, he suggested several improvements in the assessment of the revenue, which removed much injustice. After being secretary to Sir George Arthur, the Governor of Bombay, he became in 1847 Resident, and then Commissioner at Sattara, and in 1850 became Chief Commissioner of Scinde, as successor to Sir Charles Napier. A period of improvements invaluable to the province—the construction of canals, the establishment of a seaport at Kurrachee—was cut short by the outbreak of the Mutiny. It was now that Frere's great qualities became manifest. Conscientious, as he wrote to Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, "that when the head and heart are threatened the extremities must take care of themselves," he held the vast district with a handful of men—two weak English regiments, and some native troops in whom there was much disaffection. But his master-stroke, the occupation of the fortress of Moultan, had its effect; and having reduced his men to obedience, Frere was even able to send assistance to the neighbouring administrators. Honours and thanks were showered upon him, and Frere was nominated to the Viceroy's council. In conjunction with Mr. Wilson, and, after his death, with Mr. Laing, Sir Bartle Frere proceeded to re-establish Indian finance, and so staved off what he styled the risk of "drifting into bankruptcy." From 1862 to 1867 he was Governor of Bombay, and once more achieved high renown as an administrator. Bombay was made a municipality, and became a handsome and cleanly city; crises in the cotton traffic were met with a dauntless front; while Lady Frere, in conjunction with her husband, strove with zeal to ameliorate the condition of the women throughout the province. On his return to England Sir Bartle Frere became a member of the Indian Council, which appointment he held for ten years. An interval of comparative rest followed, during which he was president of the Royal Geographical Society. In Nov., 1878, an important letter from him was published in the *Times*, advocating

a change from the "masterly inactivity" to the "forward" policy on the north-west frontier. In 1872 he was sent to Zanzibar, and succeeded in negotiating an important treaty with the Sultan, by which the slave traffic with the interior was abolished. His rewards were a seat in the Privy Council and the freedom of the City. Sir Bartle Frere accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour, and in 1877 was appointed Governor of the Cape, and high commissioner for the settlement of native affairs in South Africa. One of the objects of the appointment was to carry out the confederation of the South African colonies, but it failed, owing to the hostility of a certain section of the Dutch population. After bringing the Kaffir War to a close, Sir Bartle Frere was free to deal with the Zulu king, Cetewayo. It is not desirable here to give any emphatic decision on the justice of the Zulu War. Sir Bartle Frere's conduct was blamed at the time, not only by the Liberals in Parliament, but also by the Government. Perhaps he was over-harsh, in his treatment of the Zulu king, and the questions at issue were some of them trivial; on the other hand, it cannot be doubted that Cetewayo was developing into a tyrant, or that his army constituted a menace to all his neighbours. After the war had been brought to a successful conclusion Sir Bartle Frere went to the Transvaal, and endeavoured, with temporary success, to persuade the Boers to accept the British annexation. He was recalled in 1880, soon after the formation of the Gladstone ministry, on the ground that the confederation scheme had broken down. During the remainder of his life he was frequently president of the learned societies, and displayed a great interest in missionary labour. His literary works consist of published lectures on Indian and missionary topics, an edition of Hookham Frere's works, and a preface to his daughter's delightful *Old Deccan Days*. One of the greatest of Indian administrators, he, more than anyone else, helped to bury the memories of the Mutiny.

Annual Register, 1884. Frere's South African policy is discussed by Miss Colenso, ably but bitterly, in her *History of the Zulu War*, and more favourably by W. Greswell in *Our South African Empire*, and J. Nixon in *The Story of the Transvaal*. [L. C. S.]

Fresnel, AUGUSTIN JEAN (b. 1788, d. 1827), a celebrated French geometer and optician, the son of an architect, was born at Broglie, in the department of the Eure. During his boyhood he made very little progress in learning—at the age of eight he could not read—but entering the *École Polytechnique* in his eighteenth year, he acquitted himself with distinction. He next served as a Government engineer, but his espousal of the cause of the Bourbons in 1814 occasioned, on Napoleon's re-accession to power, the loss of his appointment. On the Second Restoration he

was appointed engineer at Paris, where most of his life was afterwards spent. His researches in optics, continued until his death, began about this time. In 1818 he read his celebrated memoir on *Diffraction* before the Academy of Science, and in 1819 he was nominated a commissioner of lighthouses, for which he was the first to construct compound lenses as substitutes for mirrors. He died of consumption on July 14th, 1827. The undulatory theory of light enunciated by Hooke was extended to a large class of optical phenomena, and permanently established by the brilliant discoveries and mathematical deductions of Fresnel. In conjunction with Arago he discovered that polarised rays, though when similarly polarised they affect each other as do ordinary rays, yet when rectangularly polarised have no power of interference. He succeeded in obtaining circularly polarised light by means of a rhomb of glass, known as "Fresnel's rhomb," having acute angles of 54° and obtuse angles of 126°. His labours in the cause of optical science received little attention during his life, and many of his papers were not printed by the Academy of Science till long after his death.

Arago's *Éloge de Fresnel*, in the *Œuvres Complètes* (of Arago), tome i.

* **Freycinet**, CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES DE (b. 1828), French politician, was born at Dauphiné. He embraced engineering as a profession, worked on the railway of the Midi, and was employed on investigations by the Government—for instance, into the employment of women and children in English manufactures. In 1870, Gambetta, having determined on a desperate effort to resist the invading Germans, chose M. de Freycinet as chief of his military Cabinet, and with rare devotion he set himself to work to raise armies and organise commissariat. He then retired for the time being into private life, but in 1876 was elected senator by the department of the Seine, having been recommended to the constituency by Gambetta. In 1877 he became Minister of Public Works in the Dufaure Cabinet, and continued in that office under the premiership of M. Waddington. In December, 1879, the Waddington Cabinet having collapsed, M. de Freycinet undertook to reform and reconstruct it, taking at the same time the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. In the following year he had to execute the March decrees against the unauthorised orders, but finding that his Cabinet were not of one mind on the subject, he sent in his resignation to the President. After an interval, during which the Ferry and Gambetta ministries had come and gone, M. de Freycinet a second time formed a ministry, again becoming Minister for Foreign Affairs (Jan., 1882). He now had to deal with the Egyptian difficulty caused by the revolt of Arabi Pasha (q.v.), but, unsupported by his colourless Cabinet, he attempted a half policy.

which aimed solely at obtaining the neutralisation of the canal, and so, as the Radical leader, M. Clémenceau, informed him, combined the disadvantages of intervention and non-intervention. On July 24th he was defeated on a vote of credit, and resigned. On the retirement of his successor, M. Ferry, in April, 1885, M. de Freycinet became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. Brisson (q.v.); and when the latter petulantly threw up office at the close of the year, M. de Freycinet, much against his inclinations, undertook to form a ministry for the third time. Chosen from old materials, it had a very unsolid appearance, and came to an end in 1886.

Freycinet, Louis Claude de Saulces de (b. 1779, d. 1842), a French navigator, entered the French navy in 1793, and after taking part in several engagements against the English, joined in 1800—along with his brother, Henri Louis (b. 1777, d. 1840), who afterwards rose to the rank of admiral—the expedition sent out under Captain Baudin to explore the south and south-west coasts of Australia. The expedition went over most of the ground already explored, and claimed credit for discoveries which had really been made some time before by Flinders (q.v.). Returning to Paris in 1805, Louis was entrusted by the Government with the work of preparing the maps and the plans of the expedition. In 1817 he commanded the *Uranie*, in which Arago and others went to Rio de Janeiro to obtain observations and to collect specimens in natural history in South America, Australia, and the Pacific islands generally. This voyage, which lasted over three years, was entirely successful, and its results were published under Freycinet's supervision, with the title of *Voyage autour du Monde* (1825-44), in eight quarto volumes, and several folio volumes of fine plates and maps. The parts on navigation, hydrography, and magnetism were written by Freycinet.

Roquette, *Notices historiques sur MM. Henri et Louis de Freycinet* (1840); F. Grille, *L. de Freycinet, sa Vie de Savant et de Marin* (1853).

Freytag, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (b. 1788, d. 1861), Arabic lexicographer, studied at Göttingen till 1813, when he became assistant in the library of Königsberg. In 1815 he joined the Prussian army in its march against France, in the capacity of chaplain (*Brigade Prediger*), but when he arrived in Paris he was so deeply attracted by De Sacy's lectures that he threw up his army appointment and remained in France till 1819, when he accepted the professorship of Oriental languages at Bonn, a post he held till his death, Nov. 16th, 1861. Freytag's great work is his Arabic dictionary, *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (4 vols., Halle, 1830-7), with an abridgment in *unum tyronum* (Halle, 1837). It is professedly a compilation from the Arabic lexicons called the *Kāmūs* and the

Sihāh, and was supposed in some respects to be a great advance upon the earlier work of Golius. Freytag's inaccuracy, which amounts sometimes to inserting whole passages on the authority of the *Kāmūs*, when not a word of them is to be found in that work, considerably detracts from the value of his dictionary, which is, moreover, arranged in a confusing manner, and written in Latin, a language which is incapable of expressing many of the shades of meaning in the Arabic. The dictionary, however, had its merits as a laborious and useful compilation, and its publication gave a stimulus to Oriental studies in Europe, while its abridged edition has been serviceable to many students, though now partly superseded by the work of Dr. Steingass. Freytag's other publications include the *Hamasa Carmina* (2 vols., Bonn, 1828-47); *Arabum Proverbia*, a very useful collection (3 vols., Bonn, 1838-43); and some smaller works, such as the *Arabic Metrology* (1830); the *Introduction to the Arabic Language* (1861); and a *Concise Hebrew Grammar* (Halle, 1835).

Freytag's works; Lane's *Arabic Lexicon*, preface; Brockhaus, *Conv. Lex.* [S. L.-P.]

* **Freytag, Gustav** (b. 1816), novelist and historian, was born at Kreuzburg, in Prussian Silesia, not far from the borders of Poland. Having been educated at the Gymnasium of Oels, and the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, he returned to Breslau, intending to follow a professor's life, and devoted himself chiefly to the study of German history and antiquity. During this period he produced a volume of lyrical poems, and four dramas, *The Betrothal* (*Die Brautfahrt*—1841); *The Man of Learning* (*Der Gelehrte*—1844); *Valentine*—1846; and *Count Waldemar* (1847). In the last-named year he removed to Dresden, and in 1848 to Leipzig, where he became editor of the *Border Messenger* (*Grenzboten*), a position which he held till 1870. In 1854 he published *The Journalists*, a comedy, and in the following year the appearance of his masterpiece, *Debit and Credit* (*Soll und Haben*), proved where his real strength lay. As a description of ordinary German life in a large provincial town, and of the dreariness of the Polish domains, it is unequalled for fidelity, humour, and keen delineation of character. A profound earnestness pervades the whole. Some of the scenes are almost worthy of tragedy. The work raised Freytag at once to the highest rank amongst all German novelists. Nevertheless, in *The Fabii* (1859) he turned to drama once more, but the piece was too far removed from modern interest to have any real success on the stage. It was followed in 1862 by the first collection of *Pictures from German History*, dealing with the social and political life of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They were re-issued, with numerous additions, in 5 vols., in 1866. In the meantime (1864) he had published another novel on modern German life in a university town, *The Lost*

Manuscript (Die verlorene Handschrift). Since then he has been engaged upon a *Life of Karl Mäthly* (1870), and *Our Ancestors (Die Ahnen)*, a series of tales in 6 vols., illustrating various epochs of German history, from the earliest times down to the War of Independence.

Ueber Gustav Freytag; ein Vortrag von F. Sintenis (1881).

Fries, ELIAS MAGNUS (b. 1794, d. 1878), the most famous of modern Swedish botanists, was a native of the province of Småland, in which Linnæus also was born. He was early instructed in botanical science by his father, a country clergyman, and when barely twelve years of age was induced to begin the study of the order fungi, in which he was subsequently the greatest authority, by discovering a fine species of *Hydnium*. After receiving his preliminary education in Wexiö, he entered the University of Lund, where he graduated Ph.D., and after serving as *docent*, was in 1824 appointed professor of botany. In 1836 he was transferred to Upsala as professor of rural economy, and in 1844 and 1848 he represented the university in the Swedish Rigsdag. In 1851 he became professor of botany in the university, and there led an uneventful life to the close of his long and distinguished career. Though his fame was overshadowed by that of the illustrious Linnæus, who had been his penultimate predecessor in the Upsala Chair, it is not too much to say that the influence of Fries on Swedish naturalists was only second to that of the "Luther of biology." The order fungi was more completely investigated by him than by any of his predecessors, while he did not neglect lichens and other forms of plants. His writings were very numerous. The following are some of his separately published works:—*Novitiae Floræ Suevicæ* (1814–23); *Observationes Mycologicæ* (1815); *Flora Hollandica* (1817–18); *Elenchus Fungorum* (1828); *Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici* (1838); *Summa Vegetabilium Scandinaviæ* (1846); *Monographia Hymenomycetum Suevicæ* (1863); *Icones Hymenomycetum* (1867–77), etc. His son Theodore is at present professor in Upsala, lichens and Arctic plants being his speciality.

Fries, JACOB FRIEDRICH (b. 1773, d. 1843), philosopher, was born at Barlz, on the Elbe, where his father had charge of a Moravian community. Throughout his boyhood Fries was brought up in the Moravian school at Niesky, where at the age of twenty he first began his study of Kant. After visiting the Universities of Leipzig and Jena, he became for a short time a private tutor in Switzerland, after which he returned to Jena, began to lecture, and was appointed extraordinary professor at the same time as Hegel, in 1805. During these years the great object of his teaching was to oppose the unwarranted dogmatism, as he considered it, of Fichte's system,

and more especially of Schelling's *Philosophy of Nature*, and to restrain philosophy within the strict limits laid down by Kant. He may be regarded as the very first of those who raised the cry of "Back to Kant," of which we have heard so much in late years. With this view he published his polemic *Rheinhold, Fichte, and Schelling*, and his *System of Philosophy* (1801–3), containing a sketch of his doctrine. In 1805 he was invited to the Chair of philosophy in Heidelberg, where he remained eleven years. Whilst there he published his *New or Anthropological Critique of Reason* (1807), and attracted much attention by his inspiring lectures on theoretic politics, the main conclusions of which he embodied in the philosophic romance of *Julius and Evagoras*. His words had great influence on the general uprising of 1813, and on his return to Jena in 1816 he was speedily recognised by the newly organised Burschenschaft as one of the foremost champions of their cause. As a guest at the great Wartburg festival, he incurred the suspicion of the Saxon Government; but Karl August refused to comply with the demand for his deposition till after Kotzebue's murder in 1819. He was then banished from the university for five years, and was not allowed to lecture publicly on philosophy till 1838, though he occupied the Chair of mathematics and physics after 1824. Of Fries's very numerous writings only *The Philosophy of Religion and the Philosophic Aesthetic* need here be mentioned. The peculiar characteristic of his system was the introduction into philosophy of a new form of conviction, which he called *Ahnung* (surmise or foreboding), and placed beside knowledge and belief. But his true title to remembrance was his extraordinary influence on the South of Germany at one of the most critical periods of her history.

Henke, *Biographie von Fries*.

• **Frith, WILLIAM POWELL, R.A.** (b. 1819), painter, was born at Studley, near Ripon. In 1835 he entered Sass's academy, where he had, among others, John Phillips for a fellow-pupil. In 1840 he exhibited at the British Institution *Othello and Desdemona*, and at the Royal Academy *Malvolio before the Countess Olivia*. These were followed by scenes from Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* and *The Vicar of Wakefield*, from Dickens, Shakespeare, Molière, and wherever dramatic incident was to be found. The first important work which gave emphasis to his reputation was *Coming of Age in the Olden Time*. It was engraved, and became immensely popular. The same remark applies to his *Ramsgate Sands* (1854) and *The Derby Day* (1858), *Claude Duval* (1860), and the *Railway Station* (1862). When *The Derby Day* was exhibited at the Royal Academy it had to be protected from the pressure of the eager crowd by a barrier, and it was perhaps the first instance in the whole history of the Academy in which any such precaution was

necessary. The last of his works which fastened itself in the popular mind was *The Road to Ruin*, a series of pictures exhibited in 1878, and afterwards engraved. Since then he has produced *For Better for Worse* (1881); *A Private View* (1883); *Cruel Necessity—Cromwell* viewing the dead body of Charles I. (1884); *John Knox at Holyrood* (1885); and *Dr. Johnson's Tardy Gallantry* (1886). He was commissioned by the Queen to paint the *Marriage of the Prince of Wales*. In respect of treatment, Mr. Frith's *King Charles II.'s Last Sunday*, exhibited in 1867, is perhaps the finest of all his works. Mr. Frith is an indefatigable worker, wields an essentially dramatic pencil, and is perhaps the most widely popular of all English artists. He was made A.R.A. in 1846, R.A. in 1852, and is a member of several foreign academies.

Fröbel, Friedrich Wilhelm August (b. 1782, d. 1852), the originator of the Kindergarten system of education, was the son of the village parson at Oberweissbach, near Blankenburg, in the Thüringen Forest. His own education was very imperfect, though in 1799 he studied for a time at Jena, and in later years (1811-12) visited the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen. For some years he devoted himself to farming, but in 1805 he visited Pestalozzi at Yverdon, on the Lake of Neuchâtel, and under his encouragement and advice gave up the rest of his life to the study and practice of education, excepting only the short period during which he served in the War of Independence. Having acted for some time as private tutor, and spent another two years with Pestalozzi, he endeavoured to carry his new methods into practice successively at Griesheim, Keilhau, where he published his work on education (1825), and Willisau, till, in 1837, he settled in Blankenburg, his native country. Here he established his children's school, conducted on principles of natural development, instructive play, and healthy movement. In 1840 he gave it the name of *Kindergarten*. During the following years he undertook several journeys to the principal towns of Germany, in order to extend the knowledge of his system; for the most part, however, he was met with ridicule. In 1849 he removed to Marienthal, near Liebenstein, where he established a Kindergarten in the castle, and there he died. Since his death, in spite of the opposition of the Prussian Government, who objected to supposed "socialistic tendencies," the Kindergarten system has been widely adopted in Germany, and even more in America and England, which has now the advantage of an energetic "Fröbel Society" to direct the movement.

Hermann Goldammer, *Friedrich Fröbel; sein Leben und Wirken* (1890); Baroness von Marienholtz von Below, *Reminiscences of Fröbel*; Schmidt's *Geschichte der Pädagogik*, vol. iv.

* **Fröbel, Julius** (b. 1806), nephew of the

above, distinguished chiefly by his political writings, was born at Griesheim, near Stadt-ilm, in the Thüringen Forest, and having studied at various universities, became a scientific professor at Zurich, where he took a prominent part in advanced politics. After acting as a democratic leader in the revolution of 1848, and sitting in the Frankfurt parliament, he retired to America, but returned after ten years, was banished from Germany, and has since lived in England. Of his numerous works the most important are:—*A Sketch of a Republican Constitution for Germany* (1848); *From America* (1857); *The Errors of Socialism* (1871); and *Realistic Views and Utilitarian Civilisation* (1881).

Frost, Edward William, R.A. (b. 1810, d. 1877), painter, was born at Wandsworth. In 1825 he was introduced to Mr. Etty, whose works he admired, and whom in after-years he tried to imitate, if not to emulate; and by his advice he was placed in Mr. Sass's school. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in due time carried off the gold medal, the subject being *Prometheus Bound by Vulcan*. In the cartoon competition of 1843 he gained a £100 prize for his *Una Alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs*. Mythology was the field to which he devoted himself, and his figure drawing was characterised by much propriety and grace, though lacking the force and vitality of his master, Etty, and his brilliancy of colour. Mr. Frost had little sense of texture, and his sea and sky, robes and flesh, were all of one and the same surface quality. At the same time, his pictures were always pleasant and grateful to the beholder. His manners as a man were as sweet and gentle as his own pictures. He was made an A.R.A. in 1846, but he was not elected a full member till 1871.

* **Froude, James Anthony** (b. 1818), man of letters and historian, the son of an Archdeacon of Totnes, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he fell under the influence of the Tractarian leaders, among whom his brother, R. H. Froude, might be numbered until his early death. In 1840 he took his degree, with a second class in classics. He was elected fellow of Exeter College, and received deacon's orders. A fundamental change of his views led to his abandonment of his fellowship, and of the clerical life. Debarred by his orders from a regular profession, he embarked upon a literary career. His *Nemesis of Faith* (1848) explained to the world the nature of his objections to his old standpoint. He mainly devoted himself, however, to historical writing. Between the years 1856 and 1869 the twelve volumes of his great work, *The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, gradually appeared. Though it received doubtful approval from historians, its brilliant literary powers ensured it a wide popularity, and made

its author one of the most prominent literary men of his day. Other historical and critical works followed, besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, especially to *Fraser's Magazine*, of which he was for many years editor. His works include several series of essays, called *Short Studies on Great Subjects*; *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (1872-4), a brilliant but over-accentuated defence of Protestant ascendancy; *Julius Cæsar, a Sketch* (1879), couched in an emphatic vein of hero-worship; *a Life of Bunyan*, in the *English Men of Letters Series*, a series of articles on *Thomas Becket*, which are not altogether accurate; and some interesting autobiographical reminiscences of his early Oxford traditions. He was sent by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield on an important political mission to South Africa in aid of the scheme for the federation of the South African colonies, and has embodied the results of his studies there in *Two Lectures on South Africa* (1880). His *Oceana* (1886) is a brilliant description of our colonial empire. The ardent disciple and warm friend of Thomas Carlyle's later years, he was appointed to edit the remains and write the life of that great writer. None of his works have provoked more interest and more controversy than his *Life of Carlyle*, and his publication of *Carlyle's Reminiscences*, and *The Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle*. Mr. Froude is undoubtedly a great literary man. A singularly brilliant, yet simple style, great rhetorical power, and vivid imagination, strong perception of character, and a keen eye for the picturesque, invest all that he has written with high artistic merit. It is, however, on these qualities that his reputation must ultimately depend. His four volumes on the reign of Henry VIII. have little or no historical importance. It was inevitable that the first essays of one who taught himself history by writing it should be lacking in the higher critical qualities. Many sources of information are ignored, others are misapplied, and, above all, he everywhere displays a strongly marked hero-worship and a love of paradox, and a thoroughly nineteenth-century view of sixteenth-century history. The later volumes are of much greater merit. His research is more complete, and his insight is developed. His supreme literary qualities are never more conspicuous than in the terribly realistic scenes of Mary Queen of Scots' execution, or in the brilliant narration of the defeat of the Armada. It is to be regretted that in most of his later works his characteristic defects have not disappeared. It is not only that to him history is a branch of literature, and nothing more: he has ever to defend some favourite cause or some cherished idea—to exalt the strong man in Henry VIII., Cæsar, or Carlyle, to expose clericalism when writing of Becket or the Oxford movement; to justify the ascendancy of the stronger race in the teeth of shams

and sentimentalities, as in his *English in Ireland*. There is no necessary divorce between the scientific and the literary historian. But with Mr. Froude the man of letters is always supreme, except when the disciple of Carlyle wrests facts to fit in with foregone conclusions.

Froude, RICHARD HURRELL (b. 1803, d. 1836), brother of the above, the eldest of a brilliant family, was educated at the Ottery Free School, at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1824), where he became a fellow and tutor. He was a prominent member of the Tractarian movement, and was the author of the celebrated tracts Nos. 9 and 63. A martyr to ill-health, he sought strength in vain in voyages to the south of Europe and to the West Indies, and was untimely cut off at his father's house on Feb. 28th, 1836. His *Remains* were published after his death (1839) by Keble and Dr. Newman, and created much commotion in the Church; nor can it be denied that they gave considerable impulse towards the numerous secessions to the Church of Rome, which shook the Establishment to its foundations.

Froude, WILLIAM (b. 1810, d. 1879), one of the greatest masters of applied mathematics in modern times, was an elder brother of Mr. J. A. Froude (q.v.). He was educated at Westminster and at Oriel, where he took a first class in mathematics in 1832, and was a pupil of John Henry Newman. He was educated to be a civil engineer, and in 1838 became the assistant of Mr. Brunel, and was engaged in the construction of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. In 1846, on account of his father's failing health, he retired from ordinary professional work to Dartington, near Totnes. But his active and well-stored brain did not allow him to remain idle. He devoted his attention largely to the investigations on wave resistances, the oscillations of ships, the usefulness of bilge keels, on frictional, air, and wave-making resistances, on the ratio of effective to indicated horse-power, and on the best forms of screw propellers and rudders. His elaborate series of experiments at Torquay, with models of war-ships, aroused considerable discussion; but most of his conclusions have been adopted at the Admiralty, and embodied in the designs of our latest war-vessels. When the *Devastation* made her first ocean cruise Mr. Froude accompanied Captain Richards, and made a careful investigation as to her performance under every variety of waves and wind. Mr. Froude served on Lord Dufferin's Committee on "designs upon which ships of war have been constructed," appointed in 1871, and also upon the committee which was appointed to examine and report upon the stability of the *Inflexible*.

Transactions of the Royal Society, 1876; *Nature*, June 12th and 19th, 1879.

Fry, Mrs. ELIZABETH (b. 1780, d. 1845), an eminent philanthropist and prison reformer, was born at Norwich. Her father, John Gurney, was a wealthy merchant and banker. Her mother, Catherine Bell, was a great-granddaughter of Robert Barclay, the friend and companion of George Fox; and her brother, Joseph John Gurney, was intimately associated with Buxton and Wilberforce in the promotion of the anti-slavery cause. In her eighteenth year she was induced, by the stirring preaching of the American Quaker, William Savery, to become an earnest, though never a fanatical, "Friend;" and in 1800 she became the wife of Joseph Fry, a London merchant, and went to reside in St. Mildred's Court, E.C. On the establishment of the "Association for the Improvement of the Female Prisoners in Newgate" in 1817, she commenced her great work. She had paid frequent visits to Newgate prison since 1813, and had become impressed with the need of reform in prison discipline. The aim of this association, of which she was an indefatigable member, was the establishment of some of what we now regard as the first principles of prison discipline, such as the entire separation of the sexes, classification of criminals, female supervision for the women, and adequate provision for their religious and secular instruction, as also for their useful employment. In 1818, along with her brother, she visited the prisons in the north of England and Scotland (a report on which she published in 1819), and in 1827 those of Ireland, where she was led to direct her attention to other houses of detention as well. The result was, many important improvements in prison discipline, in the British hospital system, and in the treatment of the insane. In 1838-9 she visited France, and besides conferring with many of the leading prison officials, personally visited most of the houses of detention in Paris, Rouen, Caen—in short, all the important prisons in that country. In 1840 she travelled through Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, on a similar mission, and in 1841 she visited Copenhagen. She prepared reports on these visits which were submitted to the authorities of the respective countries, and had the satisfaction of hearing from almost every quarter of Europe that practical effect was being given to her suggestions.

Memoirs of Mrs. E. Fry, with extracts from her journals, and letters of her two daughters (1847); Rev. T. Simpson, *Memoirs of E. Fry* (1848); Rev. E. Neale, *Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted*; *London Quarterly Review*, Dec., 1847.

Fuad Pasha, MAHMUD (b. 1814, d. 1869), a Turkish statesman and author, born at Constantinople, was the son of Izzet Mollah, who was a man of wealth and position, and had a high reputation as a poet, but who fell into disgrace with the Turkish Government, and his estates were confiscated. From 1828 to 1832 Fuad studied medicine at Galata-Serai, and in 1834 was appointed physician to the

m.w.—15*

Admiralty, and accompanied the expedition against Tripoli. He subsequently quitted the medical service, and entered the interpreter's office, with the view of qualifying himself for a diplomatic post. In 1840 he became First Secretary to the Turkish embassy in London; in 1843 Second Interpreter to the Turkish Government, and subsequently director of the translation office; in 1845 Chief Interpreter to the Porte; and in 1848 he was named Ottoman commissioner to settle the revolutionary disputes in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. On his return he was named Minister of Foreign Affairs, but having published a pamphlet in 1853 on the question of the Holy Sepulchre, which greatly irritated the Czar of Russia, and displeased Prince Menschikoff, he resigned. In 1857 he became president of the Council of Tanzimat; in 1860 Grand Vizier; in 1863 he became War Minister, and a little later returned to his old post of Foreign Minister. In 1867 he accompanied the Sultan to England and France, and died at Nice two years later. Fuad Pasha was the author of a poem entitled *Alhambra*, and of a Turkish grammar. He was one of the first members of the Turkish Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres, founded in 1851. He introduced many reforms into Turkish administration, but none have had any lasting effect; and, from a mistaken notion of the credit system, he was instrumental in largely increasing the financial difficulties of the Porte.

Fuller, ANDREW (b. 1754, d. 1815), an eminent Baptist preacher and theologian, was the son of a small farmer at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, and was ordained in 1775 to the pastoral charge of the Baptist congregation at Soham, removing in 1782 to Kettering, in Northamptonshire. He was the first secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, which was formed in 1792. In 1784 he published *The Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation*, in which he sought to counteract that hyper-Calvinism which, "admitting nothing spiritually good to be the duty of the unregenerate, and nothing to be addressed to them in a way of exhortation excepting what related to external obedience," was then prevalent among the Baptists of England. This work immediately involved him in a somewhat bitter controversy, extending over the next twenty years, but was ultimately successful in considerably modifying the views prevalent among English Dissenters with regard to the doctrines of which it treats. His reputation as a theologian rests on the powerful treatise published in 1793, in which the Calvinistic and Socinian systems are examined and compared as to their moral tendency. For this treatise he was vigorously attacked by Toulmin and Kentish, to whom he replied in a supplementary pamphlet, in which the weak side of Socinianism was still further exposed. Among his

other polemical works may be mentioned:—*Expository Discourses on Genesis* (1806); *Sermons* (1814); *The Harmony of Scripture, or an Attempt to Reconcile Various Passages* (1817). Fuller has been styled "the Franklin of theology."

Rev. Dr. Ryland, *Life of Rev. Andrew Fuller* (1817); J. W. Morris, *Memoirs of Rev. A. Fuller*; Memoirs prefixed to an edition of his works (5 vols., 1832), by his son, Andrew Gunton Fuller; *Eclectic Review*, Jan., 1818.

Fulton, ROBERT (b. 1765, d. 1815), an American engineer and inventor, early adopted the profession of a portrait and landscape painter, and in his twenty-second year visited England, with the view of improving himself in art by the instruction of his countryman, Benjamin West. There, however, he made the acquaintance of the Duke of Bridgewater, Earl Stanhope, and Watt; and partly by their influence was led to devote his attention almost exclusively to mechanical engineering. In 1793 he conceived the design of propelling vessels by steam, and in 1801 he made an experiment in the harbour of Brest, France, when he succeeded in remaining under water for an hour, and in guiding the boat with ease. Other trials were made, with partial success, at the expense of the French Government; but, as they at last declined to patronise the project, Fulton accepted in 1804 an invitation from the English Government, who had appointed a commission, and made trials of his torpedo. In 1806 he returned to New York, where, in co-operation with Robert Livingstone, he was engaged in carrying on his experiments in steam navigation. In 1809 he took out his first patent, but his rights were disputed, and, after protracted litigation, a compromise was effected. In 1814 he constructed the first war-steamer of the United States, and was engaged upon an improvement of his submarine torpedo when he died.

Cadwallader D. Colden, *Life of Robert Fulton* (1817); J. F. Reigart, *Life of Robert Fulton* (1856); *Quarterly Review*, Dec., 1818; *Scribner's Monthly*, vol. xxii., 1881.

* **Furniss, HARRY** (b. 1854), was born in Wexford, Ireland, the son of English parents. He was educated at the Wesleyan Connexional School (now the Wesleyan College), Dublin. As an artist he is chiefly self-taught, and started working for publishers at a very early age. He came to London in 1873, and joined the staff of the *Illustrated London News*. In 1880 he began to contribute to *Punch*, and in 1884 joined the staff of that paper. Perhaps the most exquisitely funny of his contributions of late is an illustration to the *Essence of Parliament*, the text of which was supplied by Lord Salisbury—"Imagine, gentlemen, a House of Lords composed of Sir William Harcourt's!"

* **Furnivall, FREDERICK JAMES** (b. 1825), philologist, was born at Egham, in Surrey,

and entered University College, London, in 1841, subsequently passing to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, and M.A. in 1849. Since that date he has devoted himself closely to the study of Early and Middle English literature, his researches in which have given him a high reputation, and made him one of the most distinguished members of the new school of English philology. He took a prominent part in establishing the following societies:—The Early English Text Society, in 1864; the Chaucer Society, in 1868; the New Shakspere, in 1874; the Browning Society, in 1881; the Wyclif Society, in 1882; and the Shelley Society (1886). In 1854 he became honorary secretary of the Philological Society, which post he still holds. Some of the books that he has edited are:—*Saint Graal*, the history of the Holy Grail in English verse, by Henry Lonelich (A.D. 1440), with its French original, *L'Histoire del Saint Graal* (1861-3); *Roberts of Brunne's Handlyng Synne A.D. 1303* (1862); *The Book of Quinte Essence* (1866); *Ballads from Manuscripts on the Condition of Tudor England, 1520-50* (1868-72); *Caxton's Book of Curtaseye* (1868); *A Six-Text Print of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (seven parts, 1868-75); *Robert of Brunne's Chronicle* (1338); and *William Goddard's Three Satires*. Dr. Furnivall was for many years editor of the Philological Society's new English dictionary, now in course of publication by the Clarendon Press under the editorship of Dr. J. A. H. Murray. His *Bibliography of Robert Browning*, whose life he has in preparation, appeared in 1881. In 1885 his philological labours were deservedly rewarded with a Civil List pension.

Fuseli, HENRY, R.A. (b. 1741, d. 1825), historical painter, was born at Zurich. His father's name was John Caspar Fuseli, or Füssli, and he was a painter, and a man of literary culture. His son Henry was educated for the Church; and, among his other literary acquirements, learned English. Obligated to leave his native town for exposing some shortcomings on the part of the chief magistrate, he came to England in 1765, bent upon literary pursuits; but on showing some of his drawings to Sir Joshua Reynolds, he turned to art. With this view he went to Italy in 1770, and remained there nearly nine years, studying from Michael Angelo and the antique; but his lack of early methodical training in drawing proclaimed itself from every canvas he ever touched. At the same time, for power and originality he is perhaps the most notable painter of the English school. He was without the technical knowledge of Michael Angelo, whom he admired, and attempted to emulate; yet he was touched with the same quality of genius, and his *Nightmare*, and several of his illustrations to *Boydell's Shakespeare* and to *Milton*, in spite of their

crude colour, are creative works in the highest sense. He was elected A.R.A. in 1788, full member in 1790, lecturer on painting in 1799, and keeper of the Royal Academy in 1804. Fuseli was a scholar, and the master of many languages; in short, the most learned man the Academy has produced. His literary gifts he often turned to account, and his published lectures on painting are still read by the wise student. He was a cynic, a wit, a poet, and an enthusiast; and the membership of the English Academy was by no means the measure of his mind. He died at Putney Heath, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

[J. F. R.]

G

Gabelents, HANS VON DER (b. 1807, d. 1874), philologist, was a native of Altenburg, and studied at the Universities of Leipzig and Göttingen. In early manhood he became known as a linguist of marvellous attainments, and by the end of his life had made himself master of more than eighty languages. In 1832 he published his important *Éléments de la Grammaire Mandchoue*, which was followed by works on the tongues of savage races in all parts of the globe. His great work was *The Melanessian Languages*, their grammatical construction and their connection with one another and with the Malayan-Polynesian Languages (1860-74), in which his vast powers of research are displayed to the greatest advantage. He also filled various posts in the administration of the Duchy of Altenburg.

Gaboriau, ÉMILE (b. 1835, d. 1873), French novelist, was the son of a notary, and when a young man served in the ranks of a cavalry regiment, from which he retired about 1858, and was employed as a clerk in a carrier's office. His first essays in literature took the form of contributions to some of the inferior newspapers, and were followed by some historical sketches, *Les Cotillons célèbres* (1860), *Les Comédiennes adorées* (1863), and some skits which were distinctly successful—*Le 13e Hussards* and *Les Gens de Bureau*. Fiction for the newspapers, however, proved eventually a more profitable form of writing, and Gaboriau devoted himself to it, the result being a number of romances, of which the best known are *L'Affaire Lerouge*, published in volume form (1866), *Le Dossier No. 113* (1867), *Le Crime d'Orceval* (1867), *Monsieur Lecoq* (1869), *Les Esclaves de Paris* (1869), *La Vie infernale* (1870), *La Clique Dorée* (1871), *La Corde au Cou* (1873), *L'Argent des autres* (1874), and *La Dégringolade* (1876). Gaboriau was the creator of the roman judiciaire, with the interest centring round a crime and the detective as the *deus ex machina*, and undoubtedly in that particular walk of fiction

he is without a rival. Mr. Wilkie Collins alone can challenge the complexity of his plots, and the situations are calculated to delight the soul of the reader who loves dramatic effect. Gaboriau was also a writer whose style, unlike that of his innumerable imitators, possesses some distinction. He is said to be Prince Bismarck's favourite author.

***Gade, NIELS WILHELM** (b. 1817), a Danish musician, born at Copenhagen, obtained in 1841 the prize offered by the Copenhagen Musical Association for his great composition, *Nachklänge von Ossian*, and proceeded in 1843 to Leipzig to complete his musical education, where he was supported by the King of Denmark. After a tour in Italy in 1844 he succeeded Mendelssohn in the leadership of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig, returning in 1848 to Copenhagen. He subsequently became organist, director of music, and master of the Chapel Royal; and in 1876 the Danish Folkthing voted him a life pension of 3,000 crowns. He is the composer of the *Erl King's Daughter* and *Spring-tide Phantasy*.

***Gairdner, JAMES** (b. 1828), was born at Edinburgh, and was educated at the university. Appointed clerk in the Public Record Office in 1846, he became Assistant Keeper of Public Records in 1859. He is well known as the editor of historical documents, having edited for the *Rolls Series* the *Historia Regis Henrici Septimi* (1858), *Letters and Papers Illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII.* (1861-3), and having continued the calendar of the *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.* (vols. v. to ix., 1880-6), upon which Professor Brewer was engaged when he died. For the Camden Society he has brought out *Historical Collections of a London Citizen* (1876), and *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles* (1880), and for the Arber series an edition of the valuable *Paston Letters* (1872-5). His *Life and Reign of Richard III.* (1878) is eminently judicial, and may be considered the best authority on a debatable period, part of which is also covered by his admirable manual on *The Houses of Lancaster and York* (1874). In 1881 he republished some essays by himself and Mr. Spedding—*Studies in English History*.

Gaisford, THOMAS, D.D. (b. 1780, d. 1855), a distinguished classical scholar, was born at Ilford, Wiltshire, and educated at a private school at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1810 he was appointed Regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and in 1831 Dean of Christ Church. He published editions of Euripides, Sophocles, Herodotus, and Hephæstion, which are works of some erudition, but are now obsolete. He also compiled a *Lexicon of Suidas* and the *Etymologicon Magnum*. Shortly after

his death a Greek prize was founded at the University of Oxford, called, in memory of the Dean, "the Gaisford Prize."

Galignani, JOHN ANTHONY (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1873), a well-known journalist, born in London, was for many years the editor and proprietor of the English daily newspaper published in Paris under the title of *Galignani's Messenger*. He founded near Paris an establishment known as the "Galignani Hospital," intended especially for distressed English subjects, and bore conjointly with his brother the expense of erecting the hospital of Corbeil. His brother, William Galignani (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1882), was associated with him through life, both in an editorial capacity and in all his schemes of philanthropy.

Gall, FRANZ JOSEF (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1828), the anatomist who shares with Spurzheim the credit of having discovered what truth there was in the doctrines of phrenology, was born at Pforzheim, in Baden, and after studying at Baden, Bruchsal, Strasburg, and Vienna, graduated M.D. in the university of the last-named city, and commenced the practice of medicine. However, he soon began to attract attention by the views which he promulgated for the first time in 1798 in the pages of Wieland's *Deutscher Mercur*—to the effect that the mental and moral disposition of anyone can be accurately presaged not only by physiognomy—as Lavater taught—but by the elevations and depressions on the exterior of the skull, which indicate corresponding deficiencies or redundancies in the brain beneath. He now began to give lectures on the subject, and met with daily increasing success, until in 1802 the Government interdicted his discourses on the plea that they were inimical to religion. In 1805 he left the city with his principal pupil and associate, Spurzheim, and in the course of the next two years repeated his lectures in most of the larger cities of Germany, and in 1807 arrived in Paris, where he established himself as a practitioner, at the same time diligently spreading his views by means of books and oral discourses, though not without having to fight a stout battle against the charge of Spinozism, or atheism. In 1819 he became a naturalised French subject, but failed to gain admission into the Academy of Sciences, owing to the suspicion of charlatanism which attached to the new theory. In London, which he visited in 1823, he was not more successful, neither society nor the medical profession showing much interest in his lectures, although at a later date the eloquence of George Combe and his disciples did much to popularise the doctrines of Gall. Disappointed with his reception, he returned to Paris, where he continued to practise until his death, which occurred through an apoplec-

tic fit, at Montrouge, near that city. Gall was a voluminous author, both singly and as the collaborator of Spurzheim; but though many of his works contain suggestive and even valuable remarks on the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, they are all so tinged with the "theory" associated with his name as to be nowadays of more historical than practical value. The chief are:—*Philosophisch-medicinische Untersuchungen über Natur; Kunst im Kranken; Gesunden Zustande des Menschen* (1791); *Introduction au Cours de Physiologie du Cerveau* (1807); *Recherches sur le Système nerveux en général et sur celui du Cerveau en particulier* (1808); *Anatomie et Physiologie du Système nerveux en général* (1810–19)—the first two volumes of this work, as well as the *Recherches*, were written conjointly with Spurzheim; *Des Dispositions innées de l'Âme et de l'Esprit* (1811). Most of his works have been translated into different languages, or their essential features popularised in the writings of his pupils; but the only one reproduced entire in English is the *Anatomie* (Boston, U.S.A., 1835). Gall's reputation has not gained much by the researches of the last forty years. Phrenology is no longer espoused by men of profound scientific knowledge, the general belief being that though there was this much truth in Gall's views, viz., that the functions of the brain are localised, the external signs which the phrenologist relies upon are in many cases entirely unconnected with the development of the cerebral convolutions.

On the importance of Gall's brain-anatomy, see *Lewes's History of Philosophy*, vol. ii.

[R. B.]

* **Galt**, SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1817), Canadian financier and administrator, born at Chelsea, entered the service of the British and American Land Company at the age of sixteen, and became their commissioner and manager eleven years later, which post he occupied for twelve years. In 1849 he entered the Canadian Parliament, and in 1858 became Minister of Finance in Mr. Cartier's Government, but resigned on the defeat of the Government on the Militia Bill in 1862. He was again Finance Minister from March, 1864, to August, 1866, when he resigned in consequence of the ministry being unable to carry their measure relative to the education of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. As one of the delegates for Lower Canada to confer with the Home Government on the question of Confederation, he rendered invaluable service in obtaining the necessary privileges and protection for the Protestant party. In 1867, the Dominion having been in the meantime completed, he again resumed his former duties in the finance department, but he held office for only four months. In 1869 he was made a K.C.M.G., and in 1878 a G.C.M.G. Sir Alexander Galt

was High Commissioner for Canada in England from 1880 to 1883. He was a member, on behalf of Great Britain, of the Treaty of Washington Commission (1871), and of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

* **Galton, FRANCIS, F.R.S.** (b. 1822), man of science, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1844). A journey in South Africa was described in the *Narrative of an Explorer of Tropical South Africa*, which obtained the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society; and the first edition of his popular *Art of Travel* appeared in 1855. Mr. Galton at first attached himself to meteorology, the result of his investigations being *Meteorographica* (1863); but subsequently devoted himself to investigations bearing on the theory of Heredity. His books and articles on this subject are exceedingly popular, though open occasionally to the charge of over-theorising. Among them are:—*Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences* (1869); *English Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture* (1874); *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development* (1883); the *Life-History Album* (1884); and the *Record of Family Faculties* (1884), tabular forms and directions for entering data, with a preface. Mr. Galton is an active member of the British Association, and of the various learned societies. In 1885-6 he was president of the Anthropological Society.

Gambetta, LÉON MICHEL (b. 1838, d. 1882), was sent to school by his father, a grocer at Cahors, and received the usual insufficient and ill-ordained education that the Collège de France gives to the obscure crowd of her alumni. He in no way distinguished himself in his classical studies, and from the moment when he commenced them as a boy, till the moment when, as a young man, he migrated to Paris, to take his chance at the bar, there is nothing to say of him. But what Gambetta did bring from his province, what served him better than all the learning possible, what really constituted his sole superiority, though it was recognised but by few, was his Italian blood. The life led by Gambetta during his first years of manhood in Paris, was one to have exhausted the energies and deteriorated the intelligence of any mere Frenchman, as it practically has destroyed so many hundred-thousands of them during the last half-century; but the solid Genoese nature withstood the degrading influences of the useless, loafing existence of a Parisian student in the Quartier Latin. It is, however, to the terrible Bohemianism of this coffee-house life that are due all the mistakes of his career, and all the severe penalties he paid for them. His habits were vulgar, and the vulgarity of them justified for too long a period the reproaches cast at him by the educated public; his dominion over his followers arose unluckily from the Chauvin-

istic belief caught from the military brawlers with whom he was brought in contact. Gambetta made no mark till his thirtieth year. It was his *plaidoirie* of Nov. 14th, 1868, that drew to him the attention, and it may be affirmed, the admiration of the public, and also of the nicest appreciators of judicial eloquence. This was the date of the famous *procès Delescluze*, in which Gambetta took charge of the defence, and adroitly chose all his arguments from the infamies of the Second Empire, condensing his attack upon the one initiatory and master crime of the *Coup d'État*. His reward came quickly. Six months after his harangue at the Delescluze trial (at the general elections of 1869) he was chosen deputy by both Paris and Marseilles, curiously enough in the place of Berryer, the great Royalist orator, who had just died, and for whom Gambetta felt the deepest admiration. From this moment till the defeat at Sedan, and Sept. 4th, 1870, Gambetta became the life and soul of the Opposition, from what precise cause it might be difficult to say. But somehow the popular instinct signalled out Gambetta, and even before the war, and after the apparent concessions to the Ollivier ministry (in Jan., 1870) the grocer's son of Cahors was the incarnation of the future Republic, which now every thinking man clearly foresaw as "the régime which divided Frenchmen the least." The war was forced on by the Tuileries, spite of every effort to avert it, and the Empire fell by the weight of its own misdeeds, no hand being raised to save it. To what a degree France loathed the Empire is a fact few foreigners have sufficiently realised. From this intense hatred sprang the authority of Gambetta, for his hate reflected that of the nation, and the public felt it to be sincere, and proof against all temptation. His faults served him to the full as much as his good qualities, and his want of tact, his boisterousness, and lack of all judgment and measure suited well enough the democratic instincts that were everywhere coming to the fore. He was young, and, still more, new: his utter ignorance shielded him against the recognition of obstacles that would have frightened nearly anyone else; he had night and day at his command the perpetual ebullitions of rhetoric which moved his hearers' passions, and he completely embodied the current of Democracy that lay latent in the masses. France was vanquished, though she did not know it yet—the Empire had been ignominiously thrust aside, the Republic sprang into existence *ipso facto*, a manner of Provisional Government was installed in Paris, M. Thiers was absent, roaming about Europe, trying to find some country which still retained even a lukewarm interest in France. The siege was threatening, the Government of Paris was split up into warring groups, and unable to hold communication

with the exterior, when Gambetta started in a balloon for Tours, and a French Government, such as it was, was established, having around it the members of the Diplomatic Corps. From Tours in the autumn of 1870, until the autumn of 1881 in Paris, is to be traced the rise and fall of what has been denominated the "Dictature," and falsely so, because of all men in the political world the man supposed to be its chief was the one least qualified by nature to be a Dictator. From the moment of his arrival at Tours, Gambetta investigated every department, including that of Foreign Affairs, confided to M. de Chaudordy, even after the advent of M. Thiers in October. However, he very soon devoted himself exclusively to the task of organising the National Defence, and it is clear that if the technical details of each engagement were entirely due to General Chanzy, the inspiration whence everything sprang was wholly Gambetta's. Chanzy could not have done what he did, had he not felt he had Gambetta behind him, and he was the first to admit it. It is all very well to ridicule the word *d'outrance*, but the few successes the French armies won rest upon the knowledge they had, that the man who then predominated over the Government meant that war was to be *d'outrance*. But all this was essentially old-world work, and the really important thing to observe is that Gambetta, from education, was a thinker of utterly old-world thoughts. He was pre-eminently old-fashioned and unfamiliar with what is genuinely modern. His patriotism was entirely of the past. He would have delighted in Marengo and Austerlitz and Jena, and have rejoiced at the taking of Vienna and Berlin. The mould of his mind was Napoleonic or Louis Quatorzian, for he regarded victories not as does Prince Bismarck, as the means to an end, but as gains in themselves. Notwithstanding all his many weaknesses and errors, the Tours period remains Gambetta's best title to the gratitude of France. After the peace, and until May 24th, 1873, M. Thiers reigned supreme, and the organiser of the *guerre d'outrance* suffered an eclipse. In 1872 he committed his first mistake, by the speech at Grenoble, in which he haunted his belief in the *nouvelles couches sociales* in the face of the respectability of France. Hence the first essay of reaction, the Barodet election and the overthrow of Thiers. Gambetta still believed in the "*revanche*," because he could as yet not understand anything else. But he read a great deal, sought to inform himself, studied English history, and invented "Opportunism." This occurred in a rather remarkable speech at Belleville in 1874, when he proclaimed that no *revanche* could be dreamt of save through the "justice of Europe," and until the "opportune moment" for it had arrived. During the next four years many

important incidents happened; the "Fusion" of the Royal Houses was resisted, the Republic was voted officially, and a fairly liberal ministry under Jules Simon was established, then overthrown by Marshal MacMahon, provoking the great movement of the elections of 1876, and the defeat of the reactionary parties, and in the end the fall of the Marshal, and lastly, in 1879, the presidency of M. Grévy and the nomination of the Waddington Cabinet. Gambetta had compelled MacMahon to embrace the second of the two alternatives, "*se soumettre ou se démettre*." Things wore an altered aspect now; M. Grévy was, exclusively, a civilian, the very archetype of civil government and submission to the law. Being debarred from "organising victory," like the elder Carnot, Gambetta thought that his activity in a pacific State was to be that of inspiring deeds in other men, and paying no penalty for their mistakes. Many things inclined him to this vicarious autocracy; firstly, the consciousness of unfitness for rule; secondly, the absence of all sympathy on the part of M. Grévy; thirdly, the difficulties personified by his early associates; and lastly, the conditions of his own health. He had become unwieldy from obesity. At forty-one he moved heavily, and all action, instead of being a delight, was a trouble and a pain. When M. Grévy was made President, the first universal notion was of a Gambetta ministry. Gambetta knew and felt it, but succeeded in avoiding it, and became President of the Chamber. This post he filled fairly well—not with the imperturbable ease of M. Grévy, or with the firmness and good-humour of M. Floquet, but with considerable impartiality, and visible comfort to himself. Gambetta's conduct of the general election of 1876 was his last manifestation as an active public man, and, helped as he was by the overwhelming majority of the country, he achieved a true and very great success. But from the moment of his election to the Speakership of the Chamber began the new series of his shortcomings and the proofs of incapacity that culminated in both his advent to and his retreat from power in 1881-2. His sole occupation during the months following the overthrow of MacMahon seemed to be the creation and the destruction of Cabinets; one after another he betrayed those he had recommended, and yet, when once their offices had been made vacant, contrived by all the means within his reach to avoid filling them himself. At last, however, the day arrived when all further avoidance of responsibility became impossible, and in the autumn of 1881 he was forced to accept the Prime Ministry of France. A few days were sufficient to show how absolutely he was *incapax imperii*, both from circumstances and from personal defects. He had always let his intimates know that, without electoral reform, by adoption of the *Scrutin de*

Liste, he could never accept office or ensure a Parliamentary majority, and he failed to obtain it, converting this very failure into a possible pretext for relinquishing the headship of Government. Never was so grand an opportunity so weakly, so miserably lost. The incessant shortcomings of successive Prime Ministers had gradually induced in the public mind a belief in the capacity of the man who had not been tried, and at the end of the year 1880 Gambetta might have really seen all France at his feet. No irrevocable breach had taken place between the Government and the Church, no unhealable wound had been inflicted on Society, to whom the existing régime had merely shown that it was strong, and in no way minded to assert its strength unduly. The crisis lasted barely a week. Gambetta knew he could reign over the whole nation, uniting all its forces, but he never felt himself equal to the task. He set out by drawing round him the educated, experienced men of the *Centre Gauche*, the moderate Liberals even of the *Centre Droit*—all were ready, all met him half-way; on the Saturday a Cabinet was formed that would have compelled the respect of all Europe, on Sunday those who were to compose it saw clearly that they were an embarrassment, and on the Monday the two Chambers were presented with a list of names that dismayed all reflecting men. The future of France was gone. It was now the turn of the "tail." The Bohemianism of the early years reasserted itself, and the associates of the tavern and *commis-voyageur* period claimed their rights; Gambetta, not feeling himself equal to the task of severance from old comrades, succumbed. However, the triumph was short-lived, and the ensuing spring saw the inevitable collapse of a ministry which Gambetta did nothing to save. His resignation was placed in the hands of M. Grévy on Jan. 27th, and M. de Freycinet was requested to form a ministry. Gambetta's demise was but a funeral; he really "departed this life" when he was driven to retire in the spring of 1881, for until his death, from a pistol wound accidentally inflicted upon himself, on Dec. 31st, 1882, he took very little part in public life. Gambetta served his country grandly and indisputably on more than one occasion. Before the war he kept up the fire of popular indignation against the infamies of the Empire. In the war he saved the honour of the country, which lay prostrate at the surrender of Sedan; in 1876, by his wise guidance of the elections, he rescued the public liberties of the community from intriguers and obscurantists; but when he died there was nothing left him to do that he could do well. The most curious fact, perhaps, of all to record, is, that only at his burial did the nation thank him for his services during the war. While he lived he was very frequently a subject of apprehension; when dead his country-

men reverted immediately to what they owed him eleven years before, but did so because he was dead, and could not do it again.

[B. de B.]

Gambier, JAMES, BARON (b. 1756, d. 1833), sailor, was the son of a Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas. He entered the Royal Navy in 1767, and in 1794, when in command of the *Defence*, fought with distinction under Lord Howe in the battle of June 1st. In 1795 he became member of the Admiralty Board, which post he retained, with a few short intervals, during one of which he was Governor of Newfoundland, until 1808. Despite the fact that the greater part of his time was passed on shore, his powerful influence gained him rapid promotion, and after the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, in which he commanded the fleet, while Lord Cathcart (q.v.) commanded the army, he was raised to the peerage. In 1809 he was placed in command of the Channel fleet, and engaged the French in the Basque Roads on April 12th. A victory was won, but disregarding the advice of his subordinates, Dundonald (q.v.) among them, Admiral Gambier refrained from totally destroying the enemy. For this he was tried by court-martial, but got off with a rebuke, and three years before his death was raised to the rank of admiral of the fleet, having throughout his career owed more to his patrons than to his own merits.

Lady Chatterton, *Memorials of Lord Gambier*; Dundonald, *Autobiography*.

Garcia, MANUEL (b. 1775, d. 1832), musician, was born at Madrid, and was well known at the age of seventeen as a composer and singer. In 1808 he made his *début* on the stage in Paris in Paer's *Griselda*; subsequently he travelled for several years in Italy, where his opera, *Califo di Bagdad*, was produced in 1812, obtaining great success. Rossini wrote for him the principal rôles in *Elisabetta* and *Almira*. In 1817 he went to London, and sang with great *éclat* in the *Barbieri*, and visited the United States in 1825. He then settled down at Paris, and founded his celebrated school of singing. His son Manuel, and his daughters Paulina and Maria, were celebrated vocalists, the last being well known under her subsequent name of Malibran (q.v.).

* **Gardiner, SAMUEL RAWSON** (b. 1829), born at Ropley, in Hampshire, was educated at Winchester College, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a junior student. He took a first class in 1851, and became senior student, and afterwards honorary student of his college. For several years he was professor of history at King's College, London, a post which he resigned in 1885, and was succeeded by Professor J. K. Laughton. In 1882 Professor Gardiner was granted a Civil List pension of £150 in recognition of his historical

labours, and in 1884 was elected fellow of All Souls'. As an historian Professor Gardiner is distinctly a specialist, and has confined himself chiefly to one period—that of the Stuarts. His works include:—*The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke* (1863); *Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage* (1869); *England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.* (1875); *The Personal Government of Charles I.* (1877); and *The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.*, the two volumes of which bring his labours down to the year 1642. The first volume of his *History of the Civil War* was published in December, 1886. The earlier volumes of this series have been partly rewritten, and republished, under the title of *The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Outbreak of the Civil War*. Professor Gardiner is also the author of two admirable little books in the *Epochs of Modern History Series*, *The Thirty Years' War* (1874), and *The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution* (1875); and of *An Introduction to the Study of English History*, written in conjunction with Mr. J. Bass Mullinger (1881). Among the numerous documents he has edited for the Camden Society are the *Fortescue Papers* (1871); the *Hamilton Papers* (1880); the *Parliamentary Debates in 1610*; and *Debates in the House of Commons in 1625*. Professor Gardiner belongs emphatically to the new school of English historians, who, in imitation of the Germans, deem the research of years the necessary preliminary to the writing of history, and utterly abhor the brilliant superficialities of a former age. His great feat has been to cast an entirely new light upon the history of the earlier Stuart period, and that not by the advocacy of clever paradoxes, but through patient investigation, aided by fairness of judgment. Perhaps of all his writings those which treat upon the times of James I. may be said to be the most valuable. Guided by them, the student is able to conceive that the king is no mere buffoon, but a man in many respects in advance of his age, and frequently in the right in his contest with the Commons; he is able to appreciate the statesmanship of Lord Bristol, and to rejoice that Bacon is at last delivered from the butchery of Macaulay. Professor Gardiner is now working on a period which is more dramatic, and far more interesting, but which is also far less of an unknown land than the reign of James I.

Garfield, JAMES ABRAM (b. 1831, d. 1881), an American general and statesman, and twentieth President of the United States, was born in Ohio, the son of a pioneer, and worked at farm labour until his fourteenth year. Despite all obstacles, he acquired a liberal education, studied law, and in 1859 was elected to the Ohio State Senate. He had

married Lucretia Rudolph in 1858. He entered the army in 1861, was appointed colonel of the 42nd Ohio Regiment, and saw some service in Eastern Kentucky. He reached the battle-field at Shiloh with Buell's command. He served on the court-martial which condemned Fitzjohn Porter in Nov., 1862. In 1863, as chief of the staff to General Rosecranz, commanding the army of the Cumberland, he participated in the operations of that army until the battle of Chickamauga, and was made major-general of volunteers. Having been elected to Congress, he resigned his command in December. He sat in nine successive Congresses, beginning with the thirty-eighth, and represented the same constituency for a continuous period of eighteen years. He served on many important committees, including that on military affairs during the war, and that of ways and means; and as a member of the committee on banking and currency he was the sturdy opponent of all the dishonest projects that were advanced as "financial theories." He opposed the Bill for an electoral commission in 1876, but acted on that commission. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in the same year, as the candidate of the Republican party, was elected President of the United States. An intense spirit of faction divided the Republican party at the time when Mr. Garfield entered upon his duties as President, and his choice of Mr. Blaine as the chief of his Cabinet irritated extremely the faction opposed to that gentleman, called "Stalwarts." On the part of this faction it was claimed that the administration owed some deference to their wishes; but it was apprehended that Mr. Blaine would advise the President against them. Upon the nomination, in March, 1881, of Mr. W. H. Robertson to be collector of the customs at the port of New York, the Stalwarts believed their apprehensions realised, and the quarrel became acute. Senator Conkling, a favourite of the Stalwarts, endeavoured to prevent the appointment of Mr. Robertson, but, finding his efforts unavailing, resigned his seat in the Senate. The excitement of the hour seized upon the feeble wits of one Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, then in Washington. Guiteau imagined that if Garfield were out of the way the faction of the Stalwarts would become dominant by the succession of the Vice-President, and that he himself, should he produce this change, would be entitled to the gratitude of the Stalwarts, and would receive from President Arthur the office that President Garfield had refused him. He therefore determined to kill the President, and shot him July 2nd, 1881, in the railway station at Washington, inflicting a wound that proved fatal eighty days later. Guiteau was hanged for the murder.

W. M. Thayer, *From Log Cabin to White House*.
[G. W. H.]

Garibaldi, GIUSEPPE (b. 1807, d. 1882), Italian patriot, was born at Nice, of parents who originally came there from Chiavari, in the Eastern Riviera of Genoa. His father was a small ship-master (*padrone*), and procured for his son a good education, hoping that he would become a priest, and help the family. Young Garibaldi, however, strongly objected to his father's intentions, feeling a manifest vocation for a sailor's life. He made voyages to Odessa and Jangarock, where from a Ligurian mate he learned to love Italy; and a trip to Rome excited in him those noble feelings which in following years led him to consecrate his mind and soul to the redemption of his native land. Soon after he associated himself with Mazzini in the "Young Italy" movement. To secure the Sardinian man-of-war *Eurydice* for the insurgents, he enlisted as a sailor in the Royal Sardinian Navy, and in other ways became implicated in the Genoese revolution of 1833: discovered, he fled in disguise, at great risk of his life, to Marseilles, and there he learned that he had been sentenced to death for conspiracy and desertion. He embarked in consequence for Tunis, but not finding there a sufficient field for his activity, went to Brazil, where, during the minority of the Emperor Don Pedro, the province of Rio Grande had proclaimed its independence. Garibaldi accepted a commission in the service of the young republic, and fought with great bravery and success. His influence over his troops was wonderful. In a conflict between his cruiser and two Brazilian vessels he received a serious wound, and for six months remained a prisoner at Gualaguay, and afterwards proceeded to Montevideo. When Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, declared war against the Republic of Uruguay, Garibaldi offered his services to the latter, and gave such proofs of his ability as leader that he was raised to the supreme command of all naval and military operations. He formed a legion of eight hundred Italians, and for the bravery that they displayed at the battle of Salto St. Antonio, the Government of Monte Video ordered that Garibaldi and his volunteers should take the post of honour on every occasion. In a shipwreck at the island of Santa la Terina sixteen of Garibaldi's companions, all Italians, lost their lives; but there also he saw for the first time that beautiful, intelligent, and courageous young Creole, Anita Rivera, whom he associated to his destiny. Anita followed the hero throughout his campaigns, and neither fatiguing marches nor privations could separate her for an instant from him. She followed him in Italy when, in 1847, Garibaldi, hearing of the new era proclaimed for his country by Pius IX., went to offer his sword to the Pope. He was received with great enthusiasm, and took a prominent part in the campaign against the Austrians, above all in Southern Tyrol. After the mournful defeat of the Piedmontese at Novara

Garibaldi put himself at the service of the provisional Government of Rome, and he was there the soul of resistance during the struggle which ensued when the French troops came to restore the Papal authority. He defeated the Neapolitan army, much superior in number, at Palestrina and Velletri, where he was severely wounded, and sustained for a whole month the attacks of the French, whose generals did justice in their reports to the energy and ability of their foe. When they entered Rome Garibaldi, with the remnant of his little army, retired towards St. Marino and Ravenna, pursued by the French, Austrians, and Spaniards. It was then that the heroic Anita sank from exhaustion and dread in the painful labour of premature confinement. Garibaldi, out of his senses for such a loss, ordered his troops to disband, and, for the sake of his children, he escaped to Genoa, and afterwards to New York, and worked as a journeyman for an Italian manufacturer of soap and candles at Staten Island. In 1854 he returned to Italy, and having bought from the municipality of the island of Maddalena half of the little islet of Caprera, on the southern coast of Sardinia, he settled there with his family, and commenced farming on a small scale, but with very great success. In the war of 1859, when Napoleon III. came to the assistance of Italy, he played a very conspicuous part against the Austrians, and at the head of his volunteers he fought at Varese, Como, and Camerlata. After the peace of Villafranca, in May, 1860, he landed at Marsala (Sicily) at the head of the "Thousand Heroes" (the so-called *mille*); he defeated the Neapolitan troops at Calatafimi, took Palermo, and, after new victories, he carried the struggle to Naples, which he entered almost alone. The young king, Francis II., hearing of Garibaldi's approach, fled to Gaeta. Garibaldi, in his way to the attack of that fortress, met Victor Emmanuel, whom he saluted as King of Italy, though personally in favour of a republican form of government. The cession of Savoy, and above all of his native Nice, to France, the price of Napoleon's co-operation, justly caused him very deep sorrow. Broken-hearted, he retired to Caprera, but in 1862 published in Palermo a revolutionary address, inviting the Hungarians to revolt against Austria, hoping that thus a large part of the Austrian army would withdraw from Venice, leaving him the way open to invade it. General Klapka, however, in a letter publicly addressed to Garibaldi, demonstrated that a revolution at that moment would be perfect ruin for Hungary. In consequence, Garibaldi undertook his rash march upon Rome. But this was against the will of the Italian Government, who sent Colonel Pallavicini and a body of soldiers to bar the way to Garibaldi. He was wounded in the ankle by a rifle bullet, made prisoner, and his followers dispersed. He was then allowed

to return to his islet. In the spring of 1864 he paid a short visit to England, where he was enthusiastically received by every class—above all, in London. In 1866 he took part in the war between Prussia and Austria, and engaged in operations in the Tyrol; but the war was suddenly brought to a close, and the Italians, although defeated, regained Venice by the terms of the peace. In the following year he tried, against the express wish of the Italian Government, to free Rome from the Papal rule. Urbano Rattazzi, then at the head of the ministry, ordered his arrest at Asinalunga, on Sept. 24th, 1867, and from that place Garibaldi was escorted to the fortress of Alessandria. After a short imprisonment he was permitted to go home. Although an Italian man-of-war was placed in the vicinity of the islet to watch the general's movements, and prevent him from leaving it, he escaped in the night of Oct. 14th in a little boat, accompanied only by his son-in-law, Stefano Lanzio, and proceeded to join the insurgents on the Roman frontier. He defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotonda on Oct. 26th, but was routed at Mentana by the aid of the French expeditionary corps, and was placed for awhile under confinement. On the fall of the French Empire he placed himself and his volunteers at the disposal of the National Defence, who appointed him commander of the irregular forces of the Vosges. Although he could not do much in the field against the German invaders, nevertheless the only standard taken from the enemy was seized by Garibaldi's volunteers, and, as Victor Hugo wrote, "Garibaldi was the only general who fought for France and was not conquered." Elected deputy in Feb., 1871, for Nice, Dijon, and Paris, he was forbidden as a foreigner to address the Assembly, and then returned to his home, where he had married Signora Francesca, a Piedmontese, the nurse of the children of Signora Teresita, Garibaldi's daughter (married to General Stefano Lanzio, above-mentioned), who, with her two brothers, Menotti and Ricciotti, are the surviving children of the heroic Anita. By Signora Francesca Garibaldi had a daughter, Clelia, who is married to Professor Graziadio, and a son, Manlio, who is at present being educated for the Royal Italian Navy. The pecuniary embarrassment of some of his family compelled Garibaldi to accept a pension from the nation in 1876. In the last years of his life Garibaldi occasionally left Caprera, either to take part in some important discussion in the Italian Parliament, in which he represented Rome, or to pay a fugitive visit to some grateful city, such as Palermo. He promoted, and took very great interest, in a project for the deviation of the Tiber, and the improvement of the Roman Campagna; but he did not live to see his work crowned with success. All Italy mourned his death as a

national calamity, and in all the Italian cities his memorials are to be met. No man loved his country with such fondness and disinterestedness as Garibaldi. The most heroic qualities distinguished him from ordinary men. His political sagacity may have been questioned, his military genius may have been overrated, but the presence of mind, which never abandoned him in danger, the belief in human nature, the magic power of command, the readiness to sacrifice himself for others without looking for any reward, cannot be denied to him even by the most hostile critic. He was called during his life the "only hero" in Europe, and as such his name is revered by his countrymen.

M. Lessona, *Volere è Potere*; Colonel Chambers, *Garibaldi and Italian Unity*; A. Vecchi, *Garibaldi at Caprera*; C. Arrivabene, *Italy under Victor Emmanuel*; J. White-Mario, *Vita di Giuseppe Garibaldi* (1882). [A. O.]

Garnett, RICHARD (b. 1789, d. 1850), an eminent philologist, was born at Otley, in Yorkshire, July 25th, 1789, and was the son of a paper manufacturer. In his youth he was placed with Mr. Facio, a Swiss gentleman, to learn French and Italian, as preparatory to a commercial career, while he taught himself German in order to study natural history. Business proving distasteful to him, he entered the Church, and after holding preferments in Lancashire and Staffordshire, became in 1838 assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum. His philological writings, collected after his death, consist of essays contributed to the *Quarterly Review*, and papers from the *Proceedings* of the Philological Society, of which he was one of the original founders. It is his peculiar distinction to have been, after Dr. Pritchard, the first English scholar to establish the affinity of the Celtic tongues to the other members of the Aryan family.

* **Garnier, JEAN LOUIS CHARLES** (b. 1825), a distinguished French architect, born at Paris, studied sculpture and high relief at the Ecole Spéciale de Dessin, and subsequently entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where in 1848 he carried off the prize in architecture for his designs for a *Conservatoire pour les Arts et Métiers*. The years 1852-3 he spent in foreign travel. In 1854 he became a sub-inspector of the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucherie under M. Ballu, and in 1856 he contributed a paper explanatory of the Temple of Egina to the *Revue Archéologique*. In 1861 he competed for the new opera-house at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was entrusted with this great work. The Grand Opera House, which had been begun under Imperial auspices, was opened in 1875 with great éclat. In 1877 he was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Constructions at

Paris, and was subsequently retained for the great theatre at Monaco, which was opened in 1879. M. Garnier has frequently exhibited at the Salon various works in water-colours, which have been much admired.

Garnier, MARIE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS (b. 1839, d. 1873), a French traveller, born at St. Étienne, entered the navy, and in 1862 was appointed inspector of the natives in Cochinchina, and entrusted with the administration of the town of Cholen, or Sholen. At his suggestion a mission was sent through Laos to Tibet under the command of Captain Doudart de Lagrée, with Garnier as lieutenant. This expedition traversed from Catieh in Cambodia to Shanghai, a distance of about 5,400 miles, the greater part of which was through country unknown to European geography, and careful observations were taken by Garnier. In the course of the expedition he successfully led a detachment to Talifu, the capital of Sultan Suleiman, the Sovereign of the Mahometan rebels in Yunnan. When, shortly afterwards, Lagrée died, Garnier assumed the command of the whole expedition, and conducted it to the Yang-tze-Kiang, and thence to the Chinese coast. On his return to France the young traveller was received with much enthusiasm. He again proceeded to Cochinchina after the Franco-German War, when he traced the course of the Yang-tze-Kiang to the waterfalls; and was subsequently commissioned by Admiral Dupré, then Governor of Cochinchina, to found a new colony at Tonkin, or at least to establish a French protectorate. He took Hanoi on Nov. 20th, 1873, and was assassinated on Dec. 7th. Shortly before his death, the narrative of his principal expedition appeared under the title of *Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine pendant les Années 1866, 1867, et 1868, publié sous la Direction de M. François Garnier, avec le Concours de M. Delaporte et de MM. Joubert et Thorel* (2 vols.). Accounts of his other travels have since been published. In 1872 M. Garnier brought out *Le Siège de Paris: Journal d'un Officier de Marine* (1871).

Colonel Yule, *Ocean Highways* (1874).

Garnier-Pagès, LOUIS ANTOINE (b. 1803, d. 1878), French politician, was a half-brother of Étienne Garnier-Pagès, leader of the Republican Opposition under Louis Philippe. He took part in the July revolution of 1830, being then a clerk, and shortly afterwards, having been returned to the Chamber by Verneuil (Eure), he took his brother's place as a leader of the Extreme Left. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he was elected Mayor of Paris and Finance Minister in the Provisional Government. As such he was responsible for the desperate expedients of the Republican Government—notably the tax of 25 centimes on raw materials—which eventually were among

the main causes of its overthrow. Hence considerable odium was attached to his name; and having failed to obtain election to the Legislative Assembly, Garnier-Pagès occupied himself with an elaborate defence of his conduct, *Épisode de la Révolution de 1848*. He was absent from political life until 1864, when he was returned for one of the Paris circumscriptions, and was one of the thirteen Republicans who were prosecuted by the Government for establishing the Democratic Electoral Committee. Nevertheless, owing to the moderation of his views, he found some difficulty in obtaining a seat at the elections of 1870. On the establishment of the Government of National Defence, Garnier-Pagès became one of its members, but took small part in its proceedings. In the following year, having failed to be returned at the February elections, he retired altogether from public life.

Garrison, WILLIAM LLOYD (b. 1804, d. 1879), the American philanthropist, was first apprenticed to a shoemaker, and afterwards to a cabinet-maker; but preferring the printer's trade, he joined the staff of the *Newburyport Herald*. He subsequently became a contributor to its columns, and also to those of the *Salem Gazette*; and in 1827 he became editor of the *National Philanthropist* in Boston, the first journal to advocate total abstinence. He was next engaged on several newspapers advocating immediate emancipation of the slaves. For denouncing as "domestic piracy" the taking of a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to New Orleans, he was fined and imprisoned. After delivering a series of lectures against slavery in the principal cities, he established in Boston in 1831 the *Liberator* (where some of Whittier's early poems first appeared), a weekly journal of the most decided and uncompromising anti-slavery views, which was discontinued in 1866, the object for which it was established having been fully accomplished. His denunciations of slavery and slaveholders excited intense exasperation in the South. In 1832 he published *Thoughts on African Colonization*, in opposition to that scheme. He subsequently visited England, where he was warmly received by Wilberforce, Brougham, and their associates. While attending an anti-slavery meeting in Boston in 1835, he was seized by a mob of "gentlemen of property and standing," from whose violence he was only saved by being locked up in gaol, and on the following day he was conveyed by the city authorities to a place of safety in the country. In 1832 he established the American Anti-Slavery Society. In 1840 he attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, but refused to take his seat because the female delegates from the United States were excluded. After long and arduous labours he saw his hope of emancipation realised, though not, as he had hoped, by moral

suasion alone and without bloodshed. In 1868 he was presented with about \$30,000 as a national testimonial for his great labours. He published *Sonnets and other Poems* (1843), and *Selections from his Writings and Speeches* in 1852.

The Story of W. L. Garrison's Life, by his children (1885); Mrs. Stowe, *Men of our Times* (1868); Oliver Johnson, *Garrison, an Outline of his Life* (1879).

Gaskell, ELIZABETH CLEGHORN, (b. 1810, d. 1865), novelist, was born in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Sept. 29th, 1810. She was the daughter of William Stevenson, who began life as a tutor at a Manchester academy, and was for a time the editor of *Scott's Magazine*. After spending two years at a school in Stratford-on-Avon, she lived with her father until his death in 1829, when she rejoined an aunt at Knutsford, and remained there until her marriage to the Rev. William Gaskell, of Manchester, in 1832. The earlier years of married life were devoted entirely to domestic duties. She had several children, and it is said that the death of one of them gave the impulse which made her an author. Her first work was an account of Clopton Hall, contributed to William Howitt's *Remarkable Places*. This was succeeded by short stories, which appeared in *The People's Journal*. It was then that Mrs. Gaskell wrote her *Mary Barton*. She had some difficulty in getting a publisher for this first novel, but Messrs. Chapman and Hall eventually accepted the manuscript, and offered a hundred pounds for the copyright. The work appeared anonymously in 1848, and was received in some quarters with approval, and in other quarters with censure. Objection was urged against the light in which employers were placed. The book secured, however, widespread popularity. Mrs. Gaskell then visited London, and made acquaintance with Dickens, Forster, Lord Houghton, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Stowe, and Mr. Ruskin. At the House of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth in Westmoreland she met Charlotte Brontë. The acquaintance speedily ripened into friendship, and on the death of Currer Bell Mrs. Gaskell wrote her memoir. The book has many noble qualities, though some of its disclosures relative to the less-known members of the Brontë family have recently been called in question. Being now fairly launched, Mrs. Gaskell contributed successful serials to *Household Words* and other periodicals. *Moorland Cottage* appeared in 1850, *Cranford* and *Ruth* in 1853, *North and South* in 1855, *Cousin Phyllis* in 1857, *Right at Last* in 1860, and *Sylvia's Lovers* in 1863. Mrs. Gaskell's labours were not entirely confined to literature. To relieve the female mill-hands at the time of the cotton famine of 1862, Mrs. Gaskell started sewing-schools. These schools were the prototypes of the great system of relief which was afterwards publicly adopted. It was

while staying in Hampshire, at a house which she had secretly bought, and intended as a gift for her husband, that Mrs. Gaskell was attacked by the heart-disease which resulted in her death. She died Nov. 12th, 1865. The work on which she was engaged when stricken down was *Wives and Daughters*. This story was appearing serially in *Cornhill*, and was left incomplete. The warmly appreciative note at the end is from the pen of Mr. Leslie Stephen. What promised to be the crowning work of the novelist's life became the memorial of her death. She was buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian church of the little market town of Knutsford. It is easy to see from whence came the incidents that chiefly brighten her pages; they came out of her own life. And what she gives of personal experience is always the best she has to offer. Her imagination was not her great gift. The stories that came out of her reading are among her less conspicuous works. Anecdotes of her own life abound in *Mary Barton*, and the glimpses of Cranford are sketches of Knutsford. The reverend gentleman in *North and South*, who quits the ministry because he could not reconcile it to his conscience to be a paid teacher of religion, is none other than her own father. Perhaps the best portions of her books are concerned with the delineation of character of the artisan type. She possessed noble powers of description and strong human sympathy. Her sweetness was equal to her strength. She was a novelist of high rank.

[T. H. C.]

* **Gatling, RICHARD JORDAN, M.D.** (b. 1818), a distinguished American engineer, born in North Carolina, assisted his father while yet a boy in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed, and another for thinning out cotton plants, and subsequently invented a machine for sowing rice, which was in 1844 adapted to sowing wheat in drills. He next attended for some time medical lectures in Cincinnati, and in 1849 removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in railroad enterprises and real-estate speculations. In 1850 he invented a double-acting hemp brake; in 1857 a steam plough, which, however, proved impracticable; and in 1861 the revolving battery which bears his name. At the first trial it fired two hundred shots per minute. Twelve of such batteries were afterwards used by General Butler on the James river; and in 1866 the battery was adopted in the United States service after satisfactory trial. It has since been adopted by the English Government.

Gatty, MARGARET SCOTT (b. 1809, d. 1873), a popular writer for the young, was the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's chaplain on board the *Victory* at Trafalgar, and was married in 1839 to the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclefield, near Sheffield, and Sub-dean of York

Cathedral, the author of various works, both secular and religious. In 1842, in association with her husband, she brought out *The Life of Dr. Scott*, her father; and in 1851 appeared her first independent work, being a graceful *mélange* of fanciful stories, entitled, *The Fairy Godmother, and other Tales*. This was a success, and she followed it up with the earliest of the five volumes of her *Parables from Nature* (1855-71). In 1858 Mrs. Gatty published *Aunt Judy's Tales*, which gave her a wide reputation as a charmingly humorous writer for children, under the fantastic *nom de plume* of "Aunt Judy," under which her real name at the last all but disappeared. *Aunt Judy's Letters*, *Aunt Judy's Song-Book for Children*, and *The Mother's Book of Poetry*, followed; and in 1866 she began the well-known monthly organ for children, entitled *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. Amongst her miscellaneous writings may be mentioned:—*The Old Folks from Home: a Record of a Holiday Ramble in Ireland* (1862); *Waifs and Strays of Natural History* (1870); *The Book of Sundials* (1872); and *The History of a Bit of Bread*, translated from the French of Professor Macé.

Athenæum, Oct. 11th, 1873.

Gaudin, MARTIN MICHEL CHARLES, DUKE OF GAËTA (b. 1756, d. 1844), an able French financier and statesman, born at St. Denis, near Paris, entered the Statistical Department of the French Government, where he was soon promoted to the headship of one of the divisions of the service. He was one of the six commissioners of the Treasury appointed by the Assembly in 1791, and took a lively interest in the discussions on the paper currency; and to him is ascribed the restoration of the national credit at that time. He was Minister of Finance from Nov., 1799, until April, 1814, a career in respect to its length and difficulty without a parallel among French financiers. He was governor of the Bank of France from 1820 to 1834. He is the author, among other works, of the *Financial History of France from 1800-14* (1818), and *Conversion of the Rentes at 5 per Cent.* (1838). He was created Duke of Gaëta in 1809.

Mémoires, Souvenirs, Opinions, et Écrits (2 vols., 1821); A. Portalis, *Essai sur la Vie et l'Administration du Duc de Gaëte* (1842).

Gauss, KARL FREDERICK (b. 1777, d. 1855), a German mathematician, born of humble parents at Brunswick, became widely known by the publication in his twenty-fifth year of the *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*, and in 1807 was appointed director of the Göttingen Observatory, an office which he retained till his death. Two years later he published at Hamburg his *Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium*, a work which gave a powerful impulse to the true methods of astronomical investigation; and in 1833 he brought out his first memoir on the theory of magnetism, subse-

quently inventing, in conjunction with Professor Wilhelm Weber, a new apparatus for observing the earth's magnetism and its changes. With Weber's assistance he erected in 1833, at Göttingen, a magnetic observatory free from iron, where he made magnetic observations, and from this observatory he sent telegraphic signals to the neighbouring town, thus showing the practicability of an electromagnetic telegraph. His collected works have been published by the Royal Society of Göttingen in 7 vols. (Göttingen, 1863-71), under the editorship of E. J. Schering, comprising (1) *The Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*; (2) *Theory of Numbers*; (3) *Analysis*; (4) *Geometry and Method of Least Squares*; (5) *Mathematical Physics*; (6) *Astronomy*; and (7) *Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium*. Gauss was well versed in general literature and the chief languages of modern Europe, and was a member of nearly all the leading scientific societies in Europe.

Waltherhausen, *Memoirs of Gauss*; Professor Cayley in *Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Nature*, 1878.

Gautier, THÉOPHILE (b. 1811, d. 1872), French man of letters, was a native of Tarbes, and was educated at the Collège Charlemagne, in Paris. Some of his literary productions having attracted the attention of Sainte-Beuve, Gautier was admitted to his society, together with that of Victor Hugo, and the rest of the Romantic school. He and the younger generation soon improved upon their masters; and the strange combinations of colours in their attire, the length of their locks, and the high-flown turns of their phraseology, have found a school of imitators even in our time. Gautier, much against his will, was drawn into journalism, and lived during the greater part of his life at Paris, where changes of dynasty affected him not at all. His holidays were spent in travel, and the results were some delightful volumes on *Constantinople*, *Voyage en Russie*, and *Voyage en Espagne*. *Zigzags* (1845) was written after a visit to England. Journalism with him took the form of literary, dramatic, and art criticism, and, although his style is too flowery for some tastes, it can hardly be doubted that he, as a critic, is almost without a rival. That such consummate literary skill should have been spent on what was for the most part ephemeral, is deeply to be regretted. He will, however, live in his poetry and his works of fiction. Of the former, *Albertus* (1830), his first considerable effort, *La Comédie de la Mort* (1832), and *Émaux et Camées* (1852), are the best known; and, though entirely non-moral, their grace of diction and symmetry of workmanship have fairly won for them immortality. His greatest novels and tales have the same features; they are:—*Mademoiselle de Maupin* (1835), an unpleasant subject cleverly treated; *Les jeunes Frances* (1833), *Jettatura* (1839); *La Morte amoureuse*

(1843); *Miliona* (1847); *Le Roman de la Momie* (1856); and *Le Capitaine Fracasse* (1863). His last work of all, *Tableaux de Sièges*, a description of the siege of Paris by the Germans, was published shortly before his death.

Gavarni is the well-known pseudonym of GUILLAUME PAUL CHEVALIER SULPICE (b. 1801, d. 1866), a French caricaturist, who began life in Paris as a mechanical draughtsman, which he soon gave up for burlesque penciling in 1835. He became a regular contributor to *Charivari* and other comic journals, and acquitted himself so effectually that he earned for himself the name of the "arch-fiend of caricature." Among his best known works are:—*Les Enfants terribles*, *Les Parents terribles*, *Les Rêves*, *Comme l'on dîne à Paris*, *Les Fourberies de Femmes*, and *Impressions de Ménage*. He successfully illustrated Eugène Sue's *Le Juif Errant* (1843); the French translation of Hoffman's tales (1843); the first collective edition of Balzac's works, 20 vols. (1850); *Le Diable à Paris* (1844-6); *Les Français peints par Eux-mêmes* (1840-3); the collection of *Physiologies*, published by Aubert, in 38 vols. (1840-2); and many others. A selection from his sketches was published in Paris, 1845, in 4 vols. 8vo, with notes by Théophile Gautier; and 2 vols. subsequently, under the title of *Perles et Parures* (1850). During the latter part of his life Gavarni was much engaged in scientific pursuits, and sent several communications to the Académie des Sciences.

E. and J. de Gouwart, *Gavarni l'Homme et l'Œuvre* (1873); J. Claretie's *Essai sur Gavarni*.

Gavazzi, ALESSANDRO (b. 1809, d. 1885), a popular Italian preacher, reformer, and controversialist, was born at Bologna, and admitted in 1825 into the order of Barnabites, where he showed great natural powers of eloquence. He subsequently became professor of rhetoric at Naples. On the accession of Pius IX., the "Reforming Pope," in 1846, he threw himself heartily into the liberal policy then inaugurated, and became chaplain-general of the Roman patriotic legion sent to the aid of the Milanese. The Pope, however, soon became reactionary, and withdrew the legion. Gavazzi forthwith abandoned his allegiance to the Pope, and joined in the agitation which ended in the flight of the latter, and the establishment of a republic. On the failure of the struggle with France Gavazzi escaped to England, and after 1851 figured chiefly as an anti-papery lecturer. He was enthusiastically received in England and Scotland, and also in the United States; but in Canada some of his meetings led to riots. In 1861 he published his *Memoirs* in Italian and English, and a few months later a selection of his *Orations*. He was present with Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860; and in 1876-8 he undertook a second lecturing tour in Britain, gathering funds for the Italian

Free Church, in the fostering of which he was deeply interested.

Scribner's Monthly, 1873.

Gay-Lussac, JOSEPH LOUIS (b. 1778, d. 1850), a distinguished French chemist and physicist, born at St. Léonard (Haute-Vienne), entered the École Polytechnique at Paris in 1793, and after three years' study was promoted to the Department des Ponts et Chaussées. He next became assistant to Berthollet (q.v.) at Arcueil; and in 1801 he published his first memoir, on *The Dilatation of Gases and Vapours*, which was speedily followed by others on *The Improvement of Thermometers and Barometers*; on *The Fusion of Vapours*, their mixture with gases, and the deterioration of their density, etc.; and on *Capillary Action*. Along with Alexander von Humboldt he investigated the properties of air brought down from a height of more than 23,000 feet; and their joint memoir to the Academy of Sciences in 1804 contained the first announcement of the fact that oxygen and hydrogen unite to form water in the simple proportion of one hundred parts by bulk (volumes) of the former to two hundred parts of the latter. From this he was led to the important discovery of the law of volumes, which he announced in 1808. In 1811 he published, along with Thenard, *Recherches physico-chimiques*, in which are described some of their most important discoveries: a new chemical process which yields potassium and sodium much more abundantly than the voltaic pile; the determination of the composition of boracic acid, both analytically and synthetically; and new methods of analysing organic compounds. He is also well known for his discovery of cyanogen. In 1809 he became professor of chemistry in the École Polytechnique, and in 1832 he was transferred to the Jardin des Plantes, where he acted in a similar capacity. In 1831 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1839 he was made a peer of France, but he never took an active part in politics. M. Gay-Lussac's chief works, besides those already mentioned, are his *Cours de Physique*, edited by Grosselin (Paris, 1827), and his *Leçons de Chimie*, collected by Marmet (2 vols., Paris, 1828).

Arago, *Œuvres*, t. iii. (Paris, 1855); Biot, *Abstracts Royal Society*, vol. v., 1843-50, p. 1013; P. A. Cap, *Le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* (Paris, 1854); L. de Lomeule, M. Gay-Lussac, par un Homme de Sein (1841).

Geddes, ANDREW, A.R.A. (b. 1789, d. 1844), was a native of Edinburgh, and after his father's death was allowed to pursue his inclinations, and entered the schools of the Royal Academy, London, in 1807. In 1808 he sent a picture to the Edinburgh Academy, which was successful, and in 1810 followed it up with the highly successful *Draught Players*. In 1821 his picture, *The Discovery of the Scottish Regalia*, exhibited in the London Academy, enhanced his reputation, and ten years afterwards he was elected an A.R.A., when he

exhibited *Christ and the Woman of Samaria*, an altar-piece. Perhaps his best work was done in portraiture, in which he attained great naturalness of expression and ease of pose.

Geffrard, FABRE (b. 1806, d. 1879), negro President of Hayti, was the son of Nicholas Geffrard, who, along with Pétion, framed the Haytian Constitution of 1806. Left early an orphan, young Geffrard entered the army at fifteen, and only after twenty-two years' service obtained his captain's commission. He took part—unwisely, as events proved—in the rebellion against the able but indolent President Boyer, in which, however, he greatly distinguished himself. In 1845 he became lieutenant-general. In 1846 General Riché, who became President of the Republic, and who bore him a grudge for having formerly made him a prisoner, sent him before a court-martial; but through the adroitness of Riché's Minister of War, Geffrard was acquitted. In the campaign of 1856 Geffrard displayed some military capacity. Partly from this, and partly from the superstitious interpretation of a comet that appeared in 1858, President Soulouque (Faustin I.) imbibed a bitter hostility towards Geffrard, and determined to arrest him; but Geffrard drove Soulouque from Port-au-Prince, and established himself as President in 1859. This position he held for eight years. In 1867 Salnave headed a second revolution, which was successful in compelling Geffrard to abdicate, and to fly to Jamaica. Here he resided till his death. Geffrard's administration was exceedingly popular, and was attended with great success.

Underhill, *Hist. of the West Indies*; Mr. J. M. Ludlow in *Good Words*, Sept., 1862.

Gegenbauer, CARL (b. circa 1830), morphologist, now professor of anatomy at Heidelberg, formerly occupied that position at Jena, where he had previously been student and *privat-docent*, and distinguished himself by valuable contributions to the scientific magazines. Having received an invitation to the Chair of anatomy in Heidelberg, he also became director of the anatomical institute in that university, and since 1876 has edited the *Annual of Morphology* (*Morphologisches Jahrbuch*). His fame chiefly rests on his celebrated treatise entitled, *The Elements of Comparative Anatomy* (*Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie*, 2nd edition, 1878), a reduced but much improved version of his larger *Outlines* (*Grundzüge*) on the same subject. In 1878 it was translated by Mr. F. Jeffrey Bell, assisted by Mr. E. Ray Lankester, who also wrote a preface for the work. Professor Gegenbauer published a *Text-Book of Human Anatomy* (*Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen*) in 1883.

Geibel, FRANZ EMMANUEL (b. 1815, d. 1884), the German poet, was born at Lübeck, the town with which his name will always remain peculiarly connected. The idyllic home-

life of his youthful years in the old Hanseatic town has been described by himself in the *Book of Elegies*, unfortunately composed in the classic metres which render so much of his later work unreadable. In 1835 he entered the University of Bonn, with a view to the study of theology; but poetry already occupied his thoughts, and the poetic tendency grew after his migration to Berlin, where he became acquainted with Chamisso and other poets. In 1838, through Bettina von Arnim (q.v.) he obtained a tutorship in a Russian nobleman's family then settled in Greece. He held this position for two years, living principally in Athens, or travelling through the islands on voyages of discovery with his friend Ernst Curtius (q.v.), then beginning his explorations into classical antiquity. On his return to Germany (1840) he published his first collection of poems, and lived for a time with a friend in a castle near Cassel, where he gave himself up to the study of the Spanish romances, of which he afterwards published several translations in the original metres. Returning to Lübeck, he published *König Roderich* (1843), and in the same year received a small pension from Frederick William IV. of Prussia. Inspired by no revolutionary enthusiasm or ideal, he took no part in the stirring events of 1848, in spite of his friendship with Freiligrath and other revolutionary poets. In 1852 he was invited by Maximilian II. to the professorship of æsthetics and German literature in the University of Munich. Here he married; but lost his wife, the "Ada" of the well-known cycle of poems, in 1855. His enthusiasm for Prussia during and after the war of 1866 so disturbed the Bavarian authorities, that in 1868 he was obliged to resign his professorship, and returned to Lübeck, where he spent the rest of his life in literary retirement, publishing from time to time new editions of his poems and odes of triumph over the defeated French, or of exultation at the beginnings of German omnipotence. The period at Munich was marked by the production of the dramas, *Meister Andreas*, a comedy (1855); *Brunhild*, a tragedy on the marriage episode in the Nibelungenlied (1857); the *Loreley*, an opera in rhyme, which Mendelssohn was to have set to music, but left unfinished; *The Refiner's Fire* (*Echtes Gold wird klar im Feuer*), a comedy; and the tragedy of *Sophonisbe* (1868). But for these, and a few ballads and "dramatic idylls," such as *The Page and the King's Daughter*, *The Death of Tiberius* and *Judas Ischariot*, Geibel's work was entirely, and, on the whole, wisely, lyrical. Some of his lyrics, as, for instance, *Poor Ne'er-do-Weel* (*Der arme Taugenichts*); *In April*; *The Gipsy Boy* (*Der Zigeunerbube*); *The Answer* (*Antwort*); and *The Minstrel's Return* (*Spielmanns Heimkehr*), are songs of a high order. Many are known amongst the common people who never heard of Geibel's name. *The May is Returning* (*Der Mai ist*

gekommen) is sung by every student throughout the universities, and *When heart from heart must sever* (*Wenn sich zwei Herzen scheiden*) by almost every girl in every pension. Nevertheless, Geibel cannot rank with the great poets. He is deficient in strength, in dramatic power, and in grasp of the concrete reality. And yet since Heine's death no German poet has come so near the true thing. Geibel made several excellent translations from modern English and French writers.

Wilhelm Scherer, of Berlin, *Rede über Geibel* (1884); C. L. Leinbach, *Geibel, sein Leben und Wirken* (1877); H. Loebner, *Geibel* (1884); A. Holz, *Geibel, ein Liederbuch* (1884).

[H. W. N.]

***Geikie**, ARCHIBALD, F.R.S. (b. 1835), geologist, was born at Edinburgh, and was educated at the high-school and the university. He was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855, became director to the survey in Scotland in 1867, and director-general to the survey of the United Kingdom in 1881, when he was placed at the head of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. From 1870 to 1881 he was Murchison professor of geology and mineralogy in Edinburgh University. He is the author of the *Story of a Boulder* (1858), numerous manuals and primers on geology, and a memoir of his teacher, Sir R. Murchison.

***Geikie**, JAMES, LL.D. (b. 1839), geologist, is a brother of the above, and received a similar education. From 1861 to 1882 he served on the Geological Survey of Scotland, and was then appointed Murchison professor of geology and mineralogy in Edinburgh University. He became F.R.S.E. in 1871, F.R.S. in 1875, and LL.D. (St. Andrews) in 1877. Professor Geikie is the author of many geological maps and reports published by the Geological Survey, and his chief works are *The Great Ice Age in its Relation to the Antiquity of Man* (1st edit. 1874, 2nd edit. 1876), *Prehistoric Europe* (1881), and *Outlines of Geology* (1886).

Genlis, STÉPHANIE, COMTESSE DE (b. 1746, d. 1830), politician and *savante*, born near Autun, in Burgundy, of a noble family, was received, at the age of four, as canoness of the noble chapter of Aix, and after that time was called La Comtesse de Lancy, her paternal name being St. Aubin. As she grew up she was distinguished for her general talents and accomplishments and a handsome person. These qualifications soon obtained her admission into the best society, and at the age of sixteen she was married to the Count de Genlis, a young nobleman of considerable fortune and a good family. By means of this union she had access to the family of the Duc d'Orleans, and in 1782 became governess to the family of the Duc de Chartres, the son

of the Duc d'Orleans. Meantime her husband, the count, had accompanied Lafayette to assist the Americans in their war against England; and shortly afterwards reports became prevalent as to an alleged *liaison* between her and the Duc de Chartres, which were subsequently strengthened by the mysterious appearance of an adopted daughter, afterwards known by the name of Pamela, who married Lord Edward Fitzgerald. About this time she began to publish her works on education: *The Theatre of Education*, *Adela and Theodore*, *The Tales of the Castle*, and *The Annals of Virtue*, which were soon followed by a religious work, the object of which was to prove that religion is the basis of all happiness and all philosophy. In 1791 she resigned her situation as governess, when she visited England; but returned to the family in 1792. She was immediately declared to be an emigrant, under the decree of the National Convention, and ordered to quit France. For the next eight years she travelled in exile throughout Europe, during which time she published *The Knight of the Swan*, *Rash Vow*, *The Rival Mothers*, *The Little Emigrants*, and *A Refutation of the calumnies* which had been heaped upon her for her conduct during the Revolution. In 1800 she was permitted to return to France, and Napoleon gave her apartments in the arsenal and a pension. She experienced a like kindness from the royal family after the restoration of the Bourbons. All Madame de Genlis's works are written in a very graceful style, and display an active mind and a keen perception. In her *Autobiography* (1825) she makes many severe strictures on the thoughts and actions of the English.

Mémoires inédits de Madame la Comtesse de Genlis (8 tom., Paris et Londres, 1825); also translated: *Westm. Review*, July, 1826; *Sainte-Beuve, Causeries du Lundi*, iii.; L. de Bevelinges, *Madame de Genlis en Miniature* (1826); *Fraser's Magazine*, April, 1863.

Gentz, FRIEDRICH VON (b. May 2nd, 1764, d. June 9th, 1832), was the son of a Prussian official at Breslau, who became subsequently director of the Berlin Mint. Gentz studied at the Joachimsthal Gymnasium at Berlin, and subsequently at Königsberg. In 1785 he entered the Prussian War Office. His early years at Berlin were divided between dissipation and severe, though irregular, study. The French Revolution awakened at first his admiration, and then his profound repugnance. He translated Burke's *Considerations on the French Revolution*, and Mallet du Pan's *Considerations sur la Nature de la Révolution française*, with notes and elucidations. In 1795 he founded the *Neue deutsche Monatschrift*, a periodical which was chiefly intended for the discussion of historical and political topics. Though altogether opposed to the Revolution, he was, at this time, a Liberal and a Constitutionalist, and he held up the English system to the admiration of his countrymen.

In 1797 he greeted the new King of Prussia, Frederick William III., in an epistle full of liberal ideas, and strongly advocating the complete freedom of the press. In 1799 he founded the *Historical Journal*, in which he constantly urged upon his countrymen a close alliance with England and war with France. In 1801 he published his work *On the Origin and Character of the War against the French Revolution*, in which he strove to saddle the French Jacobins with the chief responsibility for the conflict. While he was gaining a European reputation by these works, his position in Berlin had become increasingly unpleasant. He had already begun to receive pecuniary presents of considerable value from the English and Austrian ministers, and was not unnaturally regarded with disfavour in Berlin on that account. Moreover, the irregularities of his private life, which led to a separation from his wife, rendered his relations with Berlin society uncomfortable. For these reasons he quitted Prussia in June, 1802, and settled in Vienna, after a visit to England, where he made the acquaintance of some of the leading English statesmen. Though he may be said to have been from the first in the pay of the Austrian Government, his relations with the leading statesmen at Vienna were at first somewhat strained. But the earnestness with which he advocated German unity against the foreigner, produced a profound effect throughout Germany, and the leading Prussian statesmen sought his advice. At the opening of the campaign of 1806, he was present at the Prussian head-quarters. After Jena he returned to Austria, and continued his literary activity, until the disastrous close of the campaign of 1809, which, for the time, reduced him almost to despair. In 1812 he was taken up by Metternich, and for several years he was the useful literary and diplomatic assistant of that minister, whose foreign policy he seems to have completely accepted. From 1813 to 1815 he acted as a kind of secretary to Metternich. In 1814 he was made First Secretary to the Congress of Vienna, in which he played a somewhat important part, receiving, it may be noted, handsome *douceurs* from several of the foreign plenipotentiaries. He was subsequently secretary to the Congresses at Aix (1818), Carlsbad (1819), Laybach (1820), and Verona (1822). During these years also he took a large share in the re-organisation of the Austrian finances. Gentz's later years were passed partly at Vienna, where he continued to be the confidential adviser of Metternich, and became a conspicuous figure in society, and partly at various baths and watering-places. Among the many curious incidents of his career was his *liaison*, at the age of sixty-five, with the famous dancer, Fanny Elssler, a girl of seventeen. Gentz is altogether rather a puzzling figure. He was

at once a patriot and a "hireling scribe," as Napoleon called him, a lover of Constitutionalism and a supporter of Metternich. His writings, even when he is engaged on some subject of purely temporary interest, are full of valuable observations on the theory of politics and international relations. The most creditable portion of his public life was the period in which he was striving to animate his countrymen against Napoleon. No writer did more than Gentz to arouse the patriotic enthusiasm in Germany which culminated in the "War of Liberation."

Gentz, *Schriften* (a selection merely; 1838-40); *Mémoires et Lettres de Chev. de Gentz* (1841); Prokesch-Osten, *Aus dem Nachlasse F. von Gentz* (2 vols., Vienna, 1867); *Dépêches inédites aux Hospodars de Valachie*, by the same editor (1876); Varnhagen von Ense, *Denkwürdigkeiten; Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, F. von Gentz* (1867).

[S. J. L.]

Geoffroy St. Hilaire, ÉTIENNE (b. 1772, d. 1844), French naturalist, was the son of Jean Geoffroy, a magistrate of Étampes. He studied for the Church, but having acquired a taste for science, became a pupil of Haüy at Cardinal Lemoine's college. During the September massacres of 1792 he rescued from prison by a ladder, at the imminent risk of his life, some priests who had been arrested by the revolutionists. After this, Daubenton, one of his masters, procured for him the post of sub-keeper in the Cabinet of Natural History, and in the following year he became professor in the Museum of Natural History, and as such helped to organise the Jardin des Plantes. Shortly afterwards he began to develop his great theory of the unity of organic structure, and began, in conjunction with his friend Georges Cuvier, some treatises on natural history. In 1798 he went to Egypt on Napoleon's great scientific expedition, and succeeded in saving the collection from the clutches of General Hutchinson in 1801 by his firm demeanour. In 1808 he was sent by Napoleon on a scientific mission to Portugal, then occupied by Junot's troops, and on his return became professor of the faculty of science at Paris. During the Hundred Days he represented Étampes in the Chamber, but at the Restoration he retired into private life. The result of his studies was his celebrated *Philosophie anatomique* (2 parts, 1818 and 1822), in which he expounded his views as to the unity of organic structure, and demonstrated that "monstrosity" was only imperfect or abnormal development (*Des Monstruosités humaines*, 1822). This theory, when extended to the invertebrates, caused Georges Cuvier to rise to arms, and a war of words arose, in which Geoffroy St. Hilaire, though conquered in several engagements, won the whole campaign, and so paved the way to Darwinism. He became blind in 1840, and after that his constitution gradually became weaker. Among his other works are *Cours de l'Histoire naturelle des Mammifères* (1829); *Principes de*

Philosophie zoologique (1830); *Études progressives d'un Naturaliste* (1835).

L. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, *Vie, Travaux, etc.*, d'E. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Geoffroy St. Hilaire, ISIDORE (b. 1805, d. 1861), son of the above, also devoted himself to natural history, and in 1824 was appointed assistant to his father at the Jardin des Plantes. Though devoid of the originality of his great father, Étienne, he was, nevertheless, an observer, and his work, *Histoire générale et particulière des Anomalies de l'Organisation* (1832-7), adds much valuable confirmation to the latter's celebrated theory. The son was successively member of the Academy of Sciences (1833), inspector of the Academy of Paris (1840). He succeeded his father as professor of the museum, and Blainville as professor of zoology at the Academy of Sciences. The work of the establishment of the Jardin des Plantes was also complemented by him in 1854 by the foundation of the Acclimatisation Society of Paris.

George III., KING OF ENGLAND (b. 1738, d. 1820), the son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the grandson of George II., succeeded his grandfather in 1760. A brief summary only can be given here of that part of the reign which lies outside the century. In 1761 the king married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in spite of his previous affection for Lady Sarah Lennox. The first period of the reign is mainly occupied in the King's attempt to impose upon the country a ministry of his own selection; and he succeeded when, in 1770, Lord North became Prime Minister. Meanwhile, the country was being dragged into war with America, and when that war developed into a ruinous struggle with France, America, and Spain, North, sorely against the king's will, resigned (1782). Compelled to take back the hated Whigs, George received considerable sympathy when the unprincipled Fox and North coalition forced itself upon him, Feb., 1783; he dismissed it on the first pretext, and called Pitt to his counsels. The extravagance of the Opposition helped the young minister, and he continued in power until the beginning of the century. The chief fact of this, the third period of the reign, is, of course, the French Revolution, the horrors of which, and the fear that it might be reflected in England, caused the upper and middle classes to rally round the throne, and the king's popularity was undoubtedly strengthened by the bad character of the Prince of Wales, whose regency had appeared imminent when the king was temporarily insane in 1788-9. In 1800 came the Union, and the resignation of Pitt in March, 1801, in consequence of George's stubborn refusal to agree to concessions to the Catholics. The Addington ministry was personally acceptable to the king on account of its mediocrity, but he saw that the

Peace of Amiens, concluded with France in 1801, was not likely to last. On the renewal of the war in 1803, the incompetence of Addington became obvious, and Pitt was recalled to power; but George still steadily set his face against the admission of Fox to his counsels. Pitt died in 1806, and then the king was compelled to give way; the Fox and Grenville ministry, known as that of All the Talents, was formed, and the king even laid aside his old resentment to Fox. But in September Fox died, and George seized the opportunity of Grenville's proposal of a small measure of relief for the Catholics, to dismiss ministers. They were ordered to abandon the Bill, and even to pledge themselves never to raise the question again. This demand was perfectly unconstitutional, and when Grenville and his colleagues refused to obey it, they were dismissed, the Portland and Perceval ministry took their place, and the elections resulted in a marked Tory reaction. This was the king's last triumph. A jubilee was held in 1809, in commemoration of the commencement of the fiftieth year of his reign, but blindness and ill-health came rapidly upon him, and the death of his favourite daughter, Princess Amelia, in 1810, permanently overthrew his reason. A regency Bill was passed in 1811, and the king was lost to the outside world. His wife died in 1818, but George knew nothing of her death, and after lingering on through two more weary years of blindness and insanity, in which music was his only solace, he died Jan. 29th, 1820.

Harriet Martineau's *Introduction to the History of the Peace* is still the best general authority for the years 1800-11. The ministerial changes can be studied in the authorities on Pitt, Fox, Sidmouth, Grenville, etc. (q.v.). The authorities on the whole reign are to be found in the *Dictionary of English History*, art. *George III.*

George IV. (GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, b. 1762, d. 1830), King of England, was the eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and was born at St. James's on Aug. 12th, 1762. Educated, with his brother Frederick, in the strict seclusion of his father's gloomy and monotonous court, he no sooner reached manhood than he plunged into a career of the wildest extravagance and licentiousness. Mainly with the desire of opposing his father, he attached himself to the Whig party. Fox and Sheridan initiated him at once into Opposition politics and the fashionable vices of the aristocracy. When he attained his majority, and took his seat in the House of Lords, the Coalition Government, which was then in power, sought to requite him for his support by proposing to raise his income from the £50,000 proposed by his father to £100,000. Nothing but the king's peremptory refusal to sanction this measure prevented it from being brought forward. But gambling, betting, debauchery, and a

wonderful recklessness and profusion in personal expenditure, had already overwhelmed the Prince of Wales in debt. Pitt's refusal to liquidate this, in 1786, led to a delusive pretence of retrenchment that sprang more from spite than economy. Next year a worse scandal was made public. It was more than suspected that George had gone through the form of marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Roman Catholic lady of great beauty. Marriage with a Catholic would have excluded George from the throne; but, by the Royal Marriage Act, the marriage of a prince of the blood without the king's consent was invalid. In the course of a debate in Parliament on Alderman Newenham's motion to pay the prince's debts, Fox was deceived by George's assertion that the whole story was absolutely devoid of truth. By such means George gained an increase in his allowance of £10,000 a year, and £160,000 to pay off his debts. Having gained his point, the prince at once threw Fox over, and denied that he had authorised his contradiction of the marriage. In 1788 George III. went mad, and the Whigs started a preposterous theory that the Prince of Wales had, as heir-apparent, a constitutional right to assume the regency. Pitt maintained, with more reason, that it was a question for Parliament to determine, and though willing to make the prince regent, would only do so under certain restrictions. In 1789 the king's recovery ended the matter for the time. In 1791 a grave scandal led to the prince's almost compulsory retirement from the turf. In 1792 he publicly repudiated Fox and the friends of the French Revolution. In 1795 he was compelled to marry his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick, as the only condition on which his debts were to be liquidated and his allowance increased. But the marriage was a thoroughly ill-assorted one. Caroline was poorly educated, frivolous, and slatternly: George took liquor freely in order to overcome his repugnance to her: he continued his old course of life, and from the first they never agreed. After the birth of their only child, the Princess Charlotte (Jan. 7th, 1796), the unhappy pair separated. The old king marked his sense of displeasure by refusing higher military rank than that of colonel to his son. The scandal did not, however, end with their separation. In November, 1810, George III. became permanently insane. The Government at once brought forward a Regency Bill on the lines of Pitt's proposal in 1788. George and his brothers protested against the restrictions set to his power; and the Whig Opposition, with whom George had renewed relations since 1798, did their best to support him. But the Bill was passed as proposed, and in February, 1811, George took the oaths as regent. He was now practically king. It was generally believed that the first use he would make of his authority

would be to recall the Whigs to office; but with the assumption of power his political attitude, always purely selfish, entirely changed, and he soon became engaged in a personal quarrel with Grenville and Grey, which secured Perceval's continuance as minister. Again in February, 1812, when the term of one year, for which the regency was originally fixed, had expired, insincere advances to the Whig leaders to join the existing ministry came to nothing. After Perceval's assassination, the personal intrigues of rival statesmen led to a fresh proposal being made to Grenville and Grey to join the Tories. But this they could not possibly accept, and an attempt at forming a ministry of their own signally failed, and involved them in a dispute with George's friend, Lord Moira. Ultimately Lord Liverpool was put at the head of what was substantially Perceval's old ministry. Before long the regent began to denounce his former associates as unprincipled and factious. The events of the two years show how much power still remained with the monarch. But as long as George obtained plenty of money from his ministers to lavish on follies like the Brighton Pavilion, or on the decoration of Carlton House, his town residence, he was comparatively indifferent to the details of politics. He was more at home in such ceremonies as the entertainment of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814. His unpopularity became greater than ever during the years of distress which followed the end of the great war. In 1817 the last tie which bound him to the nation was broken by the death of the Princess Charlotte in childbirth. Her marriage in the previous year to Prince Leopold of Coburg had freed her from the harsh bondage to which she had been relegated by her father. In the same year, when George went to open Parliament, the mob broke the windows of his carriage. On Jan. 29th, 1820, the old king died. The event had no political importance in itself, but the necessity of defining the new king's relation to his wife produced a crisis of the most alarming description. Caroline was always unsteady and frivolous. A long series of persecutions had soured a character never strong at the best. In 1806 a charge had been brought against her of giving birth to an illegitimate child; but it had been disproved so completely that George III. had refused to take from her the charge of her daughter: but when her husband became regent he prevented her seeing Charlotte more than twice a month. Fresh scandal was excited in 1813, when the Princess of Wales published in the *Morning Chronicle* a letter of remonstrance to her husband, which he had refused to notice when forwarded to him privately; and a committee of Privy Councillors advised the continuance of the restriction on her interviews with her daughter. In 1814, disgusted at the prince excluding

her from court during the visit of the allied monarchs, she withdrew to Italy, where she lived a wandering and often scandalous life until the accession of her husband to the throne, and his refusal to allow her name to occur in the liturgy, brought her back to England. A Divorce Bill was promptly laid before the House of Lords by the unwilling ministry. But popular indignation rose to a great height at a man of George's life bringing such charges against his wife. Caroline became a popular heroine. The Opposition took up her cause, Brougham became her Attorney-General, and Canning, true to his generous nature, did not dissemble his sympathy. The third reading of the Bill passed the Lords by so small a majority that the Government gave it up in despair of setting it through the Commons. But in 1821 she was repelled from the magnificent coronation ceremonies on which the prodigal king had lavished vast sums. She had already alienated her more respectable supporters when her death, in 1822, saved George from further difficulties. He had already gone on a visit to Ireland, where he was received with an enthusiasm that had long been strange to him. Next year he sought popularity in Scotland, and met with a magnificent reception in Edinburgh, that owed much of its warmth to the loyalty of Sir Walter Scott. But on his return to London to arrange the crisis caused by Castlereagh's suicide, George had to submit to the mortification of admitting Canning to office, though he hated him for his support of Queen Caroline, and distrusted his liberal policy. Again, in 1827, he unwillingly permitted Canning, and the more liberal Tories, to form a Government. After Canning's death he was glad to get rid of Lord Goderich in favour of the anti-Catholic administration of Wellington and Peel. His last great political effort was directed to opposing the proposals of Catholic emancipation, into which the Clare election, and the prospect of civil war, had frightened Wellington. But the offer of resignation turned a weak resistance into a miserable submission. His health had long been impaired. For the last few years he had lived in the utmost seclusion at Windsor with Lady Conyngham. He died, lamented by none, on June 26th, 1830. George IV. was one of the most worthless kings that England ever had. Even the enthusiasm of the fervid loyalty which the reaction against the French Revolution had produced could find in him no higher subjects for eulogy than the princely magnificence and the grand manners which gave him the title of the "First Gentleman of Europe." He was dissipated, drunken, prodigal, treacherous, weak, and fickle. He had been false to all who knew him—to his father, his wife, his daughter, his mistresses, the Whig friends of his youth, the ministers who paid his debts and submitted

to his caprices. His personal influence had been productive of immense evil. It was no merit of his if his weakness of character, and personal unpopularity, necessitated his silently giving up the commanding political position won by his father, and so smoothing the transition to the more limited exercise of the royal prerogative allowed in later times.

The best general accounts of George IV.'s regency and reign may perhaps be found in Spencer Walpole's *History of England since 1815*; Pauli's *Englische Geschichte seit 1815*; C. Knight, *Popular History of England*; and Martineau's *Thirty Years' Peace*. For his personal qualities, see Fitzgerald's *Life of George IV.*; Huijah's *Memoirs of George IV.*; and Thackeray's *Four Georges*. The Duke of Buckingham's *Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*; and *Memoirs of the Court of George IV.*; Lord Malmesbury's *Diary and Correspondence*; Bell and Stapleton's *Lives of Canning*; Yonge's *Life of Lord Liverpool*; *Life of Eldon*; *Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel*; the *Croker Correspondence*; the *Greville Memoirs*; *Rose's Diary*; Lord Colchester's *Diary*; the *London Correspondence*; Alison's *Life of Castlereagh*, and *History of Europe*.

[T. F. T.]

George I. of Greece. [GREECE.]

George V. of Hanover. [HANOVER.]

* **George, HENRY** (b. 1839), the American socialist, born at Philadelphia, entered a counting-house in 1863, then learned printing, and afterwards took to the sea. In 1868 he settled in California, and in 1866 joined the staff of a San Francisco newspaper as a reporter, subsequently becoming editor of the San Francisco *Times* and *Post* in succession. His attention had already been directed to the land question, and his views are embodied in *Our Land and Land Policy*, published in 1871. In 1876 he became state inspector of gas-meters for California, and in 1879 a trustee of the San Francisco Free Public Library. In 1880 he removed to New York, and in the following year he came to this country, visiting Ireland by the way. While in Ireland he was arrested as a "suspect" under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, then in force; and, although he was immediately released, the event directed attention to his latest work, *Progress and Poverty* (1879), which forthwith had an enormous sale. The charm of *Progress and Poverty* is the simplicity of its style, and the drastic remedy proposed for an exasperated people. Mr. George, maintaining that the "unearned increment" in rent, as Mill had called it, was rightfully the property of the nation, proposes to "appropriate rent by taxation," which he argues would be no injustice, for "it is not necessary to confiscate land; it is only necessary to confiscate rent." The fallacies in Mr. George's reasoning seem to be due to a mistaken notion of the real causes of poverty, and a somewhat superficial acquaintance with economic works and economic history. Mr. George undertook a lecturing tour throughout the United Kingdom in 1883-4, and was enthusiastically received in many

districts. In 1881 he published his opinions on the *Irish Land Question*, in 1884 his solution of *Social Problems*, and *Protection and Free Trade* in 1886, in which year he was a candidate for the Lord Mayoralty of New York.

Gérard, JEAN IGNACE ISIDORE (b. 1805, d. 1847), a French caricaturist, generally known under the pseudonym of **GRANDVILLE**, was the son of a miniature-painter at Nancy, and went to Paris in 1824, where he devoted himself to caricature. After the appearance of some minor works, he produced in 1828 his *Metamorphoses du Jour*, a series of seventy scenes, in which he was successful in making individuals with the bodies of men, and faces of animals, play a human comedy. He was next engaged as a contributor to *Le Charivari* and other comic journals, and as an illustrator of many standard works, such as the fables of La Fontaine, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Don Quixote*, and *Gulliver's Travels*. He died of mental disease. All M. Gérard's caricatures are characterised by their analysis of character and inventive ingenuity.

Charles Blanc, *Grandville* (Paris, 1855).

***Gérôme, JEAN LÉON** (b. 1824), French painter, during the last few years of the Second Empire, after the eclipse of Ingres, may be said to have divided with Cabanel the leadership of French figure-painting. Before that time he was industrious and rising, and since it he has remained celebrated. M. Gérôme was born at Vesoul, on the borders of the Vosges. Coming to Paris, he became a pupil of Paul Delaroche, the grace of whose best design he has never equalled, though he may probably have surpassed his master in draughtsmanship, and has certainly displayed a sense of comedy to which Delaroche made no claim. Gérôme, by the old French official classification, would still be called, like his master, a "painter of history;" but he, at least, has always cared that his history should be amusing and familiar, and accordingly it has generally been *genre*. In 1853 M. Gérôme first went to the East, whence he was thenceforth to obtain so much of the material for his work. In 1863 he was appointed a professor at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and no professor has ever worked more conscientiously, or has more effectually befriended his pupils. The earliest of his important pictures, *The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Christ*, was bought by the State, and despatched to the gallery at Amiens, a provincial museum of high rank. But few have seen this picture, and its painter owes to it none of his real popularity. *Phryne before the Tribunal* displayed the more individual qualities of his mind and hand. In it he evinced a power of figure-draughtsmanship which even Ingres could not have despised, and a force of suggestive satire which for awhile made him accounted the Rabelais of painting. Nor was the work bad in colour. Its relative excel-

lence of hue has not been maintained in all of his later works; but these have not failed to preserve that basis of satire to which Gérôme has owed much of his success. Of the canvases of a somewhat later period than that of the *Phryne*, *Son Eminence grise* (1874) is probably the most deservedly conspicuous. In it we may admire the lucidity of the painter's narration, and the exquisite instinct in patterning a given space which enables him so to dispose of the figures and accessories on his canvas. In 1870-1, during the troubles of the Franco-German War and of the Commune, M. Gérôme set up his easel for awhile in London; but in London, as in Paris, he painted only his familiar themes—the willingness of the courtier, the gladiator's death, and the luxury and cruelty of the Orient. He is a gifted and accomplished man; yet, perhaps, no more than many of his brethren a perfectly balanced artist. Story-teller, draughtsman, master of design, he is these more than a pure colourist. Yet he has deserved, upon the whole, the success he has obtained; the French Government has made him a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Mr. Browning has paid a tribute to the fashion in which "completion speeds, with Gérôme well at work." [F. W.]

Gerstenberg, HEINRICH WILHELM VON (b. 1737, d. 1823), the author of *Ugolino*, was born at Tondern, in Holstein, studied at Jena, and in 1759 entered the Danish army, but after some years was transferred into the civil service, became consul at Lübeck, 1775, and director of the lottery at Altona in 1786. Besides *Ugolino* (1768), that dreariest of tragedies, in which a father and his sons monotonously die of hunger and madness through five long acts without change of scene, Gerstenberg was the author of several fashionable "trifles" in the bastard classical style, and of another great tragedy, *Mimona*; or, *the Anglo-Saxons*, that has probably never been read through in this century. His importance in the history of literature lies in his *Poem of a Skald* (1766), the forerunner of the "bard literature" which deluged Germany for some years, and afterwards left its traces in England. Towards the end of the century Gerstenberg eschewed the lyre, and plunged into Kantian metaphysics, that restored his energies like a Medea's bath, and spurred him to a few philosophic treatises and innumerable philosophic letters.

Gervinus, *Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung*, vol. iv.

Gervinus, GEORGE GOTTFRIED (b. 1805, d. 1871), the eminent critic and historian, was born of humble parentage at Darmstadt, and served for five years behind a counter in a draper's shop, after which he was permitted to enter the University of Giessen, but removed to Heidelberg in the following year (1826). Here he definitely turned from poetry to the study of history, and, after acting as private tutor in various families, established himself

as *privat-docent*, and published his earliest historical treatises. After a visit to Italy he undertook his great *History of German Poetry* (1835-48), originally called *Geschichte der poetischen national Literatur der Deutschen*, by which his name is, perhaps, still most widely known. From its appearance, indeed, we may date the modern or historical method of literary history as distinguished from the old-fashioned æsthetical. In 1836 he was invited to Göttingen as professor of history, but in the following year was one of the seven professors who protested against Ernst August's breach of the Constitution [HANOVER], and was banished from the university. After another visit to Italy he returned to Heidelberg, and turned all his attention to politics and political history, rightly discerning that political thought would be the next phase in German development. In 1847 he became editor of the important Liberal journal, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, and in 1848 sat for some months in the Frankfurt parliament as representative of the Hanseatic Towns. In 1849 he published the first part of his great work on Shakespeare (1849-50), the main object of which he still considered political. In 1853 he was prosecuted by the Baden Government for the Liberal tendencies of his *Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century*, and was sentenced to imprisonment, but acquitted on appeal. Two years later the first volume of his enormous undertaking, *The History of the Nineteenth Century*, appeared. Seven more volumes were published before 1866, and then the task was abandoned in despair at contemporary politics, though the history had only reached 1830. The author's only remaining important work was a critical treatise on *Handel and Shakespeare* (1868). The power of Gervinus lay in his comprehensiveness, checked by vigorous practical decision, in his enthusiasm, and, above all, in the skill of his historic method. In spite of occasional prejudices and grievous want of humour, he remains one of the few critics that are readable after their death.

Gervinus und seine politischen Ueberzeugungen, by Engelmann (1853); Dr. F. J. Furnivall's *Introduction to Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries*, translated by F. E. Bunnell (1875).

[H. W. N.]

Gibson, JOHN (b. 1790, d. 1866), sculptor, was the son of a market-gardener of Conway, who migrated to Liverpool. His instincts led him, at the cost of much persecution, to become apprentice to Francis, the owner of some marble works, and he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of Roscoe, the historian, who inspired him to the study of Greek art. After his bas-relief of *Psyche carried off by the Zephyrus* had been exhibited in the Academy, he went, by the advice of Flaxman, to Rome in 1817, and there began the systematic study of his art. A pupil first of Canova, and then of Thorwaldsen, he soon began to exhibit a rare

originality and power of passionate expression, and gradually acquired the reputation of being the best English sculptor of his time. He lived chiefly at Rome, coming to England at intervals, for instance in 1833, when he became an A.R.A., and in 1836, when he was created R.A. His strength probably lay in bas-relief, and his *The Hours leading the Chariot of the Sun*, and *Phaethon driving the Chariot of the Sun*, have not their equals in modern sculpture. But his ideal creations are also fine examples of the traditions of classic art, notably the *Hunter and Dog*, the *Hylas and the Nymphs*, now in the National Gallery, and the tinted *Venus*, which was one of the chief attractions of the International Exhibition of 1851. His portraits are somewhat unequal: those of Huskisson and of the Queen, in Westminster Palace, being admirable specimens of the dignity of tranquillity, while his Sir Robert Peel in Westminster Abbey admittedly misses its aim.

Lady Eastlake, *Life of Gibson*.

Gibson, THE RIGHT HON. E. [ASHBOURNE.]

Gibson, THOMAS MILNER (b. 1807, d. 1884), politician, was the son of the late Major T. Milner-Gibson, and took his degree, with honours, from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1830. Returned as a Conservative for Ipswich, he became in course of time a convert to Liberalism, and was in consequence rejected by the electors in 1832. He threw himself into the Anti-Corn-Law movement, and became one of its most successful orators. This gained him a seat at Manchester in 1841, and in 1846 he was appointed by Lord John Russell Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and thus consolidated the alliance between the Government and the League leaders; but he resigned in 1848 to preserve his freedom of action. His opposition to the Crimean War cost him his seat at Manchester in the general election of 1857; but he speedily found refuge at Ashton-under-Lyne, for which he sat until his retirement from public life in 1868. From 1859 to 1866 he was President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, under the premierships of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell; and it was to a great extent to him that the removal of the paper and advertisement duties was due. He died while yachting off Algiers.

* **Giers, NICHOLAS CARLOVITCH DE** (b. 1820), Russian statesman, entered the Foreign Office in 1838, and was attached to the Asiatic department. In 1841 he was sent to Moldavia under the Russian consul, and was present as diplomatic official during the Hungarian campaign of 1848. In 1850 he became first secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, and in 1853 was sent as the adviser of the Russian commissary plenipotentiary to the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. In 1856

he became a member of the Council of State, and consul-general to the court of the Khedive; and from 1858 to 1863 was consul-general to Wallachia and Moldavia. From the last date until 1869 he was minister plenipotentiary at the court of the Shah of Persia. After serving as minister resident to the Swiss confederacy and the court of Stockholm, M. de Giers in 1875 became adjunct to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and director of the Asiatic department, receiving at the same time a seat in the senate. He was thus Prince Gortschakoff's right-hand man; and as the Russian chancellor's health had become very infirm, M. de Giers transacted business in his stead on several occasions, notably in 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War, and, during his absence, at the Berlin Congress. No one was surprised when, in 1882, on the final retirement of Prince Gortschakoff, M. de Giers succeeded him as Minister of Foreign Affairs. So far his conduct of affairs has shown signs of a determination to re-establish the good understanding with Germany and Austria, which was somewhat impaired towards the end of the Gortschakoff régime. He has himself visited Berlin and Vienna, and important meetings of the emperors have been held—notably that of Skierniewice in 1884. The action of Russia during the Bulgarian imbroglio of 1885 would seem to have been chiefly actuated by the personal antipathy of the Czar to Prince Alexander. In Central Asia M. de Giers has continued his predecessor's policy of advance. The annexation of Merv and the district to the south have extended the Russian Empire to the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and the occupation of positions thought to be within Afghan territory, combined with the non-arrival of the Russian commissioner appointed to demarcate the frontier in conjunction with Sir Peter Lumsden (q.v.), almost brought about a war between England and Russia during the summer of 1885.

Gifford, Sir HARDINGE. [HALSBURY.]

* **Giffen, ROBERT, LL.D.** (b. 1837), statistician, was born at Strathaven, in Lanarkshire. He was educated at a private school, and the parish school, Strathaven, which he left, at the age of twelve, to enter a solicitor's office. While engaged as a solicitor's clerk he attended the classes at Glasgow University. Mr. Giffen became connected with the *Stirling Journal*, as reporter and sub-editor, in 1860; he was sub-editor of the *Globe* newspaper from 1862 to 1866; and from 1864 contributed "leaders" to many of the chief papers. From 1868 to 1876 he was acting editor of the *Economist*, under the direction of Mr. Bagehot (q.v.), and city editor and writer of *Trade and Finance* on the *Daily News* from 1873 to 1876. He is a proprietor of the *Statist* newspaper, established 1878. Meanwhile he had entered the Civil Service, and in 1876 became chief of the Statis-

tical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, which in 1882 was converted into the Commercial Department, when Mr. Giffen became assistant secretary to the Board. He was president of the Statistical Society from 1882-3 and from 1883-4, and has been secretary to the Political Economy Club since 1881. Mr. Giffen became LL.D. of Glasgow University in 1883. He is the author of *Stock Exchange Securities*, an essay on the general causes of fluctuations in their price; *Essays in Finance* (first series 1879, second 1885), besides minor works and official reports. In December, 1885, he published in the *Statist* a proposal for buying out the Irish landlords, which attracted considerable attention.

Gifford, WILLIAM (b. 1756, d. 1826), critic, born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, served first as a cooper, and, at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but evincing a strong bias for poetry and learning, he was enabled, through the charity of some friends, to improve his imperfect education, and to proceed, in his twenty-third year, to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1794 he produced his first satirical poem, called the *Baviad*, directed against the "Della Cruscan" school of poetry, followed the next year by the *Maviad*, in a similar vein. In his third satire he attacked "Peter Pindar" (Dr. Wolcott), to which the doctor forcibly replied in *A Cut at a Cobbler*. Mr. Gifford next became editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, the organ of Canning and his friends; and through the connections which he now formed with the Tory party, he was appointed to various offices, which gave him an aggregate income of something like £900 a year. In 1802 he published a metrical translation of *Juvenal*, which was severely criticised by the *Critical Review*, to which Mr. Gifford replied in *An Examination* (1803) and a *Supplement* (1804). In 1809 the *Quarterly Review* was started by Sir Walter Scott and his friends, when Mr. Gifford was appointed editor, and it is generally admitted that the great influence this magazine attained is greatly owing to the manner in which it was conducted by Gifford for sixteen years. Between the years 1808 and 1824 he edited, with notes, the works of Massinger, Ford, Shirley, and Ben Jonson. He died leaving over £25,000. As a critic Gifford was at times unnecessarily severe, and had the fault of being partial and one-sided. He abused Leigh Hunt because Hunt was a Liberal, and Keats because he was a friend of Hunt's. His editions of some of the Elizabethan dramatists, in which he attacked former editors with much ferocity, did good service at the time; but they are now, for the most part, forgotten. As a poet he holds no rank whatever.

Autobiography prefixed to *Juvenal; Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1827; John Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literary Hist. of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. vi., 1826.

Gilbert, ANNE TAYLOR (b. 1782, d. 1866), the last of "the Taylors of Ongar," belonged to a highly intellectual family, her father, mother, husband, sons, sister, brothers, and uncles, having each written books of no mean degree. Anne Taylor was married in 1813 to the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, author of *The Christian Atonement; its Basis, Nature, and Bearings*, having previously, in conjunction with her sister Jane, published a celebrated little work, *Original Poems for Infant Minds* (1804), which has run through fifty editions. Her *Rhymes for the Nursery* (1806) were also favourably received.

Athenæum, Dec. 29th, 1866.

Gilbert, DAVIES (b. 1767, d. 1839), scientist, whose paternal name was Giddy, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. In 1791 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and joined the Linnean Society, taking a lively interest in the geology and mineralogy of his native county. In 1792 the notorious Thomas Beddoes dedicated to him his *Observations on the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence*, complimenting him on his "uncommon proficiency in mathematical science, and no less uncommon discernment." About this time he made the acquaintance of Sir Humphry Davy, then an apprentice to a Penzance apothecary, which soon ripened into a friendship that lasted for life. In 1804 Mr. Gilbert entered Parliament, and in 1811 he published *A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question*, the object of which was to allay the popular ferment over the alleged depreciation of banknotes. In 1820 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and manifested in his editions of some of the older writers a profound personal knowledge of English archæology. In 1823 he edited *A Collection of Ancient Christmas Carols*, and in 1826 *Mount Calvary*, written in Cornish by John Keigwin, gent., in 1682. He also wrote papers on steam-engines, on the nature of imaginary curves, and the vibration of pendulums. In 1828 he was elected president of the Royal Society.

Gentleman's Magazine, Feb., 1840.

* **Gilbert, SIR JOHN, R.A.** (b. 1817), historical painter, began to exhibit in 1836, and for many years was a regular contributor to the British Institution. His earlier pictures chiefly dealt with scenes from the familiar stories of the great humorists and dramatists, such as Cervantes and Shakespeare; but he is essentially a painter of Old England, which he represents as very rough and very merry, in striking contrast to more recent ideals of mediævalism and romance. He has seldom or never treated a purely modern subject. The Cavaliers mark the historic limits of his art. Having worked many years with unwearied industry, he has produced a long catalogue of pictures of every size, not to mention illustrations to several editions of British poets, and

to the magazines and newspapers. In 1871 he was elected president of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and was knighted; in 1872 he became an A.R.A., and R.A. in 1876. The general character of his art may further be gathered from the titles of some of his late principal paintings:—*Crusaders* (1876); *Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester*, and *The Doge of Venice in Council* (1877); *The Return of the Victors* (1879); *King Henry VI.* (1880); *A Trumpeter, The Baron's Raid*, and *Thomas à Becket* (1883); *The Morning of Agincourt* (1884); and *A Standard Bearer* (1885).

* **Gilbert, WILLIAM SCHWENCK** (b. 1836), dramatist, was born in London, and was educated at King's College, London. In 1857 he obtained a clerkship in the Education Office, but finding the employment uncongenial, he was called to the bar (1862), but practised hardly at all. His first contribution to *Fun*, in which his popular *Bab Ballads* appeared, was made in 1861, when it was started under the editorship of H. J. Byron, and his first play *Dulcamara*, a burlesque on *L'Elixir d'Amore*, was produced in 1866. Other burlesques followed, of which the most successful were the *Vivandière* and *Robert the Devil*; and then came a parody on Tennyson's *Princess* and the *Palace of Truth*, the latter produced at the Haymarket by Mr. Buckstone in 1870. *Pygmalion and Galatea* (1871), a comedy, was a distinct success, and so was the *Happy Land*, which appeared at the Haymarket in 1873. Mr. Gilbert's next successes in comedy were *Sweethearts* (1874), *Broken Hearts* and *Tom Cob* (1875), *Dan'l Druce* (1876), and *Engaged* (1877). Of these *Sweethearts* and *Engaged* are perhaps the most popular and the most favourable examples of Mr. Gilbert's delicately cynical humour, which is of quite a different flavour from the rattle and repartee of the ordinary dramatist. They have been more than once revived. Mr. Gilbert's famous partnership with Sir Arthur Sullivan began in 1875 with *Theppie*, which was followed by the highly popular *Trial by Jury*, brought out at the Royalty in 1876, and the *Sorcerer* (with Mr. Grossmith in the title rôle) at the Opéra Comique in 1877. From that time, with the exception of the one-act play, *Comedy and Tragedy*, written for Miss Mary Anderson in 1884, Mr. Gilbert has confined himself to comic opera, the music of which has been contributed by Sir A. Sullivan. It is unnecessary here to do more than mention the names of these delightful pieces, with the dates of their production. They are—at the Opéra Comique, *H.M.S. Pinafore* (1878), *The Pirates of Penzance* (1880), *Patience* (1882), which was transferred to the Savoy, where also appeared *Iolanthe* (1883), *Princess Ida* (1884), and the *Mikado* (1885). Mr. Gilbert is one of the few living English dramatists who rely on their own invention, and are not content to borrow from the French.

Two series of his plays have been published (1876 and 1881).

The Theatre, April, 1883.

Gilchrist, ALEXANDER (b. 1828, d. 1861), the biographer of Blake, was the son of a learned Unitarian minister at Newington Green, but during his infancy the family removed to a mill near Reading, as the father felt himself bound to abandon orders. Gilchrist was educated at University College School, London, where he became acquainted with the Rossettis. Leaving school at sixteen, he read for the bar, and was called in 1849, but never practised. Supporting himself chiefly by art criticism, he married in 1851, visited Yorkshire to collect materials for Etty's life, and in 1853 settled for a time at Guildford. The *Life of Etty* appeared in 1855, and in the following year the family removed to Cheyne Row, Chelsea, and lived next door to the Carlyles. Here the *Life of Blake* was composed, perhaps the noblest piece of artistic biography ever written. Before the final details were concluded, the author was cut off in the midst of his work by scarlet fever. One important division of the book—the interpretation of the prophetic books—was indeed left in a very rough state; but it is certain that by his sympathy, critical perception, and unwearied accuracy of research, Gilchrist revealed Blake to the succeeding generations with such vivid power that he could be no longer now described as a "Pictor Ignotus."

Memoir of Alex. Gilchrist, by his widow, appended to the second edition of the *Life of William Blake* (1890). Also compare Mr. Swinburne's *Essay on Blake*.

Gilfillan, REV. GEORGE (b. 1813, d. 1878), critic and essayist, was born in the pleasant village of Comrie, Perthshire, where his father, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Leumas," his own Christian name spelt backwards, was minister of the Secession Church. Gilfillan himself was ordained as minister of a United Presbyterian congregation in Dundee in 1836, where he remained till his death. In 1846 he collected some sketches originally written for his friend Thomas Aird's paper, the *Dumfries Herald*, into a volume called *A Gallery of Literary Portraits*. In 1843 he published a sermon on *Hades, or the Unseen*, which gave great offence to many of his clerical brethren, as seeming to admit a kind of purgatory in the future world; and in 1869 a book on *Christian Heroism*, in which he affirmed that the standards of the Church were "seen now to contain many blunders." Both these works somewhat estranged Mr. Gilfillan from his brethren, and it was some time before he could satisfy them of his orthodoxy. In 1854 he brought out *The Grand Discovery, or the Fatherhood of God*, followed the next year by *The Influence of Burns on Scottish Poetry and Song*. Mr.

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Gilfillan was the author of numerous other works, and at his death he was engaged on the *History of British Poetry*. In 1881 appeared some of his *Sketches, Literary and Theological*, under the editorship of Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P. Mr. Gilfillan stood out with considerable prominence from the clerical profession as a man of incessant intellectual activity and unflagging sympathy with the spirit of progress. His warm impulses and ardent imagination led him almost habitually to adopt a figurative and emphatic mode of expression, which detracted to a certain extent from the effect of his literary work, but nevertheless gave him special power as a preacher and mover of a section of the public mind.

Life of Rev. George Gilfillan (Dundee, 1878). —

Gillray, JAMES (b. 1757, d. 1815), caricaturist, was the son of a Chelsea pensioner, and after a chequered career entered the Royal Academy as a student. About 1778 he began to issue the series of admirable caricatures on political personages and events which were the delight of our great-grandfathers. Much of his best satire was directed against the king—for instance, the famous *Farmer George and his Wife*, and at first he was an ardent Whig; but alarmed by the excesses of the French Revolution, he became a convert to the new Toryism of Pitt, and directed his shafts against Fox and Napoleon. *The First Kiss these Ten Years*, a satire on the peace of 1801, is one of the best of his later productions. He went mad in 1811, chiefly through intemperance, and only had a few subsequent intervals of sanity.

T. Wright and B. H. Evans' *Descriptive Account of Gillray's Caricatures*; T. Wright, *The Works of James Gillray, with the Story of his Life, and History of Caricature*.

* **Ginsburg, CHRISTIAN D.** (b. 1830), the leading Rabbinical scholar of the present day, is a native of Warsaw, where he was educated at the Rabbinic College. His first important work was the *Historical and Critical Commentary on the Song of Songs* (1857), which was followed in 1861 by a corresponding commentary on *Ecclesiastes*. In 1862 appeared *The Karaites, their History and Literature*; in 1864 the *Essenes*; 1865 *The Kabbalah, its Doctrines, Development, and Literature*; in 1867, *The Massoreth-ha-Massoreth of Elias Levita*, in Hebrew, with translation and commentary, and in the same year *Jacob ben Chajim's Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, Hebrew and English, with notices. A *Commentary on Leviticus* appeared in 1882; but Dr. Ginsburg, who had been made an LL.D. by the University of Glasgow, was now in the thick of his greatest work, *The Massorah*, compiled from MSS., alphabetically and lexically arranged. This vast undertaking, which has occupied many years of continuous

labour, is now practically accomplished. Three imperial folio volumes appeared in 1880-5, and the fourth is in the press (1886). Dr. Ginsburg was one of the chief contributors to Kitzo's *Encyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, and wrote many important articles for Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, etc.; while his supreme position as a Rabbinical scholar procured him the honour of being one of the original members appointed by Convocation for the Revision of the Old Testament. Phœnician is also a favourite study of Dr. Ginsburg's, and he published a valuable work on the Moabite Stone in 1871.

Gioberti, VINCENZO (b. 1801, d. 1852), an Italian philosopher and statesman, was born and educated in Turin, where he was also ordained priest. He led for years a retired life, occupied in studies until King Charles Albert on his accession to the throne of Sardinia (q.v.), 1831, appointed him one of his chaplains: but as he belonged to the Liberal party, Gioberti became odious to the clericals, who were then directing affairs. Suddenly arrested in 1833, he was kept in prison during four months, and afterwards banished without form of trial. He resided in Paris until 1834, when he accepted a professorship of philosophy in a public school at Brussels, and there he wrote almost all those works which rendered his name famous, and endeared him to his countrymen. The first book which he published was the *Teoria del Sovrannaturale* (2 vols., 1838), directed to overcome some doubts which a friend of his had against Divine Revelation and a future life. In 1839-40 appeared in three imperial 8vo volumes his *Introduzione allo Studio della Filosofia*, in which he stated that a new method was required in philosophical studies, and declared himself the advocate of a modified Platonism. This work was followed in 1842 by the *Errori Filosofici di Antonio Rosmini*, in which he overthrew the system of Rosmini and Lamennais. The essays, *Del Bello* and *Del Buono*, were published in 1846. Then came out in succession the following works, the principal aim of which was the welfare of Italy:—*Del Primato Morale e Civile degl' Italiani*, the *Prolegomeni* to the same work, and *Il Genio Moderno*. When Pius IX., upon his accession, manifested strong Liberal sympathies, Gioberti returned to Italy, and was received in Turin with the greatest enthusiasm. He went to Rome, and had interviews with the Pope, at that time his admirer; for Gioberti, in his *Primato*, had proposed a confederation of all the Italian princes, under the presidency of the Pope. Gioberti was elected first president of the Piedmontese parliament, where he represented Turin, and subsequently was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, and, finally, Prime Minister. After the battle of Novara, and the accession of Victor Emmanuel to the throne, Gioberti was sent to

Paris on a mission. There he published his *Rinnovamento Civile degl' Italiani*, in which he pointed out the best ways and means to give unity and greatness to Italy. He was writing the *Filosofia della Revelazione* and the *Proteologia* when he died suddenly of apoplexy. Turin erected to his memory a magnificent statue, and Gioberti certainly deserved the honour, perhaps for having been the greatest philosophical writer of modern Italy, rather than for his political ideas.

MASARI, *Ricordi Carloggi di Vincenzo Gioberti* (1863); *Lettera di V. Gioberti a Giorgio Pallavicino* (1875); and Gioberti's works, above mentioned.

[A. O.]

Gioja, MELCHIORE (b. 1767, d. 1828). Italian political economist, was a native of Piacenza. He was educated there at the college of St. Lazare, and was at first destined for the Church, but his mind was turned to philosophy and statistics rather than to religion, and he published, in 1802, *Il nuovo Galateo*, a philosophic treatise, which was followed by *Logica Statistica* in 1805. An ardent republican, he was imprisoned by the Austrian Government in his youth, and hailed with enthusiasm the advent of Napoleon in Italy, and the establishment of the Cisalpine Republic, under which he received the office of historiographer. His great work is the *Nuovo Prospetto del Scienze Economiche* (1815-7), which formed a distinct advance in the science of which it treats, and curiously anticipated the ideas on co-operation which were advanced by some economists belonging to a much later period of the century. *Del Merito e delle Ricompense* (1818) is in substance borrowed from Bentham, but Gioja's *Filosofia della Statistica* (1828) is a work of much originality.

Sacchi, *Memoria Sulla Vita di M. Gioja*.

Girardin, ÉMILE DE (b. 1802, d. 1881), French journalist, was born in Paris, being the natural son of General Alexandre de Girardin, whose name he first assumed about 1828. His earliest and perhaps his most important work, *Emile*, was published in 1827. In this romance he pleads the cause of illegitimate children. The following year appeared *Au Hasard: Fragments sans Suite d'une Histoire sans Fin*, a series of papers upon a variety of subjects. He was made inspector of the fine arts in 1828, and this office being a sinecure, he was able to give his time to writing. He founded the journals *Le Voleur* and *La Mode*, and issued the cheap popular papers, *Le Journal des Connaissances Utiles* and *La Presse*, the last, a daily paper, being very successful. His political opinions were not fixed. He was known to his countrymen as "La Girandole" ("the Weathercock"). He prided himself, however, upon belonging to no party, maintaining "that principles were made for men, and not men for principles," taking for his motto "*Au jour le jour*." He was a

member of the Chamber of Deputies for many years, but through his lack of steadfastness he failed to gain the confidence of his countrymen, and his political career must be regarded more or less as a failure. A collection of his leading articles was published in 1858 under the title *Questions de mon Temps, 1838 à 1856*. In his latter years he wrote some dramas, which were far from successful. His first wife, DELPHINE (b. 1804, d. 1855), the daughter of the well-known novelist, Mme. Sophie Gay, was celebrated for her wit and beauty, being known in the literary circles of Paris as "the tenth muse." In 1831 she became the wife of M. Girardin. She continued her literary labours after her marriage, publishing in rapid succession various novels. As a dramatist Mme. de Girardin was eminently successful; two of her tragedies, *Judith* and *Cleopatra*, were written for Mlle. Rachel, and her comedies, *C'est la Faute du Mari*, *Lady Tartufe*, and *La Joie fait Peur*, excited great applause at the Théâtre Français. Her *salon* was the resort of the most distinguished members of the literary and artistic world.

Saint-Beuve, *Causeries de Lundi* (Feb., 1851); Gautier, *Portraits et Souvenirs Littéraires*; Mircourt, *Histoire Contemporaine*.

Girdlestone, THE REV. EDWARD (b. 1805, d. 1885), was a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, whence he took his B.A. degree in 1826. In 1830 he became vicar of Deane, Lancashire, and canon residentiary of Bristol in 1854, in which town he became vicar of St. Nicholas in 1858. In 1862 he was transferred to Halberton, in Devonshire, but in 1872 he returned to the Bristol district, and became vicar of Olveston. Canon Girdlestone was a leader of the Evangelical party in the English Church, and was also conspicuous for his zealous efforts to improve the condition of the agricultural labourers, whom he encouraged to combine, and to migrate from overpopulated districts to those in which labour was in request. He may be considered one of the parents of the Agricultural Labourers' Union.

Giusti, GIUSEPPE (b. 1809, d. 1850), the Italian poet, was born, of ancient family, at Monsummano, a village on the road between Florence and Pescia. After receiving a random education at Pistoja and the college of Lucca, he entered the University at Pisa, professedly to study law, in which, in spite of his early tendencies to rhyme, he even passed his examination after three more years of solitary study at Pescia. This enabled him to establish himself in Florence as an advocate in 1834, though he appears never to have practised. In that and the following years his name gradually became known to a circle of patriots, roused like himself to new enthusiasm by the revolutionary movements of 1830, as the author of some merciless political satires, furtively but widely circulated in manuscript copies. The

first and chief of these were *The Steam Guillotine* (*La Guigliottina a Vapore*, 1834); *Dies Ira*, on the death of Francis of Austria (1835); and *The Boot* (*Lo Stivale*), on the condition of Italy (1836). Forsaking the Italian of polite drawing-rooms, Giusti chose the homely Tuscan dialect as the weapon of his satire. During the next few years he became intimate with Manzoni, Sismondi, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and other leading figures in the literature and politics of reviving Italy. Nevertheless, the fatal growth of ill-health after his thirtieth year prevented him from taking active part in conspiracy, or on the field. But his brain was still at work for his country. In 1845 he produced *The Busybody*, or *Placeman* (*Il Gingillino*), one of his longest and most celebrated satires; and in 1847 *The Congress of Police* (*Il Congresso de' Birri*), of which 10,000 copies sold in three days. In the following year he was even elected twice to the Tuscan parliament, but was powerless to direct events, and passed away in the prime of life, after witnessing what might well seem the final overthrow of all his hopes. Besides satires, he wrote a few genuine poems, a few humorous pieces, and part of a commentary on Dante, whom throughout life he chose as his study and his master.

Susan Horner, *Giusti and his Times* (1864); Paul Heyse, *Giusti, Leben und Dichtungen* (1875); *British Quarterly Review*, 1853.

Gladstone, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART (b. 1809), orator, statesman, and man of letters, is the son of Sir John Gladstone, a well-known Lancashire merchant, and was born at Liverpool, Dec. 29th. The Gladstone family is of Scottish descent, and Burke claims for it an illustrious pedigree. The future Liberal leader was brought up under the shadow of Canning, being from the first surrounded by strong Conservative influences. After some years of private tuition he entered Eton in Sept., 1821, and left in 1827. He then became the private pupil of Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In 1829 he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was made a junior student. He completed his university education in 1831 by attaining the highest honours of the university—taking a double first-class. Mr. Gladstone now spent some time in Continental travel, making a stay of six months in Italy. After the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, he received an overture from the Duke of Newcastle to contest the representation of Newark, and hastened back from the Continent for that purpose. His first election address was issued on Oct. 9th, and this was followed up by active canvassing. The election was held in Dec., when Mr. Gladstone was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being—Gladstone, 882; Handley, 793; Serjeant Wilde (the Radical candidate), 719. The reformed Parliament, in its first session of 1833, abolished the slave-trade throughout the British

Empire, and Mr. Gladstone's earliest speeches in the House of Commons were delivered in connection with this subject. Though he was not hostile to emancipation, he was unfavourable to an immediate and an indiscriminate enfranchisement. On other questions the member of Newark speedily demonstrated his very considerable powers as a debater, and when Peel came into power in 1834, he was offered and accepted the office of Junior Lord of the Treasury. The Tories quickly went out, however, and it was not until 1841 that they again came in, with the prospect of long continuance in office. In Peel's memorable administration, Mr. Gladstone first held the offices of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. In the session of 1842 the Premier proposed great fiscal reforms. The most important branch of his financial plan, the revised tariff or Customs duties scheme, was understood to be mainly the work of Mr. Gladstone. By it was secured the total abolition, or a considerable reduction, of the duties imposed on 750 articles of commerce. Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, and in this capacity he carried in the session of 1843 a measure for the abolition of restrictions on the exportation of machinery. In 1844 he succeeded in passing his Railway Bill, which required companies to run cheap trains, permitted the erection of electric telegraphs, and authorised the purchase of railways by Government after the year 1880. Mr. Gladstone resigned office in 1845, in consequence of the Government intentions with regard to Maynooth. The ministerial Endowment policy was opposed to the spirit of two works which Mr. Gladstone had published, and entitled respectively, *The State in its Relations with the Church*, well known through Macaulay's celebrated review, and *Church Principles Considered in their Results*. He afterwards gave his support to the Maynooth Bill, and also spoke in favour of the Government scheme for the extension of academical education in Ireland. When Peel returned to office for the purpose of abolishing the Corn Laws, Mr. Gladstone accepted the appointment of Colonial Secretary. Having been returned for Newark as a Protectionist, however, he now retired from the representation of that borough, and for a short period remained out of Parliament, though he had a considerable share in framing the great measure of 1846. Returned for Oxford University at the general election of 1847, Mr. Gladstone soon began to show that he was drifting away from the great body of the Tory party. He supported the removal of the Jewish disabilities, the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and an improved system of colonial administration. In the session of 1850 he made a speech on the affairs of Greece which was generally regarded as one of the most powerful and effective addresses

delivered by any living statesman. The death of Peel broke up the small but distinguished band of men called by his name, and henceforward the Peelites ceased to act with their old cohesion. Mr. Gladstone was amongst the small minority who opposed Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of 1851. At this time also he wrote his famous letters to Lord Aberdeen on the condition of the Neapolitan prisons. His revelations produced a great effect, and the letters formed one of the precipitating causes of the subsequent overthrow of the Neapolitan Government. When Mr. Disraeli brought forward his Budget of 1852, it was attacked with unanswerable force by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected by the House. The Derby ministry in consequence went out of office. In the Coalition Government which followed, Mr. Gladstone—who was universally designated for the post—became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He began a new era in finance by bringing forward a scheme for the reduction of the National Debt, which, being adopted, worked most successfully until the outbreak of the Crimean War. By his first Budget he abolished the duty on 123 articles, and reduced it on 133 others, the total relief amounting to £5,000,000. After the collapse of the Aberdeen Government, Mr. Gladstone and his friends accepted office under Lord Palmerston; but as the Premier did not resist Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the management of the war, they again resigned. Mr. Gladstone's conduct during this critical period was much criticised, and he subsequently put forward an apology for the course he pursued during the Crimean War. In the session of 1857 Lord Palmerston's Government was defeated on its Chinese policy, arising out of the affair of the *Lorch Arrow*. Mr. Gladstone was one of its most eloquent opponents on this question. Being placed in a minority of sixteen, the Premier appealed to the country, and was strongly supported by the constituencies. The following year, however, Lord Palmerston again sustained defeat on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, and he now resigned office. The Derby Government, which succeeded, introduced the India Bill, by which the Government of India was transferred to the Crown. Mr. Gladstone succeeded in incorporating an important clause in this measure, providing that the Indian troops should not be employed in military operations beyond the frontiers of India without the consent of Parliament. In November, 1858, Mr. Gladstone accepted an appointment from Lord Derby as High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, and went out to Corfu. The islands were formally united to Greece a few years after this mission. About this time appeared Mr. Gladstone's *magnum opus* in literature, his *Studies on Homer*, in which he ably argued in favour of the unity of the

Homeric poems, the personality of their author, and their value as representing real and not fabulous events. Mr. Gladstone again became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's ministry of 1859. His Budget of 1860, with the other measures associated therewith, formed a further advance in the financial history of the country. Free Trade principles witnessed a large extension in the French Treaty, negotiated by Mr. Cobden, with the co-operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By the financial measures of this year a great number of duties were reduced or abolished, and amongst other beneficial changes it was proposed to include the abolition of the paper duty. The Lords rejected this part of the scheme, whereupon the Premier carried a resolution to the effect that the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is vested in the Commons alone. In the session of 1861 the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued his legislation for the people, and brought forward his Post Office Savings Bank Bill, which passed into law. By the Budget of this year the paper duties were abolished, Mr. Gladstone circumventing the Lords by including all his chief financial propositions in one Bill. At one time a great constitutional conflict between the two Houses seemed imminent, but this was averted by the timely concessions of the Upper House. Soon after the outbreak of the American Civil War, Mr. Gladstone pained many of his followers who were sympathisers with the North by a speech at Newcastle in which he expressed his conviction that Mr. Jefferson Davis had already succeeded in making the Southern States an independent nation. At a later date Mr. Gladstone frankly confessed that he had committed an error of judgment in this matter. The Budgets of the next few years effected a great relief in taxation. Parliament was dissolved in July, 1865, and Mr. Gladstone was opposed at Oxford University by Mr. Gathorne Hardy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a majority of the resident voters, but was defeated by the non-resident supporters of his opponent. He went down to South Lancashire, and after a spirited contest was returned for that division. Shortly after the general election, the Liberal party lost its head by the death of Lord Palmerston. The Government was reconstituted with Earl Russell as Premier and Mr. Gladstone as leader in the Lower House. Early in May, 1866, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward what was destined to be his last Budget for some years. There was a surplus of £1,338,000, which allowed a further and considerable reduction of taxation. The Government attempted to grapple with the Reform question this session; and Mr. Gladstone introduced a Bill which proposed to create an occupation franchise in counties, including houses at £14 rental, to establish a savings bank franchise,

a lodger franchise, and other new suffrages, so that altogether the new voters of all classes would number 400,000. The second reading was successfully carried, and it was not until June 18th that the measure was unexpectedly wrecked upon a motion of Lord Dunkellin, substituting a rental instead of a rental basis for the borough franchise. This amendment practically disfranchised a large number of persons, and as the Government regarded it as a vital point, they threw up the measure, and resigned office. Lord Derby formed a new administration, which in its turn found itself compelled to deal with the vexed question of Reform. In 1867 a Bill was brought forward, which was greatly widened in its scope by the efforts of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, and in the end household suffrage pure and simple was enacted in the boroughs. Mr. Gladstone's Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill was carried in 1868; and in the same session Mr. Gladstone brought forward his series of resolutions affirming that the time had come for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. After a long and able debate the resolutions were carried by a majority of fifty-six. Mr. Gladstone next brought in his Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which was adopted by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords. The question was now remitted to the constituencies, and formed the main cry at the general election in the following November. A great Liberal majority was returned. Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for South Lancashire, but was immediately afterwards returned for Greenwich. Mr. Disraeli having resigned office on perceiving the strength of the national verdict, Mr. Gladstone succeeded to the premiership. An era of great legislative measures followed, the greatest of which was the Education Act of 1870. After much agitation out of doors, and protracted debates in Parliament, the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill was carried in 1869, and this was succeeded in 1870 by a scarcely less important measure, the Irish Land Act. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870 Mr. Gladstone maintained a disturbing reticence, but its effect was removed by Earl Russell's declaration that England would abide by her obligations to Belgium. In the session of 1871 the Royal Warrant for the Abolition of Purchase in the Army was issued, and the Treaty of Washington was concluded. The Ballot Bill became law in 1872, and in this year also the *Alabama* Claims were finally adjusted, but unfortunately the settlement threw much temporary odium upon the Government. Several valuable domestic Acts were passed, dealing with the public health, licensing, adulteration, and the regulation of mines. An Education Act for Scotland was also passed. Mr. Gladstone failed to deal successfully with the Irish University question in 1873, the ministerial

measure being lost by three votes only. The Government resigned, but resumed office on the refusal of Mr. Disraeli to form a ministry. In consequence of the unsatisfactory aspect of public affairs, and perhaps of ministerial dissension, in 1874 Mr. Gladstone issued an unexpected manifesto dissolving Parliament. The elections gave the Conservatives a clear majority of forty-six votes, and Mr. Gladstone at once tendered his resignation to the Queen. Early in 1875, the ex-Premier resigned the Liberal leadership, and was temporarily succeeded by Lord Hartington. Mr. Gladstone now occupied himself with ecclesiastical controversy, and his *Essay on Ritualism*, his pamphlet on the *Vatican Decrees*, and other publications, involved him in polemics, notably with Cardinal Newman. The foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government brought Mr. Gladstone back into the sphere of active politics, and he condemned with fervid eloquence the Bulgarian massacres. At Blackheath and at St. James's Hall he reviewed in severe terms the course of the British Government; and somewhat later he denounced the despatch of Indian troops to Malta as unconstitutional, described the Anglo-Turkish Treaty as "an insane covenant," condemned our new responsibilities in Asiatic Turkey, adversely criticised the proposed scientific frontier in India, and strongly condemned the Afghan War. He also vigorously attacked the financial policy of the Government. Proceeding to Midlothian, where he had been chosen as candidate, in December, 1879, Mr. Gladstone addressed audiences numbering altogether 75,000 persons, and in his first Midlothian Campaign submitted the Government to unsparring criticism. In the following March Parliament was dissolved, and the Liberal leader succeeded in ousting the son of the Duke of Buccleuch from the representation of Midlothian. The result of the elections generally was a great majority for the Liberal party. Lord Beaconsfield resigned, and Mr. Gladstone again took office as Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, but in 1883 he was succeeded in the latter office by Mr. Childers (q.v.). His illness in the succeeding autumn caused universal regret, but a cruise round the British islands happily restored him to his usual health. A Coercion Act for Ireland was necessary in 1881, in consequence of the insecurity of life and property; but Mr. Gladstone accompanied this by a great and beneficial measure—a second Irish Land Bill, which was not carried without a struggle with the Lords. The year 1882 was rendered darkly memorable by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke; and in consequence of this lastingly deed a Prevention of Crimes Act was passed. The Arrears Act, a useful measure framed in the interests of the Irish tenant-farmers, was carried this session. In

1883 an attempt was made to set the Bradlaugh question at rest by the passing of an Affirmation Bill; but, notwithstanding that Mr. Gladstone urged the passing of the measure by a display of eloquence rarely equalled in the House of Commons, the Bill was lost by 292 to 289 votes. Valuable Acts relating to bankruptcy, patents, corrupt practices, Irish tramways and emigration, and agricultural holdings, were carried this session. The foreign policy of the Government, especially with regard to Egypt and the Soudan, was several times challenged in the session of 1884, but on each occasion when a vote of censure was proposed the ministry were successful in defeating their opponents. The legislative results of the session included the Franchise Bill, the greatest legislative act of the administration, but not until after a struggle between the two Houses and a violent political agitation had arisen, owing to the refusal of the Government to produce their redistribution scheme. A compromise was at last happily arrived at, and in a short winter session the important measure of the Franchise was carried. The Redistribution Bill, which was the complement of the Reform scheme, was proceeded with early in the session of 1885. It was successfully carried through both Houses, and was accompanied by Registration Bills for England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Egyptian policy of the Government was again severely canvassed, and the news of General Gordon's death excited mingled feelings of sympathy and indignation throughout the country. The Government, nevertheless, succeeded in defeating a vote of censure, moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, by 302 votes to 288. The delimitation of the Afghan territory having broken down in consequence of the Russian advance on Penjdeh, Mr. Gladstone was warmly cheered when in an impassioned speech he protested against the encroachments of Russia on our Indian frontier. For a few days war seemed imminent, but eventually the negotiations were renewed. The Government were unexpectedly defeated in June upon an amendment by Sir M. Hicks-Beach to their Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Having announced beforehand that such a contingency would be fatal, ministers now resigned office, although a renewed vote of confidence in them might have been carried by the Liberals in a full House. Lord Salisbury was enabled to form an Administration, but only after considerable difficulty, arising out of an attempt to exact pledges which Mr. Gladstone was unwilling to give. He promised, however, to extend a fair consideration to the measures of the new Government, and the session was in consequence productive of some useful legislation. The general election under the new Franchise and Redistribution Acts took place in November and December. Mr. Gladstone again visited Midlothian, where he

delivered a series of addresses on political questions, his main topic being the necessity of Liberal unity. He was returned by a large majority over his Conservative opponent. The elections throughout the country gave the following result—Liberals, 333; Conservatives, 249; Parnellites, 86; Independents, 2. Lord Salisbury did not resign office, but resolved on meeting Parliament as Prime Minister in January. The fruit of Mr. Gladstone's leisure at this time was an elaborate article on *The Dawn of Creation*. As the year expired the public was startled by the promulgation of a scheme for establishing Home Rule in Ireland purporting to come from Mr. Gladstone, but he promptly repudiated all responsibility for it. The Government having been overthrown in February on a motion of Mr. Jesse Collings's for the compulsory purchase of land by local authorities, Mr. Gladstone formed a new ministry, in which Mr. John Morley was the most important new element, and from which Lord Hartington, Lord Selborne, Sir H. James, and other prominent Liberals, stood aloof. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright also opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, which was rejected by the Commons. Mr. Gladstone then appealed to the country, and, failing to get a majority, resigned in July, 1886.

G. Barnett Smith, *Life of Gladstone*; Hutton, *Sketches in Parliament*; W. Bagehot, *Biographical Studies*; F. H. Hill, *Political Portraits*; H. W. Lucy, *The Diary of Two Parliaments* (2 vols). The following is a list of Mr. Gladstone's principal writings:—*The State in its Relations with the Church* (1838); *Church Principles Considered in their Results* (1840); *A Manual of Prayers from the Liturgy, Arranged for Family Use* (1845); *Remarks upon Recent Commercial Legislation* (1845); *Translation of Farini's "Roman State from 1815 to 1850"* (1851); *Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government* (1851); *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age* (1858); *Translations in conjunction with Lord Lytton* (1861); *The Financial Statements of 1853, 1860-63* (1863); *Speeches on Parliamentary Reform in 1866*; *A Chapter of Autobiography* (1868); *Juventus Mundi* (1869); *The Vatican Decrees bearing on Civil Allegiance* (1874); *Vaticanism, an Answer to Replies to Reproofs* (1875); *Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion* (1875); *Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East* (1876); *The Church of England Ritualism* (1874); *Homeric Synchronism* (1876); *Lessons in Massacre* (1877); *Speeches in Scotland, 1879, etc.*; and *Speeches Delivered at Leeds, Oct., 1881*; *The Irish Question* (1886). [G. B. S.]

Glenelg, THE RIGHT HON.^d CHARLES, BARON (b. 1778, d. 1866), a politician of some note, the last of the "Canningites," belonged to the family of Grants of Grant, who obtained lands in Glenurquhart from James IV. in 1509. His father, Charles Grant, was a director of the East India Company, and for many years M.P. for Inverness-shire. The son was elected M.P. for the Montrose Burghs in 1807, which he continued to represent in the Tory interest till 1818, and represented Inverness-shire from 1818 till 1835, when he was raised to

the peerage as Baron Glenelg. In 1819 Mr. Grant became Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Liverpool administration, having previously acted as a Lord of the Treasury; and in 1827 became President of the Board of Trade in the Canning administration. In 1830 he became Earl Grey's President of the Board of Control, and in 1834 Lord Melbourne's Colonial Secretary. At the Colonial Office he was not quite successful. He imprudently withdrew the British colours from the Kei river, which presented a strong frontier to the Fish river, the old boundary line, which led to great complications with the Kaffirs, and eventually to war, and he unwisely approved Lord Durham's famous "Ordinance" to send those of the rebels in the Canadian rebellion of 1838 who had acknowledged their guilt to Bermuda, and to punish them with death if they returned. The Ordinance having been cancelled, and Lord Durham recalled, Lord Glenelg resigned, and never afterwards took an active part in politics. In 1805 he wrote a poem *On the Restoration of Learning in the East*, and some of his speeches have been republished in pamphlet form.

Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1866; *Times*, April 28th, 1866.

Glover, MARY (b. 1782, d. 1850), actress, was the daughter of Betterton, an actor of some repute. Her theatrical career began at York at the early age of five, and her first appearance before a London audience was in 1797 as Elvina in Hannah More's *Percy*. Shortly afterwards she wisely forsook tragedy for comedy, and speedily became known as the possessor of a fund of spontaneous humour, which made her without a rival in parts like Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Candour, and Mrs. Simpson in Poole's farce of *Simpson and Co*. She acted chiefly at Drury Lane until 1818, when she became a member of the Haymarket company, and her farewell performance was given on the stage of that theatre only a few days before her death. Her marriage, which was made at her father's command, in 1799, was one of great unhappiness.

There is a sketch of Mrs. Glover in the printed edition of Dance's *Country Squire*.

Glover, SIR JOHN HAWLEY (b. 1829, d. 1885), administrator, son of the British chaplain at Cologne, was gazetted a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1851, and in 1855 commanded the *Otter* on special service on the African coast. He became commander in 1862, and having retired from the service, became Governor of Lagos, where he organised from the Housa tribe a very effective police force. In 1873 he was appointed special commissioner to the friendly chiefs in the British settlements on the Gold Coast, and co-operated with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee War. With great labour he

collected and drilled a native force, chiefly consisting of Houssas, and, starting from the Volta river, had penetrated within twenty miles of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, when news reached him that it had fallen. He then marched through it to the coast. He was made a G.C.M.G. on his return, and was knighted in 1874. From 1876 to 1881 he was governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland; from 1881 to 1883 he was Governor of the Leeward Islands, when he was re-appointed to Newfoundland.

Gneisenau, AUGUST WILHELM ANTONIUS NEIDHART VON (b. 1760, d. 1831), after Scharnhorst one of the foremost heroes of the War of Liberation, was born at the village of Schilda, near Torgau, whither during the stress of the Seven Years' War his mother had followed her husband, who was serving in the Austrian army. In 1773 he returned to his father, then stationed at Erfurt, and in 1777 entered the university there, but in the following year obtained a commission in the Ansbach army, and in 1782 was despatched to America among the mercenary troops in British pay. In 1786 he petitioned for admittance into Frederick's service, and was granted a commission after a personal interview with the aged king. The outbreak of the war of 1806 found him still a captain, stationed in command of a Prussian battalion at Saalfeld, where he was wounded in the engagement that preceded the disaster of Jena. Having fought throughout that fatal day, he escaped to Königsberg, where he was raised to the rank of major, and appointed to the command of the fortress of Colberg, which he defended against a furious siege from April, 1807, to the conclusion of the Peace of Tilsit in August. During the years of depression that followed, he was one of the few courageous spirits that refused to despair of their country. He at once began to draw up schemes for the complete reorganisation of the army, especially by means of general conscription. In 1809 the enmity of Napoleon compelled him to resign his position in the army, and, refusing all rewards from an impoverished exchequer, he retired to Silesia, whence he continued to urge upon the king the necessity of a Constitution and military reorganisation. In 1811 he visited the principal European courts in the hopes of arousing a general resistance. In England he was particularly successful. Having re-entered the army in 1812 he became major-general, Governor of Silesia, and finally quartermaster-general under Blücher during the War of Liberation. The victory of the Katzbach, and the ruin of Napoleon's army on the retreat from Leipzig, were mainly due to his vigilance. Throughout 1814 he was second in command to Blücher, and having mobilised the Rhine army in 1815, he was largely instrumental in converting Napoleon's check at Waterloo

into an overwhelming defeat. After holding general command of the Rhine during the next year, he retired to farm his estates, and though appointed Governor of Berlin for a time, and field-marshal in 1825, he took little further part in public affairs, being unpopular at Court owing to his liberal opinions. He died of cholera in Silesia, where he was engaged in quelling revolutionary disturbances.

Hans Delbrück, *Leben von Gneisenau* (1882).

Goderich, LORD. [RIPON.]

Godoy, MANUEL DE, DUKE OF ALCUDIA AND PRINCE OF THE PEACE (b. 1767, d. 1851), Spanish statesman, was the son of noble parents who had fallen upon evil days. In 1784 he was admitted to the Royal Body-guard, and promptly became a prime favourite with the ambitious queen and the weak-minded King Charles IV. In 1792 he rose to the position of Prime Minister, and at first adopted a war-like policy, the arms of Spain being directed against the French Convention. Reverse, however, compelled him, in 1795, to negotiate the Treaty of Basel, and he received from Charles the title of Prince of the Peace. His position was further strengthened by his marriage to Maria de Bourbon, a relative of the king's, an alliance which caused great indignation, as Godoy was believed to have been already secretly married to another lady. In 1796 he drew closer to France, and formed a close alliance with the Republic against England, and in 1800 he co-operated with Napoleon in the conquest of Portugal, himself commanding the Spanish contingent. His policy, however, was wrecked by the battle of Trafalgar, and Napoleon determined to sacrifice him to the growing hatred of the Spanish nation, which, indeed, had already (1799-1800) driven him from power for a brief period. Godoy's fall was hastened by a proclamation which, miscalculating the probable issue of Jena, he issued to the Spanish people, summoning them to arms against an unknown foe. Napoleon determined to drive Godoy and his master from Spain; and Godoy, yielding to the inevitable, promptly began to plan the flight of the royal family to Mexico. He was anticipated, however, by the rising of the Spanish people, headed by the Prince of the Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII. Seized and thrust into prison at Aranjuez in March, 1808, he was rescued by Murat (q.v.) and brought to Bayonne, where he was Napoleon's willing tool in persuading Charles to abdicate in favour of Ferdinand. In spite of the disasters which his government had brought upon the Bourbons, Godoy still retained the confidence of the imbecile Charles, with whom he went into exile at Rome. He died in Paris, after having lived for many years on the bounty of others, notably of Louis Philippe.

Memoirs of Don M. de Godoy, written by himself (trans. 1836).

Godwin, WILLIAM (b. 1756, d. 1836), political writer and novelist, after acting for four years as a Nonconformist minister at Stowmarket, in Suffolk, settled in London in 1782, where he published a series of sermons, entitled, *Sketches of History* (1784), and was subsequently engaged as editor of the *New Annual Register*. An acquaintance with the writers of the French school developed the Socinianism which he had received from Priestley into infidelity, and on the outbreak of the French Revolution he brought out *Political Justice* (1793), the most thoroughgoing English version of the political creed of Rousseau. *Caleb Williams*, an attack upon the existing social order, followed in 1794; and three years later appeared the *Enquirer*, illustrating the political tenets of his former works. At the close of the century he published his second novel, *St. Leon*, which had a very large sale; but after this fortune seems to have left him. He became so reduced in circumstances that about the year 1804 he was forced to open a bookseller's shop, under the assumed name of Edward Baldwin, where he wrote books for children. In 1808 he published an *Essay on Sepulchres*; and in 1816 he paid a visit to Edinburgh, where he met Walter Scott, Henry Mackenzie, and other Scottish writers of that period, and made an agreement with Constable, the bookseller, for the novel, *Mandeville*, published in 1817. In 1820 he wrote an unsuccessful reply to Malthus's *Essay on Population*, published some twenty-five years before, and in 1833 he was appointed by Earl Grey Yeoman Usher of the Exchequer. Throughout his works Godwin presents himself as an intellectual utilitarian. Morality with him is nothing but a calculation of consequences, a kind of moral arithmetic. That action is best which produces the greatest sum of happiness. Ultimately reason will be applied to everything, and then men will form a society, without law or government, for where every man listens to reason no such things are needed. Godwin was also the author of two heavy, unpoetical tragedies. He was the husband of Mary Wollstonecraft (b. 1759, d. 1797), the authoress of the *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, and was the father-in-law of Shelley.

C. Kegan Paul, *William Godwin, his Friends and Contemporaries* (1876); Leslie Stephen in *Fortnightly Review*, Oct., 1876.

Goeben, JOHANN VON (b. 1816, d. 1880), one of the generals of the Franco-German War, rose from the ranks, having entered the Prussian army in 1833 as a private. He served as a volunteer in the Carlist Wars, and published an interesting account of his adventures, *Four Years in Spain*. Re-entering the Prussian service in 1842, he attained the position of commander of a division in 1866, and played an important part in the operations which terminated with the annexation of Hanover to Prussia. In 1870 he com-

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manded the 8th Army Corps; fought with great distinction at Saarbrück, Gravelotte, and the battles before Metz, and was then sent to the north of France, where he frustrated the efforts of General Faidherbe (q.v.) at Amiens and St. Quentin. He was one of the few generals who received the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. After the war he was stationed at Coblenz in command of his corps.

Goethe, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON (b. 1749, d. 1832), one of the greatest of poets, and perhaps the most impressive personality in the whole history of literature, was born in the Hirschgraben at Frankfurt-am-Main, Aug. 28th. His father, Johann Caspar Goethe (b. 1710, d. 1782), was sprung from a well-to-do family of merchants in Frankfurt, and having himself obtained the dignified title of "Councillor to his Roman Imperial Majesty" for his eminent services to the law, had retired on his fortune to a life of strenuous leisure well suited to his methodical and strictly intellectual nature. He had in 1748 chosen for his wife Katharina Elizabeth Textor (b. 1731, d. 1808), a woman of a free and cheerful disposition. Several other children were born to the marriage, but all died in infancy except Cornelia (b. 1750, d. 1777). In his autobiography, which he called *Poetry and Prose from the Story of my Life* (*Dichtung und Wahrheit aus meinem Leben*), Goethe has left a sunny account of his boyhood and of the strange old-world figures with which it was surrounded. He tells us of the shock given to his childish faith by the news of the earthquake of Lisbon (1755), of the incense-altar he built to the morning sun in his bedroom, of his toy theatre, of the occupation of the town by the French (1759-61), and his adventures behind the scenes in the French playhouse, of his wanderings over old streets and bridges full of traditions, of the mediæval ceremonies at the coronation of Joseph II. (1764), of his ill-fated attachment to Gretchen, and of his first attempts at poetry, an epic version of the story of Joseph in Egypt, and a Pietistic account of the Descent into Hell, the latter of which has come down to us as Goethe's earliest poem (1765). Hitherto his education had been conducted almost entirely by his father. At sixteen he was sent to study law to the university at Leipzig, then the intellectual centre of Germany. Gottsched and Gellert still reigned there, nominally supreme. One directed the literary taste, the other the literary conscience of the cultured, and to a certain extent Goethe fell under the influence of both. His two little comedies, written at this time, *Guilty, One and All* (*Die Mitschuldigen*), and *A Lover's Humours* (*Die Laune des Verliebten*), first printed in 1806, do not rise above the average level of the Leipzig school of operetta and polite farce, and the songs of

these years, published anonymously as twenty *Neue Lieder*, with music, in 1769, show only occasional promise of the greatest of lyrical poets. The great gain of the three years spent in Leipzig was his introduction to the higher ideals and possibilities of art in the works of Winckelmann and Lessing. Goethe himself studied drawing, painting, and engraving on copper, with greater diligence than the average amateur, and for many years his friends regarded him as a promising landscape-painter, as landscape was then understood; nor did his own hopes of conquering the painter's art die out till he was nearly forty. In the summer of 1768 the excitement and irregularities of a student's life brought on a violent illness, from which he scarcely recovered enough to return on his birthday to Frankfurt, where he lay for some months in extreme danger. During convalescence, whilst the spirit of life was still low and its joys faint, he fell under the tender influence of Moravians and extreme Pietists, especially of the Fräulein von Klettenberg, whose autobiography Goethe reproduced in later years as the interlude in *Wilhelm Meister*, known as *The Confessions of a Sainly Soul*. In her company he peered far into the alluring realms of alchemy and dim cabalistic lore. Results of their researches are seen in the first part of *Faust*. In April, 1770, he went to the university town of Strasburg to continue the study of law. In September, Herder, then a young man of twenty-six, already of some notoriety, if not distinction, in literature, came to Strasburg to remain through the winter for an operation; and about the same time Goethe visited Sessenheim, and met the village vicar's daughter, Friederike Brion. Under their double influence his whole nature was deepened, and he became a poet. Of Friederike herself, as she actually was, we know little beyond the fact of her lifelong fidelity to Goethe's memory. But her transfigured image lives in his own account of these months published in the very year of her death (1813), and in the series of unequalled love songs and lyrics of experience which began with the winter and spring of 1770-1. They are the first words of that great personal "confession" that may be read from the long series of Goethe's works. Herder was at his side pointing him to the highest models, and teaching him the difference between formalism and greatness, culture and strength. Already the rebellion of genius against the comfortable conventions of mediocrity, the many-sided movement generally known and sometimes ridiculed as *Sturm und Drang*, had begun. In Aug., 1771, Goethe obtained his Doctor's degree for a thesis and disputation on law, and quitting Friederike, Lenz, and the circle of Shakespearean students in Strasburg, returned to Frankfurt to engage in practical life as an advocate under his

father's eye. Early in this winter (1771) he wrote the first plan of *The Story of Gottfried of Berlichingen with the Iron Hand, Dramatised*, as the title then stood. At the beginning of 1772 he contributed several wild reviews to his friend Merck's *Athenæum* (*Frankfurter gelehrter Anzeiger*), and throughout the summer he was at Wetzlar studying practice in the Imperial Court of Justice, and living in close friendship with Charlotte Buff, afterwards the wife of Kestner, from whose character and history much of the substance of *Werther* was afterwards derived. Having returned to Frankfurt and published an essay on German architecture in a book of Herder's, he re-wrote *Götz* (the former *Gottfried*), published it in the spring (1773), and became famous throughout Germany. Gottfried's autobiography had fallen into his hands at Strasburg. In the sixteenth-century hero he recognised an ideal for his own times. The failure of the work is in want of dramatic complexity in the characters. Nevertheless, the story is bold, picturesque, and very German. In form it marks the completion of revolt against the French stage and the return to Shakespeare; in substance it marks the beginning of the romantic literature of knight and captain and man-at-arms. These years were the period of Goethe's richest and noblest poetic conception. *Faust* was already seething in his head. In 1773 the grand fragments of *Prometheus* and *Mahomet*, and some farces in the manner of Hans Sachs, were produced. In February, 1774, *Werther* (*Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*) was written, and for the first time the world recognised that Germany had a literature. If we except the lyrics and, perhaps, *Faust*, *Werther* remains the most complete and perfectly developed work of art that Goethe ever produced. There is much that reminds us of Rousseau in the hero and the landscape, but the picture of German girlhood and German country life in the first half of the story, and the remorseless analysis of the wretched subjection to feeling that in the second half drags the unhappy man step by step down to destruction, are unequalled in romance. It was followed by some unimportant dramas, *Clavigo*, *Erwin and Elmire* (printed 1775), *Claudine of Villa Bella*, and *Stella*, of which the last is the most interesting for the scandal it occasioned and the poet's alteration of the catastrophe in later years; also by some of his most beautiful lyrics, some satirical farces, and the profound and humorous fragment of the *Wandering Jew*. It is uncertain how much of *Faust* was finished at this time, but the poet recited several scenes to a circle of friends in the autumn of 1774, and a year later *Egmont* in its original form was nearly finished. But in the midst of this extraordinary productive activity Goethe did not shut himself up from life, and was very far from becoming a student or a sensitive man of letters. In the summer

of 1774 he wandered down the Rhine with the mystics Lavater and Basedow, and began his long and varying friendship with Fritz Jacobi (q.v.), from whom he learnt to know Spinoza, the one philosopher who exercised strong influence on his mind. During the winter he met in Frankfurt with Anna Elizabeth Schönmann, the "Lili" of the poems and autobiography, from whose power he half hoped, half feared to escape by his journey in Switzerland with the Counts Stolberg in the early summer of 1775. In October came the great change in his outward life. Karl August, the young Grand Duke of Weimar, invited him to his court. Goethe arrived in November, and henceforward Weimar was his home. The time of fervid imagination and youthful energy of conception was over. The ten apparently silent years that followed formed the period of his most assured development and intensest energy of life. When the first wild months of gaiety were passed, he turned with dogged self-control to the duties of his position. The monotony of life in the peaceful but inquisitive little court-town was only broken by a few short journeys, to the Harz in the winter of 1778, and to Switzerland with the Grand Duke in the winter 1779-80. Goethe was appointed Privy-Councillor in 1776, Minister of War in 1779, and President of the Council with the title of nobility in 1782. He also directed the court theatricals and the mining experiments at Ilmenau. By degrees he gathered into his hands almost every department of State. In his leisure he studied botany and geology as a professed man of science. His discovery of the *os intermaxillare* in man (1784) was another step towards establishing the unity of the animal kingdom. Inspired by his friend the Frau von Stein (b. 1742, d. 1827), and writing only for the narrow circle of the Grand Duke, the Dowager Amalia, Herder, and a few others, he composed some of his loftiest poems, *Ilmenau* (1780), the *Fisher's Daughter* (*Fischerin*), with its ballad of the *Erkönig* (1782), *Mieding's Death* (1782), the allegorical fragment of the *Mysteries* (*Geheimnisse*, 1784), and the lyrics in the vast piece of criticism on life known as *Wilhelm Meister*, upon which he began to work in 1777. Numerous farces and masques were written for the court, the best being *The Triumph of Sentiment* (*Der Triumph der Empfindsamkeit*), a satire on affectation, acted in 1778, but much altered in its published form. In 1779, the prose version of *Iphigenia* was produced and acted. *Egmont* was taken up in 1782, and finished at length in Italy (1787). The first scheme and one or two acts of *Tasso* also were written before Italy was reached. With Italy a new life began. In September, 1786, he suddenly left Weimar, and made his way to Rome through the Tyrol, Verona, and Venice. From Rome he visited Naples and Sicily, and returning, dwelt almost a year in Rome itself.

A calm, passionless, and somewhat pedantic account of the whole two years' absence is given in the *Journey in Italy* (*Italienische Reise*), selections from his letters published by Goethe himself some years afterwards. Besides writing a few new scenes in *Faust* and completing *Egmont*, he entirely re-wrote *Iphigenia* in iambic verse, according to the strictest rules of classic model. Greatly as this work has been praised by critics, it cannot escape the common fate of imitations, and will not bear to be mentioned in the same breath with Euripides. Years afterwards Goethe himself admitted to Schiller that he took no further interest in the work, and this want of interest pervades the more serious productions of this whole period. When at length, in June, 1788, he "crept back into the North," and found nothing changed but every one two years older, contradiction added strength to his new ideal, and bitterness to his hatred of everything ascetic, Gothic, or mysterious. The intimacy of his friendship with the Frau von Stein suddenly ceased for want of sympathy, and he scandalised society by taking to his home the lovely and cheerful Christiane Vulpius (b. 1764, d. 1816), whom he always regarded as his wife, and married with due ceremony after the sack of Weimar in 1806. Their first child, August (d. 1830), was born in 1789. Five others were born to them, but all died in infancy. In the first months of their union, while his remembrances of Rome were still fresh, Goethe wrote the series of love-scenes known as the *Roman Elegies* (*Römische Elegien*). Unfortunately he chose a classic metre singularly ill-suited to a northern language. At the same time he completed his drama of *Tasso*, a "classical" enactment of Weimar court-life on an Italian scene. After finishing the first issue of his collected works (1787-90), in which *Faust*, beginning with the monologue and ending with the scene in the cathedral, was printed as a fragment, he spent some months in Venice (1790), where he produced the *Venetian Epigrams*, that contain some of his finest and most caustic criticisms on his own life and the state of Europe. Immediately afterwards he went to join the Grand Duke in the camp at Breslau, and for the next few years took an active part in the war of the Confederates against the revolutionary Government in France. He has described his share in the operations in the *Campaign in France* (*Campagne in Frankreich*, 1792) and the *Siege of Mainz* (*Die Belagerung von Mainz*, 1793). His greatest interest at this time was in the study of the natural sciences. In 1790, he published his *Attempt to Explain the Metamorphosis of Plants*, and a poem on the same subject, in which he tried to establish the unity of the vegetable kingdom by deriving all forms from an ideal or original plant, thus bringing science one step nearer to Darwinian evolution. In 1791 and 1792, he published

his *Contributions to Optics* (*Beiträge zur Optik*), his first assault on the Newtonian theory of the composition of light. Goethe's own theory that light was simple and that colours were but degrees between light and darkness has never been accepted by science, and indeed appears to have arisen from an accidental mistake. Nevertheless, he spent much time on its elaboration, and insisted in old age that he would be remembered for his *Doctrine of Colour* (*Farbenlehre*), published 1810, rather than for his poems. The direction of the theatre, which he held till 1817, was the only official appointment that he now retained. Science, practical life, and the realistic comfort of his home, seemed to have extinguished his creative powers altogether at the beginning of the nineties. Such indifferent comedies as the *Gross Cophta* (1791), a satire on Cagliostro, the *Citizen General* (*Bürgergeneral*, 1793), on the condition of France, and a version of *Reynard the Fox* in hexameters (*Reineke Fuchs*, 1794), were almost his only productions. In 1794 Schiller came, and saved him, as Goethe said, from the charnel-house of science. The friendship grew gradually, and in spite of a strong antipathy of nature. But by 1795 it was firm, and encouraged by Schiller's enthusiasm, penetration, and sympathy, Goethe entered upon another intensely productive period of ten years. Besides numerous short poems and large quantities of literary criticisms for the *Horen* and other journals, *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (*Lehrjahre*, 1794-6), one of the greatest though least artistic of all Goethe's works, a profoundly wise essay on the conduct of life by self-restraint and self-knowledge, was finished on an altered and perhaps inferior plan. In 1796, literary Philistinism was attacked in the rough epigrams of the *Xenien*, and *Hermann und Dorothea*, the German idyll which Schiller called "the consummation of our whole new art," was nearly finished. In the next two years *Faust* was continued, and several of the greatest ballads, such as the *Bride of Corinth*, were composed. In 1800 the second part of *Faust* was begun. Having recovered from an illness that was nearly mortal at the beginning of the century, Goethe threw much of his highest philosophy into the *Drinking Songs* (*Geistliche Lieder*) of 1803. Then, when both the friends were full of hopes and power and plans for the future, Schiller died (May, 1805), and for the rest of his life Goethe stood alone. Next year followed the shock of Jena, and the overthrow of German independence. In 1808, the second issue of Goethe's works, including the first part of *Faust* as it now stands, was completed. In 1809 the *Elective Affinities* (*Wahlverwandtschaften*) was written. Profoundly tragic as the story is, and abounding in Goethe's maturest wisdom, there is a want of humour in the details and a tediousness in its progress that exclude it from the highest rank of romance. It is, however, of

historical importance as showing his relation to his new circle of admirers, then engaged in founding the Romantic School. From 1811 to 1814, Goethe was occupied with the first three volumes of his autobiography (*Dichtung und Wahrheit*). In 1814-15, the gift of lyric song suddenly returned to him in all or nearly all its early fulness, and under the inspiration of Marianne von Willemer, and the public events that were thrilling Germany with enthusiasm, he wrote the *Divan of East and West* (*West-östlicher Divan*), blending the scenes and life of Persia and the East with the thought of Europe. Under his influence Marianne herself contributed to the book of Suleika two or three songs that are perhaps the finest lyrics a woman ever wrote. In 1821 Goethe allowed his secretary to collect all manner of essays, schemes, proposals, and tales, and piece them together as well as he could into the volume of mingled wisdom and almost incomprehensible allegory known as *Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre*. In 1828-30 the edition of his works in forty volumes, including the *Helena* episode in the second part of *Faust*, was published; and just before his last birthday he finished the last words of the great double poem of *Faust* itself, and could securely say, "My work in life is fulfilled." The darkness of death fell on him at noonday on Thursday, March 22nd, 1832, and he was buried by the side of Schiller. There is much in Goethe's nature that is at first sight repulsive and disappointing. The seriousness that is the secret of his personality is sometimes a seriousness about trifles. His boasted many-sidedness sometimes betrayed him into dilettantism. Sometimes the garment of humour falls away and leaves him a naked pedant. Sometimes the encrustation of intellectual interests is so thick that humanity is lost. But, when all is said, it is impossible to resist his attraction or to follow to their furthest end the fibres of his influence throughout the length and breadth of modern European life. By his seriousness he freed literature from folly, and by his example he restored grandeur to human existence. Fully recognising the meaning and value of every phase and tendency of modern society, he uttered his observations on life in a series of sayings and proverbs of almost startling acuteness and simplicity. In his greatest work, the two books of *Faust*, he has given us a picture of man that for wisdom and grandeur can only be compared to *Æschylus* and the *Book of Job*. In science he prophesied with enthusiasm of the present time. In his philosophy, behind the healthy and strenuous Epicureanism of complete physical and intellectual development, lay the dark wisdom of a modern *Heraclitus*. From first to last he would endure nothing half-hearted, hesitating, temporary, or insincere, but lived without flinching for the good, the beautiful, and the

complete. From first to last, insisting only on the affirmative, through good report and evil report he belonged, as he sang in the drinking-song, "to the order of believers," and by the earnestness of his belief he has become an apostle of life to many of the most opposite natures.

Goethe's life is most completely narrated in his own works and the numerous collections of his letters, especially to Frau von Stein, Schiller, and Zelter. Eckermann's *Conversations* are invaluable for his closing years. Of the editions of his works, Hempel's, especially the part edited by Loeper, was the best till the recent issue by various specialists under Dantzer's direction. *Der junge Goethe* is a most valuable reprint of his productions and letters up to 1775. Of biographies, Lewes's is still much read both in England and Germany, and is at least as good as Schiller's (1851), and, in spite of inaccuracies and insufficiency, better than Dantzer's recent work (1882). Carlyle's essays on Goethe are of high importance as showing us the writer's ideal of what a poet ought to be, and a contemporary's estimate of Goethe himself. Professor Seeley's essays in the *Contemporary Review* of August, October, and November, 1884, are perhaps the most complete account of Goethe's position ever written in English. Of the innumerable German works on the subject, Scherer's *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur* (1880), and Herman Grimm's *Goethe* (1877), are brief and valuable. See, too, Hirsch's *Verszeichnis einer Goethes Bibliothek (1767-1874)*.

[H. W. N.]

Gogol, NICHOLAS VASILIEVITCH (b. 1809, d. 1852), one of the greatest of Russian writers, was born in the province of Poltava, and, after attempting the stage, took to literature as a profession. His first efforts were not very fortunate, but in 1831 he published the first of his popular tales of country and peasant life in Russia, *Evenings in a Farm near Dikania*. *Arabesques*, *Taras Balba*, and *Old-fashioned Gentry*, followed. *The Inspector*, a scathing exposure of Russian official life, was acted with great success in 1836, and in 1842 appeared the first part of his great novel, *Dead Souls*, the forerunner of those exhaustive descriptions of Russian society which Tourgenieff and Tolstoi afterwards essayed with so much success. During his later years he was oppressed by religious mysticism, and wrote some painful *Confessions*.

Viscount de Vogüé, *Le Roman Russe*; E. Dupuy, *Les Grands Maîtres de la Littérature Russe*.

Goldschmidt, MME. [LIND.]

* **Goldamid, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK JOHN, C.B., K.C.S.I.** (b. 1823, at Milan), Persian scholar, was educated at King's College School and King's College, and went to India as ensign in the Madras army in 1839; obtained his company in 1851, and retired with the rank of major-general in 1876. He served in the Chinese campaign of 1840-2, and with the Turkish contingent in the Eastern Crimea in 1855-6; but his career has been chiefly spent in civil and political duties. He was chief director of the Indo-European telegraph, 1865-70; boundary commissioner in Persia, 1870-3; journeyed on various Government

missions to Persia, and through Arabia to Constantinople; in 1880 became English controller of the Daira Sanieh in Egypt, retiring in 1883; and finally was chosen secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1885. He has written many short papers, pamphlets, reviews, etc.; his *Telegraph and Travel* was published in 1874, and his admirable biography of *Sir James Outram* in 1880. He was made a C.B. in 1866, and K.C.S.I. in 1870.

Gomm, SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD, BART. (b. 1782, d. 1875), soldier, the son of Colonel William Gomm, entered the army in 1794, and was engaged in active service at the age of sixteen. His whole life was spent in active employment, and from 1799 to the Peace of 1815 he was continuously engaged: on the Helder (1799), on the coasts of France and Spain (1801), in Hanover (1803), at Copenhagen (1805), Walcheren Expedition (1806), and through nearly all the Peninsular campaigns. When the struggle was brought to an end at Waterloo he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in that battle was quartermaster-general to Picton's division. He was made major-general in 1837, and in 1840 he became Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, whence, in 1843, he was transferred to the Mauritius, as Governor, where he remained until 1849. From 1850 to 1855 he was commander-in-chief in India, and member extraordinary of the council. He became full general in 1854, G.C.B. in 1859, and field-marshal in 1868. In 1872 this veteran soldier and administrator succeeded Sir F. Pollock as Constable of the Tower.

F. C. C. Gomm, *Letters and Journals of Sir W. Gomm*.

* **Goodall, FREDERICK, R.A.** (b. 1822), the son of the late Edward Goodall, the engraver (d. 1870), very early began to display artistic talents, which his father carefully encouraged. His first picture at the Academy, *Card Players*, was exhibited in 1839; in 1847 came his *Village Holiday*, now in the National Gallery; and in 1851, *Raising the Maypole*. Mr. Goodall was elected A.R.A. in 1853, and full Academician in 1863. From 1858 and onwards he devoted himself chiefly to Oriental subjects, and deserted the scenes of old English life by which he made his fame. But though it may be, perhaps, a subject of regret that he produced no companions to an *Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.* (1855), and *Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate* (1856), the impressiveness and conviction displayed in Mr. Goodall's illustrations of the Bible narrative cause them to be notable examples of modern religious art in its more favourable aspects. The following are some of the principal of his more recent works, with the date of their exhibition in the Academy:—*The Firstborn* (1861); *The Song of the Nubian Slave* (1864); *Mater Purissima* and *Mater Dolorosa* (1868); *Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile* (1875);

The Daughters of Laban (1878); *Water for the Camp and Sarah and Isaac* (1879); *Moving to Fresh Pastures and Hannah's Yow* (1880); *The Return from Mecca* (1881); *Memphis* (1882); *A Coffee Shop, Cairo* (1883); *Gordon's Last Messenger* (1884); and *A New Light in the Harem and The Flight into Egypt* (1885).

Gordon, CHARLES GEORGE (b. Jan. 28th, 1833; killed at Khartoum, Jan. 26th, 1885), one of the most conspicuous figures of the nineteenth century, was educated at a private school at Taunton, and entered the Royal Military College at Woolwich in 1848. He received his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1852, and entered on his first employment at Chatham, where he remained till 1854. Thence he was ordered to Pembroke, where, until the outbreak of the Crimean War, he was engaged on the construction of the dock. During 1855 he served in the trenches before Sebastopol, and in 1856 took part in the capture of Kinburn and the destruction of the Sebastopol docks. During the same year and the two following—1857-8—he acted as Assistant-Commissioner at Galatz, and as Commissioner in Armenia for laying down the boundaries between Russia and Turkey in Europe. In 1859 he was promoted to captain and adjutant at Chatham. In 1860 he joined the allied army in China, and was present at the capture of Peking. During 1861-2 he was engaged in constructing the Taku forts and the barracks at Tien-tsin, and made a voluntary expedition to the Great Wall. Meantime the great Tai-ping Rebellion had reached its height as a destroying force in the Celestial Empire. Nearly all the chief cities were in the hands of the rebels, and the throne itself was in imminent danger. Gordon's splendid services during 1862, in clearing Shanghai and its neighbourhood of the marauders, led to his appointment to the command of the Ever-Victorious Army, a small force composed of natives, and freebooters of all nations, which had hitherto failed to produce its desired effect. With this rough-and-ready band he succeeded, by rapid manoeuvres by land and water, in wresting the captured cities from the rebel chiefs and their mighty hosts. Thus in less than fifteen months he saved a tottering empire from ruin, and suppressed a rebellion which had taxed the genius of its generals during twelve years. His quiet and unostentatious demeanour; his utter disregard of self; his hairbreadth escapes; his mercy to the fallen; gained for him the love of his foes, and a reputation unique among men. The highest honours in the Emperor's gift were showered upon him. But these Gordon declined, content with having done his duty as an English officer. He returned to England, and being appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Gravesend in 1865, devoted himself to the obscure duties of building forts, and to relieving the

wants of the sick and poor. During 1871-2 he acted as Commissioner of the Danube at Galatz, and in 1874, accepting an invitation from the Khedive to act as Governor of the Tribes, he proceeded to the Soudan. Here, by his beneficent rule, he bettered the lot of the persecuted blacks, and by his extraordinary military and administrative genius was instrumental in suppressing the slave-trade, which in those regions had baffled the efforts of his predecessors. But in 1876, not meeting with the support promised him from Cairo, he resigned. The Khedive then urged him to return and take up the work in which he had achieved such signal success. In 1877, therefore, he resumed the work, this time as Governor-General of the Soudan and the Equatorial Provinces. During his second reign of three years he acquired an influence over the peoples of this vast region such as no European or Asiatic had ever been known to enjoy. His subjects learned to love him as a divine deliverer, and the slavers, triumphant in the far south before his advent, fled at the murmur of his name. His adventures during this period form a romance only equalled by the story of his campaign against the Tai-pings. They resulted in the establishment of peace and happiness to the blacks, and ruin to the vile traffic of the slave-hunters, and when in 1879 he resigned, the country, once the scene of bloodshed and anarchy, had become a well-ordered and almost civilised State. In May, 1880, he accompanied Lord Ripon, then appointed Viceroy, as his secretary, to India. The appointment by many was accounted strange, and it was not surprising to those who knew the life and character of Chinese Gordon that a few days after his arrival at Bombay he suddenly resigned. He was about to return to England when a message from his old friends, the Chinese, changed his plans, and he at once sailed for Hong-Kong to assist in averting a threatened war between Russia and China. This, by his advice to the satraps at Peking, he succeeded in, and thus once more gained their everlasting gratitude. On his return home he visited the west of Ireland with the view to studying the question of Irish grievances. He was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Mauritius in 1881, and was promoted to major-general in the army in 1882. In this latter year he was called to the Cape to settle the Basuto question, but the local authorities placing obstacles in his way, he resigned the post of commander-in-chief of the Cape forces, to which he had been appointed. During the whole of 1883 he resided in Palestine, where for his own pleasure he studied the various sites at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The result was the remarkable book, *Reflections in Palestine*, which is strikingly illustrative of the peculiar mysticism of Gordon's religious views. In 1884, being invited by the King of the

Belgians to administer the vast tract of land watered by the Congo, he went to Brussels, and was about to quit Europe for the scene of his new enterprise, when the English Government called upon him to undertake a difficult and perilous mission to the Soudan. He left London Jan. 18th, 1884, for Khartoum, as British Envoy, and passing through Cairo was once more appointed by the Khedive Governor-General of the Soudan, "with full power to act as he thought fit," and with the fully admitted responsibility of Mr. Gladstone's Government. His mission was to bring away certain loyal garrisons hemmed in by the followers of the Mahdi, a fanatic slave-hunter, who had gained an unprecedented influence in the Soudan since Gordon's departure, and who had given the country up to the cruellest anarchy. It was at first supposed that Gordon would have a "free hand," but as time went on differences broke out between the ministry at home and himself, and they declined to grant his requests. A rebellion which, had he been supported, would have melted away as it had done before in 1878-9 under his rule, was allowed to gain ground. Gordon thus found himself shut up in Khartoum for 337 days, with scant provisions, a miserable soldiery, and a discontented and treacherous garrison. The people of England cried out against the desertion of one of the bravest and best of her sons, but the warnings of the press and the public were alike unavailing. At last the ministry, in answer to a reiterated demand on the part of the English people, sent an expedition to his relief. But it was too late. Before even the army avant-couriers reached the neighbourhood of Khartoum, the city had fallen from sheer hunger, and Gordon had been killed. In this expedition there was no intention to relieve the garrisons, but only the envoy. This made Gordon adhere more firmly than ever to his post. He might at any time have escaped, but he had pledged himself to the cause of the people, and felt himself bound in honour to share their fate.

Andrew Wilson, *The Ever-Victorious Army*; Dr. Hill, *Col. Gordon in Central Africa*; A. Egmont Hake, *The Story of Chinese Gordon*; *Gen. Gordon's Journals*, edited by A. Egmont Hake; Sir H. W. Gordon, *Events in the Life of Charles George Gordon*; *Blue Books: China, Cape, Egypt, etc.*; S. A. Swaine, *General Gordon*. [A. E. H.]

Gordon, GEORGE WILLIAM. [EYRE, E. J.]

Gordon, LUCY, LADY DUFF (b. 1821, d. 1869), translator, was the only child of John Austin, the jurist. In 1826 she accompanied her parents to Germany, where she casually met Heine, an acquaintance that ripened into friendship twenty years later when Heine was dying at Paris. In 1839 she translated and published Niebuhr's *Greek Legends*; and in 1840 she became the wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon. In 1844 Lady Duff Gordon translated Meinhold's *Amber Witch*, in 1845 *The French in Algiers*, and in

1849 Ranke's *House of Brandenburg*. In 1854 she spent some time in Paris; but, her health shortly after giving way, she was obliged to go to the Cape of Good Hope, from which she penned those interesting *Letters from the Cape* (1862-4), full of kindly nature and large-minded humanity. In 1865 she visited Egypt for her health's sake. Among the other works of Lady Duff Gordon are translations of *Remarkable Criminal Trials* (1846) from the German; Wailly's romance, *Stella and Vanessa* (1850); *Letters from Egypt* (1865); and *Sketches of German Life* (1847), in which she was assisted by her husband.

Macmillan's Magazine, Sept. 1860, and Oct. 1874.

Gordon, SIR JOHN WATSON (b. 1790, d. 1864), painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and studied art under John Graham. As a portrait painter he had in his day a high reputation, which, however, has scarcely been since maintained in its integrity. The most distinguished Scotchmen of his time sat to him, including Sir Walter Scott, Lord Aberdeen, and Dr. Chalmers. He was created president of the Royal Scottish Academy, Limner for Scotland to Her Majesty in 1850, and R.A. in 1851.

* **Gordon, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON** (b. 1817), administrator, the youngest son of the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for several years was private secretary to his father. From 1854 to 1857 he sat in Parliament as Liberal member for Beverley; but was defeated at Liskeard during the general election, and in 1858 he was secretary to the special mission to the Ionian Islands. Sir Arthur Gordon's administrative career began in 1861, when he was appointed Governor of New Brunswick, whence he was transferred to Trinidad in 1866, and from thence to the Mauritius in 1870. In 1874 he was the first Governor of the Fiji Islands after their annexation, and in 1877 he became in addition High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Appointed Governor of New Zealand in 1880, Sir Arthur Gordon remained there until 1883, when he was appointed Governor of Ceylon.

* **Görgey, ARTHUR** (b. 1818), Hungarian general, a native of Toporecz in Upper Hungary, is a Protestant by religion, and having received a military education, entered the Hungarian Body-Guard, but on the death of his father, in 1845, he threw up his profession and went to Prague, where he studied chemistry at the university. After publishing a treatise on acids, he left Prague, and farmed an estate for one of his relatives. On the outbreak of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, he went to the aid of Kossuth, and by his brilliant achievements speedily gained the grade of general. His retreat through the defiles of the Carpathians was one of the most brilliant feats of the war, but it was

followed by his proclamation at Waitzen, in which he professed his allegiance to the Austrian monarchy. From that time Kossuth, although unable to dispense with his services, determined to use them with caution. General Dembinski was placed over his head in command of the army of the Upper Danube, but Görgey promptly retaliated by refusing to support him at the battle of Kápolna, and finally caused his superior to be placed under arrest. Kossuth in despair restored to him his command, and in the course of April, 1849, he won a succession of brilliant victories, and was rewarded with the portfolio of Minister at War, refusing at the same time the rank of field-marshal. Still holding military command, he neglected an admirable opportunity for seizing Vienna, and when the Russian contingent appeared in his rear, refused to retreat, contenting himself with holding the Austrians in check before Komorn. Replaced by Messaros, he appealed once more to the soldiers, and, as before, received their support. Kossuth could but give way, and the cause of the insurgents was ruined. Though Görgey fought some brilliant battles, his refusal to co-operate with his colleagues caused them to be defeated in detail, and on Aug. 13th he was completely surrounded at Valagos, and surrendered to the Russian General, Rudiger. "His treason," wrote Kossuth, "has inflicted on me, and through me on the Republic, a death-blow." First interned, and then freely pardoned, Görgey was more fortunate than his officers, several of whom were shot. His defence of his conduct was published in 1852, and for the subsequent years he employed himself in science and engineering, working in 1872 upon the Transylvanian railway.

Görgey, *Mein Leben und Wirken in Ungarn in den Jahren 1848 und 1849* (1852; trans. 1858).

Görres, JOSEPH VON (b. 1776, d. 1848), one of the liberators of Germany, and one of the founders of Neo-Catholicism, was born at Coblenz, the son of a German timber merchant and raft-maker, but sprung from an old Italian family on his mother's side. In 1793, just when young Görres had left the gymnasium, the French troops entered the city, and permanently occupied Coblenz and the Rhine provinces. In 1799 Görres led a deputation to Paris to implore the French Government formally to annex the provinces they had occupied. He arrived only a few weeks after Bonaparte's elevation to power, and his enthusiasm for French ideas soon sank into bitter disappointment. Returning to Coblenz, he wrote an *Account of my Mission* (1800), and for some years devoted himself entirely to the study of natural science and philosophy, on which subjects he published a few treatises, the most important being, *Belief and Knowledge* (*Glauben und Wissen*, 1805), which excited much attention

for its attempted reconciliation of Fichte and Jacobi, and its strange admixture of paganism with mystic Christianity. In 1806 Görres removed to Heidelberg for two years, with a view to lecturing in the university. After returning to Coblenz he learnt Persian, and in 1810 published *The History of the Myths of Asia* (*Die Mythengeschichte der asiatischen Welt*). The campaigns of 1813 naturally re-awakened his interest in political life. In 1814 he was appointed General Director of Public Instruction for his district, and began the publication of the *Rhenish Mercury* (*Rheinischer Merkur*), that during its short life perhaps exercised more influence than any other journal of this century. Stein favoured it, and perhaps contributed himself. Goethe in Stein's company paid Görres a visit. Blücher studied every number. Napoleon himself is said to have called it *la cinquième puissance* allied against him. But when Waterloo was behind them, and the German courts forgot their fair promises, the *Mercury* ventured to protest against Prussian reaction, and early in 1816 its last number was silenced. Görres immediately issued his pamphlet on *Germany's future Constitution* (*Deutschlands künftige Verfassung*), a sketch for a federal empire, closely resembling the Constitution that has been established since 1870. Kotzebue's murder redoubled the severity of the reaction, and Görres issued perhaps his greatest work as a second protest, *Germany and the Revolution* (*Deutschland und die Revolution*, 1819). The Prussian Government at once condemned him to imprisonment at Spandau, but, narrowly escaping from Frankfurt, he fled to France, taking refuge at Strasburg. *Europe and the Revolution* appeared in 1820, but is disfigured by signs of the rapid development of a mystic Catholicism into which the author finally subsided. The tendency increased after 1826, when he was invited to Munich as professor of history by Louis I., King of Bavaria. He soon made Munich the centre of the Catholic revival or Neo-Catholicism that has since shown itself so powerful a factor in German affairs. The two most important works of this period were *Christian Mysticism* (*Das christliche Mystik*, 1836-42) and *The Mirror of Time* (*Spiegel der Zeit*, 1848). In 1876 a *Görres-Verein* was founded at Munich in his honour. His son, GUIDO GÖRRES (b. 1805, d. 1852), was a poet and man of letters of some distinction.

J. Galland, *Joseph von Görres* (1876); *Joseph von Görres, ein Denkmahl* (1855); *Germany and the Revolution*, translated by John Black (1850).

[H. W. N.]

* **Gorst, SIR JOHN ELDON, Q.C., M.P.** (b. 1835), the son of the late Mr. E. C. Lowndes (who took the name of Lowndes instead of Gorst), was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he took his degree as third wrangler in 1857. He was civil commissioner

of Waikato, New Zealand, from 1861 to 1863, and wrote the *Maori King, or the Story of our Quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand in 1864*. Called to the English bar in 1865, he became a Q.C. in 1875. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Chatham in the Conservative interest, after unsuccessful attempts at Hastings (1865) and Cambridge (1868), and has been since returned for the same constituency. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gorst, subsequently to the year 1880, acted as Lord R. Churchill's lieutenant, and ably seconded him in his assaults upon the Government and upon the leaders of the Opposition. He drew down upon himself, however, a severe rebuke from his leader in the autumn session of 1884 for "prostrating himself" before Mr. Gladstone when the latter held out offers of compromise on the franchise question. In 1885 he became Solicitor-General and was knighted. In 1886 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for India.

Gortschakoff, PRINCE ALEXANDER (b. 1798, d. 1883), belonged to an ancient Russian family, and was Minister of Foreign Affairs throughout the reign of the Emperor Alexander II. After being educated at the Lyceum of Tearskoe-Selo, where one of his schoolfellows was the poet Puschkín, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1824 was attached to the Russian embassy in London. His first diplomatic work of importance was the arrangement of a marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga and the Crown Prince Charles of Würtemberg. The King of Würtemberg was not favourable to the project. But Prince Gortschakoff ended by bringing about the desired union, and at the desire of the Russian empress he was appointed minister at Stuttgart, where for eight years he was the confidential adviser of the Crown Princess. In 1850 he was sent to Frankfurt as minister to the German Confederation; and it was here that he made the acquaintance of Prince Bismarck and laid the foundation of a friendship which was renewed when, some years afterwards, the latter went to St. Petersburg as Prussian ambassador, the former having by this time been raised to the post of Foreign Minister. Prince Gortschakoff had meanwhile had charge of the embassy at Vienna, where he resided during the agitated period of the Crimean War. It was through the hands of Prince Gortschakoff that the Austrian propositions passed on which the peace between Russia and the Allies was to be based. "If Russia rejects them," he said abruptly to Count Buol, the Austrian Foreign Minister, "will Austria declare war?" "I am not at liberty to say," answered Count Buol, whose equivocal attitude perplexed Prince Gortschakoff to the last. Prince Gortschakoff attended the Paris Conference, but purposely abstained from affixing his signature to the

treaty of peace after that of Count Orloff, Russia's chief representative, because, as the Russian official *Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War* sets forth, he had already resolved to undo it. This task he made the business of his life—at least, of his later life, for he was already fifty-eight when the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was entrusted to him (1856). Soon after his accession to office, Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the foreign Powers in which he announced that Russia proposed, for internal reasons, to keep herself as free as possible from complications abroad, adding, in a phrase which was to become celebrated, *La Russie ne bonde pas : elle se recueille*. Gortschakoff's masterpiece in the way of diplomatic writing was his reply to Earl Russell's representations in favour of Poland during the insurrection of 1863. In a series of despatches to the various European Governments, all of whom had, with the single exception of Prussia, taken the part of the Poles, Prince Gortschakoff showed himself conciliatory, respectful, reserved, distant, ironical or abrupt, according to the degree of importance belonging to each remonstrant. Earl Russell had traced the Polish insurrection to the withdrawal of the Constitution after the insurrection of 1830; and Prince Gortschakoff satirised in his gentlest manner the English minister's too implicit belief in constitutional forms. Soon afterwards he became Chancellor of the Russian empire. The process of "gathering herself together," which Prince Gortschakoff, in his famous circular, had assigned to Russia as her only possible occupation for some time to come, was, with the exception of the necessary departure caused by the events of 1863, continued until the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870. Russia's neutrality, and, in certain eventualities, co-operation, had been promised to Prussia, and, as a reward, Russia's views were favoured by Prussia when, France having been rendered incapable of assisting England should England be threatened by Russia, Prince Gortschakoff reopened the Eastern Question by "denouncing" one of the most important articles of the Treaty of 1856. He sent out a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, asserting that the conditions on which the Black Sea had been neutralised were no longer the same as in 1856. This circular was replied to by Lord Granville in a despatch which, after reproving Gortschakoff's action, intimated that if Russia wished the stipulations of the treaty to be reconsidered, she ought to propose the meeting of a conference. It had been already arranged through Prince Bismarck that England's invitation in the form of a suggestion should be accepted by Russia; and when the conference met in London the article neutralising the Black Sea was simply rescinded. There was another clause in the Treaty of Paris

which gave more pain to the Emperor Alexander than even the one by which Russia was restricted from placing a navy in the Black Sea: the clause which deprived her of a portion of Moldavian Bessarabia containing the mouths of the Danube and the fortress of Ismail. From 1869 and onwards the advance of Russia in Central Asia excited much apprehension in this country, which was only partially allayed by the famous despatch of March, 1869, in which Afghanistan was defined as a "neutral zone" between the Russian and British Empires. The somewhat equivocal declarations put forward concerning the conquest of Khiva excited great indignation in England. Prince Gortschakoff, too, had set his heart on recovering for his country all that had been taken from her by the Crimean War; and the desired retrocession was obtained at the end of the last Russo-Turkish War by the Treaty of San Stefano, and confirmed by the Treaty of Berlin (1878). It can hardly be doubted that the despatch of a Russian mission to Cabul, which brought about the second war between England and Afghanistan, was the Russian Chancellor's method of revenging the partial surrender of her conquests, to which Russia had been forced to submit by the diplomacy and warlike attitude of England. In November, 1879, Prince Gortschakoff revisited Berlin with the view of restoring an understanding between the German and Russian Governments, which recent events had somewhat weakened. Early in the following year he gave up his office and retired to Baden-Baden, where he spent the remainder of his life. In April, 1881, Alexander III. sent him an autograph letter congratulating him on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and presenting him with a portrait of Alexander II., whom the prince had so faithfully served.

Klaczko, *Les deux Chanceliers*. [H. S. E.]

Gortschakoff, PRINCE MICHAEL (b. 1795, d. 1861), cousin of the above, and son of Prince Dmitri Gortschakoff, general and poet, entered a cadet school at an early age, passed into the Guards, served in the war of 1828-9 against Turkey, and at the beginning of the campaign composed a war-song on the occasion of the passage of the Danube, which became popular in the Russian army; commanded the artillery in the war of 1830-1 against the insurgent Poles, took part also in the campaign of 1848, against Hungary, and finally, so far as his purely military character was concerned, was sent during the Crimean War to command one of the army corps defending Sebastopol. After the southern part of the fortress had been taken and occupied by the Allies, Prince Gortschakoff effected a masterly retreat at the head of a portion of the garrison to the

northern side, which remained untaken. Soon after the restoration of peace, Prince Gortschakoff was sent by the new Emperor, Alexander II., to act as his lieutenant in the Kingdom of Poland, where he seems to have behaved, at least for some years, with great moderation. Many concessions, too, were made to the Poles, as in allowing them the free use of their language, though no steps were taken towards improving their political position. At the end of 1860 and beginning of 1861 much patriotic enthusiasm was on various historical occasions exhibited among the Poles, and this soon took the form of marked hostility towards the Russian Government. This effervescence of national feeling could not be accounted for by pressure of any kind on the part of Russia. In striking contrast, indeed, with the condition of things maintained under the Emperor Nicholas, the Russian or Russo-Polish administration had, since the accession of Alexander II., shown itself mild and even lax. Russia was about to undergo a great internal change through the emancipation of her serf population; and many believed that this change would be accompanied by something like convulsion. The growing revolutionary party in Poland had received an accession of strength through the return to Warsaw of exiles from Siberia; and it had got abroad that Napoleon, who had just liberated Italy, would make it his next project to raise up Poland. Prince Gortschakoff did nothing to suppress the patriotic manifestations which now followed one another rapidly in Poland. He strengthened the garrison, however, and one day, when a large crowd was singing patriotic hymns in front of the Viceroy's palace, he ordered it to disperse, and when the verbal summons was not obeyed it was charged and fired into by the troops. This was the ominous beginning of a movement destined to culminate in an insurrection which in the end would be put down, even as the demonstration in front of Prince Gortschakoff's official residence had been crushed. The prince did not live to see the smouldering spirit of rebellion burst into flames. Soon after the dispersion of the first hostile crowd he died. The last wish he expressed was that his body should be carried from Warsaw, where he had not distinguished himself, to Sebastopol, where he had covered himself with honour; and at Sebastopol his remains were interred. [H. S. E.]

* **Göschén**, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JOACHIM, M.P. (b. 1831), the son of Mr. William Henry Göschén, of German-Jewish family, was educated at Rugby, and at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he took his degree with a first class in 1853. From that date until 1865 he was a member of the firm of Frühling and Göschén. He was returned for the City of London in 1863 as a Liberal, and again head of the poll in 1865, shortly after

which he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in 1866 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and member of the Cabinet. In 1868 he became President of the Poor-Law Board in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, and in 1871 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. At the general election of 1874, which resulted in the defeat of his party, he only just managed to keep his seat for the City. Two years afterwards he went to Egypt, with M. Joubert as his colleague, on one of the numerous missions which have attempted to set Egyptian finance on a firm basis; but their success was only temporary. At the general election of 1880, having declined to stand for the City again, he was returned for Ripon. Shortly afterwards, being unable to accept office because of his objections to a further enlargement of the franchise, he was sent to Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary to the Porte. His task was to compel Turkey to carry out the outstanding parts of the Treaty of Berlin, and particularly the cession of territory to Greece. Owing to the firmness of Mr. Göschén, who was greatly hampered by the holding aloof of the French Government, the Sultan eventually ceded to Greece Thessaly and part of Epirus, which the Hellenes accepted with some grumbling. Returning to England in May, 1881, Mr. Göschén became in Parliament "the candid friend" of the Liberal Government. He criticised with great severity their Soudanese policy, and at last voted against them, and also voted against the Government and in favour of Lord John Manners' amendment to the Franchise Bill of 1884, which was a demand for the bringing forward of a redistribution scheme. Outside Parliament he distinguished himself by his opposition to the doctrines of State interference, held by the Radical section of his party, and so came into collision with Mr. Chamberlain. The best exposition of his views is to be found in his interesting address to the Edinburgh philosophical society on *Laissez-Faire and Government Interference* (published 1883). Mr. Göschén has also published many of his speeches and addresses on financial and educational topics, and his treatise on *The Theory of Foreign Exchanges* has been translated into French by M. Léon Say. In 1885 Mr. Göschén was returned for E. Edinburgh by a large majority over a Radical opponent. He opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and was not returned to Parliament in the general election of 1886. At the beginning of 1887 he took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's Government.

Goss, SIR JOHN (b. 1800, d. 1880), musician, was the son of an organist, and was born at Fareham in Hampshire. Having studied music under Attwood, he succeeded his master as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1838, and retained that position till 1872,

when he was knighted and retired. He was the author of several anthems, chants, and services, many of which were written for special occasions connected with his office. We may mention *If we believe*, composed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington; *The Lord is my Strength*, composed for the thanksgiving service on the recovery of the Prince of Wales (1872), and *Praise the Lord*, perhaps the best known of all his works. His real strength lay in this English Church-music, though he also attempted secular themes with considerable success. His *Introduction to Harmony and Thorough-bass* was long a textbook on the subject, and he was the author of other works immediately connected with his official position.

* **Gosse**, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S. (b. 1810), naturalist, born at Worcester, began life as a merchant's clerk. In this capacity he proceeded to Newfoundland in 1827, and thence to Canada in 1835, studying the entomology of both colonies, at that time almost quite unknown. He then visited the Southern United States, and, later, the rich island of Jamaica, making extensive collections of natural history in each. Several volumes from 1839 to 1850 were the results of these Occidental explorations, of which *The Canadian Naturalist*, *Letters from Alabama*, *The Birds of Jamaica*, and *A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*, were the chief. For several years his name was associated with the introduction of the marine aquarium to popular favour; and he has published many works, mostly illustrated, on the marine natural history of our coasts. In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, having already contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions* two memoirs on the anatomy of the Rotifera, of which class he is at present engaged (in concert with Dr. Hudson) on a monograph. In the Royal Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers* (1863) no fewer than fifty-one are assigned to Mr. Gosse; and he has written many since. He is also a writer on theological subjects. His published works amount to nearly fifty volumes.

* **Got**, FRANÇOIS JULES (b. 1822), French actor, entered the Conservatoire in 1841, and studied under Provost, obtaining the first prize in comedy in 1843. After serving for a year in a cavalry regiment, he made his first appearance on the stage of the Comédie Française in 1844, and, immediately becoming a popular favourite, rose to the position of *sociétaire* in 1850. M. Got is generally recognised as one of the most finished of living comedians, and his creations have been highly appreciated whenever he has visited this country. Although, as a rule, he confines himself to the representation of characters in modern plays, notably in those of M. Emile Augier—for instance, *Les Effrontés* and *Le Fils de Giboyer*, in which his creation of Giboyer

took Paris by storm—he is unequalled in *roles* taken from more classic sources; for instance, that of Sganarelle. His connection with the Comédie Française has been more than once severed; but, as a rule, he has acted at that theatre. He is now a professor at the Conservatoire.

Gough, HUGH, VISCOUNT (b. 1779, d. 1869), soldier, was a native of Woodstown, co. Limerick. He entered the army in 1794, and in the following year he was present at the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, whence he went to the West Indies. In 1809 he joined the army under Wellington in the Peninsula, with the rank of major, and was second to none during the war in deeds of desperate daring, notably, at Talavera; his exploits on that field gaining him the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he held command in the south of Ireland during a period of much disaffection. Created major-general in 1830, he was despatched in 1837 to India, as commander of the Mysore division of the army. On the declaration of war with China in 1838 he was sent thither as commander-in-chief. Whatever may be said against the justice of the first Chinese War, no flaw can be found in the operations of the British general, who stormed Canton, forced the passage of the Yungtse-Kiang, and in August, 1842, forced the emperor to conclude a peace, signed under the walls of Nankin. Gough was created a baronet, and returned to India as commander-in-chief. There he had no time for idleness. In December, 1843, he took command in the war against the Mahrattas, and having crushed them at the battle of Maharajpore, forced them to conclude peace at Gwalior. In 1845 the first Sikh War broke out, in which Sir Hugh Gough, ably seconded by the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, defeated the enemy at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, and compelled them to make peace. He is thought to have been rash in forcing on the battle of Ferozeshah, for our soldiers were much exhausted by their march. War, however, began again with the Sikhs in 1848, when Gough, who had been raised to the peerage two years previously, crushed them by the great victories of Ramnuggur, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, and thus brought their independence to an end. After this he returned home, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Napier (q.v.). He was created a viscount, and received a pension of £2,000 from Parliament. This admirably thorough soldier never saw service again, but became colonel of the Horse Guards (1854), privy councillor (1859), and field-marshal (1862). His victories form important landmarks in the history of British India.

Despatches of the British generals during the campaign on the Sutlej.

Gough, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW (b. 1817, d. 1886), temperance orator, was born in Kent,

and in 1829 emigrated to America, where he was apprenticed to a bookbinder. He subsequently became very intemperate, but was induced about the year 1842 to take the total abstinence pledge. Since that time he laboured incessantly in behalf of the temperance movement in the United States, Great Britain, and the colonies. His forte was oratory, and he was enthusiastically received wherever he appeared. He made his first visit to England in 1857, and his last in 1878. He published his *Autobiography* in 1846, and a subsequent edition brings it down to 1879. In 1881 he brought out *Sunlight and Shadow*, a book full of interesting gleanings from his life. An edition of his orations, in ten numbers, has been published.

* **Goulburn, THE VERY REV. EDWARD MEYRICK, D.D.** (b. 1818), Dean of Norwich, was educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., first class classics, 1839), and was elected fellow of Merton College in 1841. Appointed incumbent of Holywell, Oxford, in the same year, he was from 1850 to 1858 head-master of Rugby School, in succession to Dr. Tait, when he became minister of Quebec Chapel, and prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1859 he became Chaplain to the Queen, and vicar of St. John's, Paddington, and Dean of Norwich in 1866. Dean Goulburn in 1872 led the opposition to Dean Stanley's proposal to make subscription to the Athanasian Creed permissive in the case of ordination, and attempted, but without success, to exclude him from the list of select preachers to Oxford University. Among his numerous theological works may be mentioned:—*Thoughts on Personal Religion* (1862), which have gone through some fifty editions; *Family Prayers* (1857), and *The Office of the Holy Communion* (1863).

Goulburn, HENRY (b. 1784, d. 1856), statesman, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1807 was elected M.P. for the borough of Horsham in the Tory interest. His official career began in 1810, when he became Under-Secretary for Home Affairs in the Portland-Perceval ministry, and in 1812 he was transferred to the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary by Lord Liverpool, an office which he held up to 1821. In that year Mr. Goulburn was made Chief Secretary for Ireland and a Privy Councillor. He held that office under various Prime Ministers until 1828, when the Duke of Wellington made him Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Cabinet. Absent for a time from office after the formation of the Grey ministry of 1830, he was chosen in 1831 to fight Cambridge University against the advocates of reform, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish, having Mr. H. W. Peel as his colleague, and succeeded in winning the day for the Tory party. Mr. Goulburn was Home Secretary

in the Peel ministry of 1834, and in 1839 was defeated for the Speakership of the House of Commons by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre [EVERSLEY], after a close contest. Mr. Goulburn was, therefore, again available as Finance Minister when Peel formed his ministry of 1841. He was of the utmost value to his chief and warm personal friend, in the great struggle with the Protectionist party previous to the repeal of the Corn Laws, and many of the commercial and financial reforms of that period were entrusted to his care. He retired with Peel in 1846, and ceased to play a very active part in politics except when questions connected with Free Trade were under discussion, and during the last years of his life gave independent support to the Aberdeen ministry. Mr. Goulburn was one of the ablest of that able body of men known as the Peelites, of whom Lord Cardwell and Mr. Gladstone were the last to survive.

Gould, JOHN (b. 1804, d. 1881), ornithologist, was a son of a foreman in the Royal Gardens at Windsor, and acted for some time as gardener at Ripley Castle, in Yorkshire. In 1827 he was appointed curator to the Zoological Society's Museum, when he began to enjoy the friendship of Mr. N. A. Vigors, the naturalist, through whom he received the first opportunity of becoming an author, and wrote *A Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains*. In 1832 he brought out the first number of *The Birds of Europe* (in five folio volumes, 1832-7), while simultaneously in 1834 he issued a *Monograph of the Rhamphastidae, or Family of Toucans*, and in 1838 a *Monograph of the Trogonidae, or Family of Trogons*. In 1838 he proceeded to study Australasian birds in their own home, and personally explored Tasmania, the islands in Bass's Straits, South Australia, and New South Wales. Mr. Gould published his great work on the *Birds of Australia* in seven folio volumes (1840-8). He next exhibited a fine collection of humming birds during the Great Exhibition of 1851, bringing out an explanatory monograph on this species of birds, technically called the Trochilidae, in which he was assisted by Mr. Richter. Among his other works may be mentioned *The Birds of Asia* (left unfinished), *The Mammals of Australia*, *The Birds of Great Britain*, and *Birds of New Guinea* (1875).

Nature, Feb. 17th, 1881; *Westminster Review*, April, 1841.

* **Gounod, CHARLES FRANÇOIS** (b. 1818), the French composer, was born in Paris, and educated in music at the Conservatorium under Roicha, Halévy, and Zimmermann, whose daughter he afterwards married (1847). After gaining the prize for composition in 1839, he visited Rome and Vienna, and on his return accepted a position as organist in a church in Paris, his affection for old ecclesiastical music having been conspicuous from

the first. His earlier works were consequently of religious form, and a high mass in 1849 attracted considerable attention. His first opera, *Sappho*, was produced in Paris with considerable success in 1851. In the following year he wrote the music to the choruses of Ponsard's tragedy, *Ulysses*, and was appointed director of the Music School *Orphéon*. Other minor works followed, such as *La Nonne Sanglante* (1853) and music to *Le Médecin malgré Lui* (1858), and in 1859 Gounod on a sudden reached the height of his power and popularity with his universally known opera of *Faust*, the libretto of which is an operatic parody of Goethe's poem. It was brought out in March at the Théâtre Lyrique. The music at once became popular with the patrons of opera throughout Europe, its melody and tenderness having overcome the strictures of severer critics even in Germany, where people soon found traces of close relationship with Meyerbeer, Weber, and Mendelssohn. In 1860 *La Colombe* and *Philémon et Baucis* were produced in Paris, but were far from attaining the success of *Faust*. *La Reine de Saba* (1862) also failed, principally owing to the indifferent libretto. *Mirelle* (1864) was more successful, and has been revived several times, whilst *Roméo et Juliette* (1867) was, for a time at least, almost as popular as *Faust* itself. During the war of 1870-1, Gounod returned to London, and held several important concerts in the Albert Hall. Of his subsequent works we need only mention *Jeanne d'Arc*, a patriotic failure (1873), and the now familiar oratorio of the *Redemption*, produced under the composer's own direction at the Birmingham Festival of 1882. Gounod has also written several shorter pieces, masses, hymns, cantatas, and songs.

* **Gourko, NICHOLAS VASILYEVITCH, COUNT** (b. 1828), Russian general, is of Polish origin. He entered the Imperial Body Guard in 1846, and advancing by rapid promotion, through the favour of the Czar, became captain in 1857 (having fought with credit in the Crimean War), colonel in 1861, commander of the 4th Hussar Regiment in 1866, and major-general in 1867. The outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War gave General Gourko opportunities for distinction of which he was not slow to avail himself. Acting as leader of the advanced column of the Russian army, he took Tirnova, the capital of Bulgaria, on July 7th, 1877, and pressing onwards, he eluded the enemy and penetrated the Balkans by an unknown defile. Forced for awhile by overpowering numbers to entrench himself in the Shipka Pass, he defended himself there with dogged tenacity during many successive days (Aug. 21st to 31st), forcing the enemy at last to retire. As commander of the cavalry under Prince Charles of Roumania he first effected some brilliant feats at the siege of Plevna, and then beat off the relieving force

of Mehemet Ali Pasha at Orkhanieh (Nov. 18th). After the fall of Plevna, he pressed southwards, crossed the Balkans in December, amid severe snowstorms, and occupied Sofia without resistance on Jan. 6th, 1878. On the 26th he arrived at Adrianople, and remained there until an armistice was concluded, which eventually led to peace. After the conclusion of the war he was created Count, and was appointed Governor of Russian Poland.

Gräfe, ALBRECHT VON (b. 1828, d. 1870), one of the greatest oculists of modern Germany, was the son of the physician of Frederick William III. of Prussia, and was born at Berlin, where he received his scientific education in the university hospitals. After visiting Prague, Vienna, Paris, and London, he became professor of diseases of the eye in Berlin, and spent the rest of his life in unremitting labour on this special department, acquiring high reputation in Europe as an operator, lecturer, and scientific physiologist. His great work, entitled *Archiv für Ophthalmologie*, began to appear in 1854, and is still a text-book on the subject. His greatest practical discovery was the operation for the removal of "green cataract" by excision of part of the iris.

Dr. Eduard Michaelis of Berlin, *Albrecht von Gräfe, sein Leben und Wirken*.

* **Graham, SIR GERALD, K.C.B.** (b. 1831), soldier, the son of the late Mr R. H. Graham, a Cumberland doctor, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850, and became captain in 1858, having served throughout the Crimean War, and gained the V.C. for his gallant conduct on the occasion of the assault on the Redan. He served throughout the North China campaign of 1860-1, when he was severely wounded. In 1859 he became a major, lieutenant-colonel in 1869, and major-general in 1881. During the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he commanded the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, and conducted operations with conspicuous success at the battle of Kassassin (Aug. 28th). His brigade also took part in the storming of the Egyptian lines at Tell-el-Kebir. For these services he was created K.C.B. In 1884-5 he was in command of the troops on the Red Sea littoral, which operated from Suakim against the Soudanese Arabs under Osman Digna. Here his work was of the most arduous nature, the enemy fighting with unquenchable enthusiasm and refusing to acknowledge defeat. The victories of El Teb (Feb. 29th) and Tamai (March 13th) were won by simple hard fighting, and relieved Suakim for the time; but in Feb., 1885, a second advance was ordered, with the object of clearing the road to Berber. The occupation of Tamai was effected without difficulty after the enemy had been beaten off in a severe engagement near "Baker's Zereba" on March

22nd, but soon afterwards operations were confined to the neighbourhood of Suakim, and Sir Gerald Graham returned home. He was created K.C.B. in 1882, and knighted in 1884.

Graham, SIR JAMES GEORGE, BART. (b. 1792, d. 1861), statesman, was educated at Westminster and at Queen's College, Cambridge. After acting as private secretary to the British minister in Sicily he sat in Parliament, 1818-20 as Whig member for Hull. After five years' absence from public life he was returned for Carlisle, and in 1830 for the county of Cumberland. A zealous advocate of Parliamentary reform, and of the repeal of the corn duties (see his pamphlet *Corn and Currency*), he became First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Grey's Reform ministry, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1832, however, he resigned office because he disagreed with his colleagues on the Irish Church question, and went over by degrees to Sir Robert Peel. In 1838 he took office under that statesman as Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and retained it until 1842. During that period his unconciliatory attitude towards the reforming party in the Scottish Church made him very unpopular. [CHALMERS.] In 1844 he incurred further unpopularity through causing some of Mazzini's letters to be opened in the Post Office; but a Parliamentary Committee acquitted him entirely of any unworthy motive. Sir James Graham became First Lord of the Admiralty in the Aberdeen ministry, and as such was directly involved in Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the administration of the Crimean War, which led to its overthrow in 1855. He continued to hold office under Lord Palmerston, but resigned, with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert, when the Prime Minister agreed to the appointment of a committee. After his retirement this unlucky politician ceased to play a prominent part in public life.

Graham, THOMAS (b. 1805, d. 1869), chemist, was a native of Glasgow, and was educated at the High School of that city, and at Edinburgh University. From 1830 to 1837 he was professor of chemistry at the Andersonian University, and during that period discovered the important law of the diffusion of gases, which gained him the Keith prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and election to an F.R.S. In 1837 he became professor of chemistry at the London University (now University College). The Chemical Society, which was chiefly founded through his exertions, chose him as its first president in 1840; and the Cavendish Society, founded in 1846, paid him a similar compliment. Meanwhile, his discoveries in connection with the constitution of salts and phosphoric acid had gained him the gold medal of the Royal Society, and in 1854 he made public his discovery of the diffusive force of liquids

through a porous membrane. This great chemist wrote comparatively little. His *Elements of Chemistry* appeared in 1842, the *Outlines of Botany* in 1841, and his *Chemical and Physical Researches* were privately printed in 1876. He became Master of the Mint in 1855.

Gramont, ANTOINE AGÉNOR ALFRED, DUC DE (b. 1819, d. 1880), French statesman, married an English lady, Miss Mackinnon, in 1848, and after the *Coup d'État* of Dec. 2nd, 1851, was employed by Louis Napoleon, who was his personal friend, upon various diplomatic missions. After being successively Minister Resident at Cassel, Stuttgart, and Turin, he was sent, in 1857, as ambassador to Rome. The creation of the kingdom of Italy after the campaign of 1859 naturally caused his position at the Papal Court to be extremely embarrassing, and he was accordingly recalled to France. From 1861 to 1870 he was ambassador at Vienna, and then became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ollivier Cabinet. In that capacity he covered himself with opprobrium by forcing on the war with Germany, first by announcing to the King of Prussia that the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain could not be permitted, and then, when the Prince withdrew, by insisting that no member of the Prussian family should be put forward in his stead. The curt refusal of Prince Bismarck led to the declaration of war by France in July. When the ministry fell Gramont fled, a disgraced man, to England, and there published a defence of his conduct, *La France et la Prusse avant la Guerre* (1872). Shortly afterwards he returned to France, and devoted his time to commercial speculation.

* **Grant**, JAMES (b. 1822), a popular novelist, was born at Edinburgh, the son of a military officer, and spent from 1832 to 1839 in American barracks, where his father was during this time located. Returning in the latter year to England, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd Foot, and joined the provisional battalion at Chatham. About the year 1843 he resigned his commission, and devoted himself to literature. He became a regular contributor to periodical literature, in particular the *United Service Magazine*; and in 1846 he brought out his first book, *The Romance of War*; or, *the Highlanders in Spain*, followed the next year by a companion volume, *The Highlanders in Belgium*. Mr. Grant has made Scottish antiquities a particular study, and in some of his novels he has been successful in throwing some new light on vexed Scottish questions, e.g., *Bothwell*; or, *the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots* (1851); *Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715* (1859); and *The Master of Aberfeldie* (1884). All Mr. Grant's novels show evidence of his early bringing up and military training, and also a leaning

towards Roman Catholicism, which faith he embraced in 1875. His style is occasionally too highly coloured. Among his other novels may be mentioned:—*Adventures of Rob Roy* (1863); *The White Cockade* (1867); *Lady Glendonwynd* (1882); *Jack Chaloner, or the Fighting Forty-third*; and *Miss Cheyne of Essilmont* (1883). Mr. Grant has also written *British Battles on Land and Sea* (1873–5); *Old and New Edinburgh* (1880–3); and *Cassell's History of the War in the Soudan* (1885), etc.

* **Grant**, JAMES AUGUSTUS (b. 1827), traveller, is the son of a Scottish clergyman, and was educated at the Main School College, Aberdeen. He entered the army and served in the Sikh Wars and through the Mutiny, being wounded at the relief of Lucknow. He also accompanied the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868, as a member of the Intelligence Department, and in 1872 retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is, however, better known, perhaps, as an African explorer than as a soldier. In 1860–3 he accompanied Captain Speke (q.v.) during the famous journey into the unknown regions of Central Africa, in quest of the sources of the Nile, which resulted in the discovery of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Captain Grant described the expedition in the *Journals* of the Royal Geographical Society, and its botany in those of the Linnean Society, and his delightful *Walk across Africa* (1874) was supplementary to the joint account of the expedition.

Grant, ROBERT EDMOND (b. 1793, d. 1874), a Scottish naturalist, and one of the founders of comparative anatomy in this country, was born in Edinburgh, and after being educated at the High School and University of that city, graduated M.D. in 1814. After spending five years on the Continent he returned to Edinburgh, became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and began the practice of medicine. Science, however, occupied much of his time, while acting as assistant to Dr. Barclay, then a famous teacher of anatomy in the Extra-Academical School. Several of his zoological papers appeared in the *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*, and in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, where (vols. i. and ii.) were published his celebrated discoveries regarding the circulation and development of the sponges, to one of which, *Grantia compressa*, a common species on the British coast, Dr. Fleming attached his name. (*British Animals*, 1828, p. 524.) In 1827 he was elected professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in University College—or, as it was then called, "the University of"—London, a Chair which he occupied for the rest of his life. He now commenced a series of researches into the structure of *Sepioida*, *Loligopsis*, and *Beroë*, which appear in the first volume of the Zoological Society's *Transactions* (1833), and soon afterwards published his *Outlines of Comparative Anatomy*, which for many years was the favourite

text-book not only in this country, but on the Continent and in America. Henceforward he devoted himself mainly to the duties of his post, and to private study. Not only zoology, but philology, occupied much of his attention. When nearly seventy he entered himself as a pupil under the professor of Anglo-Saxon, and among the latest of his acquisitions, only a year or two before his death, he taught himself Danish, during a summer visit to Copenhagen. Travel, indeed, absorbed much of his leisure, for, never marrying, he had no ties to keep him at home the moment his lectures were finished. In 1836 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1837 Fullerman professor of physiology to the Royal Institution. During forty-six years he never missed a lecture, and though latterly rather out of touch with the current ideas, his adaptability was such that he was able to be equally lucid to Hallam the historian, and to the small boy who during one session formed the rather trying occupant of his benches. He bequeathed his fine library and private collections to University College, with a sum of money for the purpose of maintaining and extending them. [R. B.]

Grant, Sir ALEXANDER, BART. (b. 1826, d. 1884), scholar, was educated at Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford, and was elected in 1848 to a fellowship at Oriel. For ten years he remained in residence, taking private pupils, and preparing the edition of the *Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle* (1857, 4th ed. 1885), upon which his reputation as a scholar chiefly rests. Although perhaps defective in point of scholarship, this work gave a great impulse to the study of Aristotle, not only at Oxford, but throughout England, the preliminary essays being well written and suggestive. In 1859 Sir Alexander Grant went out to India as inspector of schools and professor of history at Madras, and in 1862 he was transferred to Bombay, where he filled successively the offices of principal of Elphinstone College and director of Public Instruction. In 1868 he was chosen principal of Edinburgh University in succession to Sir David Brewster; and under his principalship new Chairs were created, new scholarships founded, and a splendidly appointed medical school was built. He died a few months after the great tercentenary celebration of the University. Sir Alexander wrote *Aristotle and Xenophon* in the series of *Ancient Classics for English Readers* (1870), and an article on *Aristotle* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and his *Story of the University of Edinburgh during its First Three Hundred Years* (1884) is a very valuable work. He was the editor of his father-in-law Professor Ferrier's *Greek Philosophy* (1866), and the author of several essays.

Academy, Dec. 6th, 1884; *Scotsman*, Nov. 1. 1884.

Grant, Sir FRANCIS (b. 1803, d. 1878), artist, was the elder brother of Sir Hope

Grant, and inherited a considerable fortune from his father, which, however, he ran through when quite a young man. He thereupon determined to apply himself to art, and coming to London managed to gain an extensive *clientèle* through his good family connections. He soon became the fashionable portrait-painter of his day; and, though he can hardly be said to have cultivated art for art's sake, his creations show a considerable amount of technical skill. He was elected A.R.A. in 1841, R.A. in 1851, and president of the Royal Academy in succession to Sir C. Eastlake (q.v.) in 1866.

Grant, Sir JAMES HOPE (b. 1808, d. 1875), soldier, was a brother of Sir Francis Grant (q.v.). He entered the army in 1826, and became captain in 1835. After distinguishing himself in the first Chinese War he rose to the rank of major, and fought with conspicuous skill in the first and second Sikh Wars. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny Grant had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and played a prominent part in its suppression. As brigadier of cavalry he was employed in the siege of Delhi, and aided in its recapture on Sept. 20th, 1857. He was then sent with a force of cavalry and artillery to open communications with Sir Colin Campbell [CLYDE], and effected a junction with the commander-in-chief near Alumbagh. Then he was sent, in co-operation with Campbell, to the relief of Cawnpore, and by a brilliant manoeuvre took the rebels in the rear and scattered them. Lucknow was also retaken by his aid, and he was promoted major-general. Sir Hope Grant was next placed in command of the force which stamped out the embers of the rebellion. In 1860 he was placed at the head of the force sent from India to co-operate with a French contingent against China. The Taku forts speedily fell, and after the burning of the emperor's summer palace, Peking surrendered, and peace was made. For these services he was created G.C.B. From 1861 to 1865 he was commander-in-chief of the army of Madras, and in the latter year, having returned to England, he became quartermaster-general at head-quarters. From 1872 until his death he was in command of the camp at Aldershot.

Sir J. Hope Grant, *Incidents in the Sepoy War, and Incidents in the China War of 1860*, edited from his journals by Captain H. Knollys.

Grant, ULYSSES S. (b. 1822, d. 1885), an American general, and eighteenth President of the United States, was called Hiram Ulysses at his birth, but by an error was appointed to a cadetship as Ulysses S., and subsequently in signing his name used the form in which it appeared upon the roll at West Point. He was descended from a family of the early settlers of New England, said to have been of Scottish origin. He entered the Military Academy in 1839, was

graduated in 1843, and was ordered to duty with the 4th Regiment of infantry, then on the Missouri frontier. In the summer of 1845 he joined, with his regiment, General Taylor's army in Texas; was commissioned lieutenant, and served in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and at the siege of Vera Cruz. For conspicuous gallantry at Chapultepec he was brevetted captain to date from that battle. In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, and in 1854, while stationed in Oregon, resigned his commission. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he resided at Galena, Illinois, where he was chosen captain of a company of volunteers, with which he marched to Springfield. He was retained there by the Governor as an aid in the organisation of the State's military contingent. Given a regiment, and rapidly promoted, he was by autumn in command of a military district, composed of parts of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky. Grant attacked at Belmont, in Missouri, Nov. 7th, a force organising there for offensive operations in another part of the State, and having inflicted such damage as prevented its contemplated movement, withdrew. This was his first battle as a commander. On Feb. 3rd, 1862, he marched with 15,000 men against Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, which surrendered on the 6th; and with reinforcements, which raised his total to 30,000 men, he moved against and captured Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, Feb. 16th. In answer to the proposition of General Buckner to capitulate, he said no terms would be accepted but those of "unconditional surrender." Grant was promoted major-general of volunteers, to date from Feb. 16th. These operations were immediately followed by a movement against the Confederate army of 50,000 men at Corinth, Mississippi. General A. S. Johnston, commanding that force, assumed the offensive while Grant's force was still in course of concentration at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, and fought the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th. In this battle the Union forces were on the first day driven from their lines, but held at night a position near the river, with the river behind. Here they were reinforced by General Buell, and advancing next day gained a decisive victory. On Sept. 19th General Grant defeated General Price at Iuka. On Oct. 16th was created the Department of the Tennessee, which included Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, and Grant was assigned to the command, and began operations against the river stronghold. Five months were consumed in fruitless operations on the north of the city, and at the end of April, 1863, Grant moved southward west of the Mississippi river, crossed to the east side at Bruinsburg, turned the Confederate left, and pushing forward toward Jackson, prevented the junc-

tion of General Joe Johnston with Pemberton, and shut Pemberton within the Vicksburg fortifications. Vicksburg surrendered after a regular siege, July 4th. Grant was promoted to be major-general of the regular army, with commission of the same date. He was now assigned to the Department of the Mississippi, including the armies of Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, and Hooker. During the operations at Vicksburg, General Rosecrans, facing Bragg in middle Tennessee, had remained inactive, and when he moved, the result of his strategy was the battle of Chickamauga in September, from which the Southern army was barely saved. General Thomas was now shut up in Chattanooga, Bragg holding Missionary Ridge and Look-out Mountain. From those positions he was driven by Grant in the brilliant movement of November 24th-25th, and Chattanooga was relieved. In the first session of Congress following this event, a gold medal was voted to Grant, and the thanks of the country to his armies. On March 1st, 1864, Grant was made lieutenant-general, the grade being created for the occasion. He received his commission personally from the President at Washington, and, on March 17th, issued a general order assuming command of all the armies of the United States. From this date the war entered upon a new phase, and peace was proclaimed within twelve months of the first battle following the change. Unity of command over the whole sphere of military operations, and as to all men in the field, was the first result. Previously this had existed in name only. Grant's plan for the operations of the year was a simultaneous forward movement down the Mississippi Valley in the west, and towards Richmond, by the army of the Potomac. Grant remained with the army of the Potomac, which crossed the Rapidan May 3rd. It numbered 120,000 men. Sherman, in the west, moved the same night. Lee's army, 60,000 men, was concentrated in the neighbourhood of Orange Court House. Grant marched from the Rapidan due south with a view to moving around Lee's right. Lee attacked him on the march in the Wilderness, May 5th, and on that day and the next there was hard but indecisive fighting. From the ground of this battle Grant marched to Spottsylvania. This was by some persons called "Grant's retreat;" but Lee did not so regard it. It is true that Lee, having shorter distances, skilfully anticipated his opponent at Spottsylvania, and Grant gained, therefore, by the march, only the advantage of fighting in a more open region. On May 10th, an ineffective attempt was made to force Lee's line. On the 12th a fortified position on his front was carried, but was retaken, and so was captured and recaptured several times in the day. It was from this field that Grant telegraphed his report containing the words, "I propose to fight it out

on this line if it takes all summer." This was a characteristic expression of his resolution, but somewhat under-estimated the duration of Lee's resistance. By March 17th, though there had been hard fighting and very heavy losses on both sides, no effective impression had been made on Lee's line, and Grant again marched towards Richmond, around the Confederate right to the north of the Anna river. Here Lee again confronted him, and Grant, after a conflict comparatively trivial, moved forward again, and reached Cold Harbour, where a terribly bloody but indecisive battle was fought, June 2nd. Grant crossed the James river, and began the siege of Petersburg, which place Lee, always keeping himself between Grant and Richmond, had already seized. Hood had been annihilated at Nashville; Sherman had captured Atlanta and Savannah, and was coming northward through the Carolinas, when, in April, 1865, seeing no hope for his cause but in the desperate project of a combination with Johnston's army, then retiring before Sherman, Lee endeavoured to retreat. He was brought to bay at Five Forks, and in consequence of his defeat in the battle there, he surrendered, and laid down his arms at Appomattox, April 9th, 1865. Johnston surrendered to Sherman in the same month. Grant's plan for the co-ordinate operation of two great armies had produced the result proposed, and resistance was at an end. General Grant's attention was now given to steps taken for disbanding the army, the completion of which was only delayed to secure the evacuation of Mexico by the French. Grant was made general of the armies of the United States, July 25th, 1866. Great political excitement had followed the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and this was increased by the peculiar attitude of his successor in the presidency, President Andrew Johnson (q.v.), with regard to the restoration of the revolted States to their rights in the Union. In these circumstances Grant, being Secretary of War *ad interim*, pending a disputed removal, it was thought that his discretion defeated a conspiracy planned to deprive the North of the fruits of its success in the field. In 1868 General Grant was elected President of the United States, and was re-elected in 1872. During the eight years of his administration, the main problems of legislation and government were those that related to the restoration of order and industry in the Southern States, the protection of the enfranchised negroes, and those measures of financial administration which, initiated in this period, made possible the subsequent return to specie payments. Under Grant was carried out the negotiation in regard to the *Alabama* claims, in virtue of which the English Government paid to the United States the sum of \$15,500,000 as indemnity for merchant ships destroyed at sea by so-called Confederate cruisers fitted

out or supplied in British ports. Grant was a capable and successful commander. His dominating faculties were close, correct reasoning, and good sense. Happy strategic conceptions are rare in the story of his campaigns, but of gross blunders there is not one. Only a continued series of great faults in the military operations of the stronger side can give ultimate victory to the feebler side in such a war as that between the Northern and Southern States; and Grant was an ideal commander for a Government possessed of overwhelming resources. In politics he was less happily adapted to the position he was called to occupy. Trained from early life in a military school and in the army, he never comprehended the administrative methods of civil life; and the habit of absolute command caused him to fret and chafe against the humiliations of a constitutional office. He chose his Cabinet and appointed many subordinates for reasons of personal inclination rather than from a legitimate judgment of their qualifications; and these beneficiaries of his errors persuaded him that all criticism of his conduct was inspired by the malignity of opponents. Mistaken in his friends, and yet, in a sphere to which he was new, reposing in them unlimited confidence, he was thus almost unconsciously launched upon a policy of defiance of public opinion and political morality. His intention was to govern justly and honestly, to deal fairly and gently with the Southern people in the effort to construct order and prosperity where the war had left chaos. Yet his easy dealing with party and personal favourites resulted in the enormous corruptions of the so-called "Carpet-bag" Governments in the South—Governments organised to enrich political adventurers with the plunder of conquered States—and the extreme demoralisation of the public service in the North. Towards the end of Grant's second term in the presidency his admirers proposed him as candidate for a third term. Other ambitious candidates, alarmed at this danger to their hopes, straightway denounced the proposition as an attempted violation of a great political tradition; and a foolish clamour, the burden of which was Cæsarism, was made by orators and writers, apparently not aware that an essential element in the establishment of the permanent authority of a military commander is the continued existence of the army accustomed to obey him. Grant had himself initiated and pushed to its conclusion the disbanding of the army. Upon his retirement from office, General Grant made a tour around the world, that being his first experience of foreign travel. He was received with a hospitality that assigned to him a representative position, and which assumed the character of a demonstration of goodwill towards his country. Grant was a poor man at the beginning of the war, and was still a poor man after sixteen years of public

service as the head of the army and the head of the State. Some rich citizens, desiring to relieve him of the worry of financial cares, made for him in a private way upon his retirement such provision as is commonly made for successful soldiers by the Government in other countries; but his fortune fell a prey to speculative villany. His great name, and its influence in inspiring confidence, presented themselves to the vision of an arch-schemer only as baits to catch the gullible people; and hence arose the notion of constructing a bubble company, which should be commended to the public by the use of Grant's name. Grant's sole thought was to help his boys; in a scheme which he believed to be honest, he invested his money, and it was lost; and he was in addition left deeply in debt. With characteristic courage and hopefulness he addressed himself, at the age of sixty-three, to writing an account of his life, the sale of which it was believed would be remunerative. It is not the least notable fact in his career that his endeavour to restore his fortunes in this generally unpromising way was entirely successful. In 1884 it was reported that he was suffering from a cancerous disease likely to shorten his life; and it was thought that the chagrin due to the defeat of a Bill in Congress for restoring him to his military grade accelerated the progress of the malady, though he was by another Bill subsequently restored to the position in the army which he had resigned upon his accession to the presidency. His disease made rapid progress, and was fatal after an illness that was in effect a prolonged torture. He wrote his personal memoirs of his public life during the progress of the disease.

Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, vols. i., ii. (New York, 1885); Adam Badeau, *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant* (New York, 1888-81); *Report of the Operations of the Union Army from March, 1862, to the Close of the Rebellion* (New York, 1868).

[G. W. H.]

* **Granville**, THE RIGHT HON. GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON - GOWER, 2ND EARL, K.G. (b. 1815), was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. He first entered Parliament as Liberal member for Morpeth in 1836, which seat he exchanged for Lichfield in 1840, and succeeded to the peerage in 1846. Office first came to him in 1840, when for a few months he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Having been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1840, he entered the Cabinet in 1851, and was Foreign Secretary during the expiring weeks of the ministry of Earl Russell. From that time no ministry of which Liberals formed a whole or a part was regarded as complete without him, and after filling the offices of Lord President of the Council and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he became Lord President of the Council and ministerial

leader in the House of Lords (1855-8). The fall of the Palmerston ministry was followed by the brief Derby administration, but 1859 saw him once more Lord President of the Council, his attempt to form a ministry including both Palmerston and Russell having failed, owing to the latter's preference for Palmerston as a leader. In 1860 he accepted the position of Chairman of the Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1862. Lord Granville continued in office until 1866. In December, 1868, he became Mr. Gladstone's Colonial Secretary, and after the death of Lord Clarendon (q.v.) in 1870, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. As such he arranged the treaty between England, France, and Prussia guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, in 1870, and met with a dignified protest Russia's repudiation of the Black Sea clause of the Treaty of Paris, but the London Conference of January-March, 1871, resulted on the part England in the surrender of her demand that no Russian men-of-war should appear on those waters. About the same time Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff confirmed the agreement that Afghanistan should form an "intermediary zone" between England and Russia. This was followed by the Russian advance upon Khiva in 1873, in spite of the assurance given by Count Schouvaloff, made to Lord Granville in January, that no permanent occupation was intended. The general election having resulted unfavourably to the Liberals, Lord Granville again became leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, and conducted with much quiet irony the attacks upon the ministerial party, which was stronger both in numbers and oratorical ability than his own. Some of his speeches on the Eastern Question were particularly incisive. In 1880 he became once more Minister of Foreign Affairs under Mr. Gladstone. The first question that came before him was the settlement of the outstanding matters connected with the Berlin Treaty. By a naval demonstration the Sultan was forced to surrender Dulcigno to Montenegro; but Greece, owing to the supineness of France, had to put up with a frontier line drawn much farther south than she had hoped. In May, 1881, he launched a vigorous protest against the occupation of Tunis by the French. From that time forward Egyptian affairs occupied for the most part the attention of the Foreign Secretary. The military revolt of Araby Pasha against the Khedive was suppressed by British bayonets at Tell-el-Kebir on Sept. 12th, 1882, and early in the following year the Anglo-French control was abolished, and an attempt made to set up popular institutions in the country. These reforms were explained by Lord Granville in a circular note to the Powers. In April, 1884, he issued invitations to the Powers to attend a Conference on Egyptian finance, over which he presided, but it separated in August without result, owing to French hostility.

Meanwhile the appearance of the Mahdi in the Soudan threatened the very existence of the Egyptian Government, and a series of disasters ensued. [EGYPT; GORDON; GRAHAM; WOLSELEY, etc.] In other quarters the Foreign Secretary had cause for anxiety during the last days of the Liberal Government. France was openly hostile owing to our intervention in Egypt; Prince Bismarck showed anger at the English opposition to his colonial schemes; and above all, the attempt to demarcate the Afghan boundary seemed to have failed owing to the non-arrival of the Russian commissioner, while the advance of the Russian troops upon certain positions held by our Government to be within Afghan territory, seemed for a brief moment to have rendered a new war with Russia inevitable. Lord Granville retired with his colleagues from office in May, 1885, but on Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1886, became Colonial Secretary.

Grattan, HENRY (b. 1746, d. 1820), Irish patriot, was the son of the Recorder of the city of Dublin. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1772, but devoted little attention to his profession, his gaze being fixed on a political career. Of that career, which was almost entirely outside the century, only a brief summary can be given here. Grattan entered the Irish Parliament in 1775, and at once took his place among the brilliant Opposition. In 1780 he moved his resolutions to the effect that the crown was the only link between England and Ireland, and he was one of the leaders of the famous Volunteer movement of 1782 which, combined with the dangers menacing England from the Continent, compelled the Government to concede independence to Ireland. The career of "Grattan's Parliament," as it is deservedly called, was not fortunate. The ill-defined relations with England, and the utter corruption of the majority, were perpetual obstacles in the way of steady progress, and Grattan's reforms were rejected one after the other. The question of Catholic Emancipation was one on which Grattan thought differently from many of his party; and the result of divided counsels was that the direction of popular feeling passed from him to the United Irishmen, who, after extorting the franchise, but not admission to Parliament, from England in 1793, avenged the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam by the rebellion of '98. This gave Pitt the opportunity for which he had long been seeking, and the motion for the union, backed by extensive promises and rewards, was introduced in the Irish Parliament. It was to oppose it that Grattan, who had been for some years in retirement, re-entered political life, though in feeble health. His speeches upon this, as upon other topics, have few equals in our language for glowing fervour and glittering beauty of phrase. After

the union Grattan once more retired into private life until 1802, when he took his seat in the English Parliament as member for Malton, and in the following year was elected for Dublin. His success in the House of Commons was complete, and forms a striking contrast to the breakdown of Flood. He was offered but refused office in his friend Fox's ministry, and magnanimously brought much odium upon himself in Ireland by supporting the Government during the debates on the Irish Insurrection Bill of 1807. During the last years of his life he directed his efforts solely to the cause of Catholic emancipation, and in 1819 was within two votes of carrying his motion. At the close of a career of spotless integrity, considerable statesmanship, and almost unvarying misfortune, he was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Fox, and not far from Castlereagh.

Grattan's Memoirs, by his son, Henry Grattan, and his *Speeches*, edited by the same; *Lecky, Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*.

* **Gray, ASA** (b. 1810), the most distinguished of American botanists, was born at Paris, in the State of New York, studied medicine, and in 1831 graduated M.D. at Fairfield College. After practising for some time, he began the active study of botany under the guidance of the late Dr. Torrey, and in 1834 was appointed to accompany Commodore Wilkes in his exploring voyage round the world. Owing to the delay which attended the starting of the vessels, Dr. Gray resigned his connection with it, and in 1842, after holding some minor offices and publishing various papers on botanical subjects, he was elected to the Fisher Chair of natural history, in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. His career was from that period one of uninterrupted labour in the interest of his chosen field of research. In 1838 he began, in collaboration with Dr. Torrey, the *Flora of North America*, but of this work only one volume was published, until in 1877 Dr. Gray undertook to finish it on a new and necessarily enlarged plan. In 1848 his *Manual of the Botany of the Northern States* appeared, and in the same year the *Genera Floræ Boreali-Americanae*, which is still unfinished. The plants of the exploring expedition, which he did not join, occupied him for several years longer, while his *Text-book of Botany*, and a series of more popular elementary treatises, have made him widely known in Europe and throughout the United States. In addition to these works he has published numerous papers in the *Transactions of the Smithsonian Institution*, and the various scientific societies and journals. It may be added that he has also frequently visited Europe for scientific purposes, is a foreign member of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and an Associate of most of the societies of his own country and of Continental Europe. In 1874 he was elected a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1877 he accompanied Sir Joseph Hooker on a botanical journey across the Continent of America, and at the Californian meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science he acted as president. Dr. Gray was one of the earliest converts to the doctrines of Darwin, and by his speeches and writings has done much to popularise the theory associated with the name of the great English naturalist.

Gray, DAVID (b. 1838, d. 1861), a poet, was born at Duntiblae, a small village on the Luggie, some eight miles from Glasgow. His father was a weaver, and in Gray's childhood the family removed to the neighbouring hamlet of Merkland. Having received a fair education, the boy began to write verses, and imagined himself a greater poet than perhaps he would have become even if he had lived. After several rather hysterical appeals for literary assistance and advice to various celebrities of the time, and some encouragement from Sydney Dobell, he came to London in 1860, and was received into the patronage of Monckton Milnes, who secured him literary employment, and endeavoured to publish his long descriptive poem called *The Luggie*. Some months later signs of consumption showed themselves, and after some vain wanderings in search of restoration, the young poet died in his home at Merkland, leaving for his memory only one little volume, that contains *The Luggie*, some lyrics of nature, and a few sonnets with the title *In the Shadows*, that were written during his closing days, and are the finest remains of his work.

Introductory Notice, by Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) to *The Luggie and other Poems* (1862); Matthew Arnold's essay on Maurice de Guérin.

Gray, GEORGE ROBERT (b. 1808, d. 1872), naturalist, brother of John Edward Gray (noticed below), was early imbued with a love for natural history, and contributed, in 1829, descriptions of some new species to Griffith's translation of Cuvier's *Règne Animal*. In 1837 he commenced the publication of the *Genera of Birds*, comprising their generic characters, illustrated with figures by D. N. Mitchell (London, 3 vols. 4to), the appearance of which at once gave its author a high reputation among English naturalists. In 1831 Mr. Gray received an appointment in the Natural History Department of the British Museum, through the influence of the late Mr. Children, for whom he had previously arranged a valuable cabinet of entomology. In 1840 he issued *A List of Genera of Birds, with an Indication of the Typical Species of each Genus*, followed in 1841 by *The Synonyma* of the same, and in 1844-9 by an illustrated edition. In 1846 he published *A Description and Figures of some new Lepidopterous Insects, chiefly from Nepal*. Many of the catalogues of natural history published by the trustees

of the British Museum are from Mr. Gray's pen.

Athenæum, May 11th, 1872.

Gray, JOHN EDWARD (b. 1800, d. 1875), naturalist, was educated for the medical profession, and very shortly exhibited his biological taste by assisting his father, Samuel Frederick Gray, in preparing *The Natural Arrangements of British Plants*. In 1824 he was appointed an assistant in the Natural History Department of the British Museum, where, with the assistance of Dr. Leach, he commenced the study of zoology to such good purpose that in 1840 he succeeded Mr. Children as keeper of the zoological collection of the museum. Under his superintendence the natural history collection in the British Museum, now at South Kensington, became the noblest the world has ever seen. Mr. Gray was the leading spirit of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, and the author of *A Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands* (1840), *A Handbook of British Water-weeds* (1864), the *Zoological Miscellany*, the *Knowsley Menageries*, besides editing over a hundred catalogues and lists of natural history exhibits in the British Museum. He was pre-eminently a scientific naturalist as distinguished from a popular writer, and his work is therefore better known to students and professors than to the general reader.

Athenæum, March 13th, 1875; *Nature*, March 11th, 1875.

Greece, THE KINGS OF, or, more correctly, the **KINGS OF THE HELLENES**, date from 1833 only. National independence had been extorted from Turkey, thanks chiefly to the aid of Mr. Canning, by the year 1828, but anarchy followed, and, after the murder of Capodistrias (q.v.), the President of the Greek Republic, the intervention of the Powers became inevitable. A conference was accordingly held at London, at which the Allied Powers (England, France, and Russia), guaranteed a loan of six millions to the new Greek kingdom, and selected, after some difficulty, Frederick Louis, the second son of Louis of Bavaria, to rule over it. OTHO I. (b. 1815, d. 1867), as he styled himself, began to reign in 1833. During his minority a German regency directed affairs, which proved out of sympathy with the Greek nation, and of distinctly despotic tendencies. On attaining his majority in 1835, King Otho found himself confronted by what was little short of a general rising, which, however, was easily suppressed. His marriage with Princess Amalia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, gained him some temporary popularity, which was strengthened by the dismissal of the ex-regent, Count Armandsparg (q.v.), from the presidency of the council, and the proclamation of Greek as the official language. But Otho wished to play the

benevolent despot, though absolutely devoid of initiative, and excelling only in the punctilious performance of routine. The result was chaos. In 1843 the Greek people rose, extorted from King Otho a liberal Constitution wrought after the usual French model, and compelled him to dismiss his Bavarian advisers. For a while there seemed a hope of better things, but gradually anarchy and bankruptcy returned. The unfortunate attempt to profit by the Crimean War, by attacking Turkey on the side of Thessaly and Epirus, was visited by the displeasure of France and England, who occupied the Piræus, and compelled the Greeks to abandon the Russian alliance. Discontent increased; senators might be bribed, but the people would not be quieted. In 1861, during the absence of the king, an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Amalia; and in February, 1862, the revolt began, which, though at first crushed, drove Otho from the throne in October. Otho retired to Bavaria, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement. He died in July, 1867; having failed in a position where success would have been difficult, chiefly because he was a dull man, who failed to understand that foreign bayonets are an unbearable source of irritation.

Relieved of King Otho, the Greeks proceeded to elect a new king by universal suffrage, and their choice fell upon Prince Alfred, now Duke of Edinburgh, by a huge majority. The protecting Powers, however, having agreed that no member of their own royal families should succeed, Prince Alfred was declared ineligible; and, at the request of the Greek nation, England agreed to find them a king. After some difficulty, Earl Russell succeeded in inducing Prince William of Denmark, the brother of the Princess of Wales, to accept the uneasy throne. *GEORGE I. (b. 1845), as he styled himself, who had served in the Danish navy, began to reign in 1863. Despite the popularity gained at the outset of his reign through the addition of the Ionian Isles, which had been since 1815 under a British Protectorate, to the Greek kingdom, and by the new Constitution of 1864, King George was never too firmly established on the throne. The Constitution, which invested the legislative power in a single chamber (called the Boule) elected by manhood suffrage, unreasonably met with unreasonable objections from the Democratic party, when a Council of State, with powers of revision, was added as a make-weight. The council was abolished in 1865; but since then the Government has been most insecure, and the average duration of a ministry less than a year. In 1875 an attempt to pack the Chamber with an informally constituted majority was warmly resented by the nation, and the king had to avoid a revolution by agreeing to a dissolution. Neither can it be said that of late years agriculture has much

improved, or that brigandage has sensibly diminished. One source of uneasiness to the Government has been the burning desire of the nation to recover its ancient possessions. Strong sympathy was manifested towards the Cretans when in 1866 and 1869 they rose against the Porte; and the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War naturally fanned the national enthusiasm. After in vain attempting to stem the tide, King George was compelled, early in 1878, to allow his troops to cross the frontier, but the movement, discountenanced by the Powers, came to nothing. At the Congress of Berlin Greece was informed by Lord Beaconsfield that she had a future. The Porte, however, neglected to make good its promises; throughout 1880 vain attempts were made by the Powers to settle the question, and, in the following year, the Greeks had to accept an arrangement by which they received Macedonia and part of Epirus, the Porte still retaining the fortresses of Metzo and Janina. More than once during this period it seemed as if King George would have to abandon the throne: and when, with the queen, Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, he started on a long tour through Europe in 1880, rumour had it that he intended never to return. In 1885, when the union of the two Bulgarias under Prince Alexander [BULGARIA] once more re-opened the Eastern Question, the Greek nation armed and entered into friendly relations with Servia. To a collective note of the Powers, requesting her to disarm, Greece returned a refusal; but she was then informed (January, 1886) that in the event of disobedience she would be coerced. Nevertheless, the situation continued to be extremely gloomy throughout the spring.

Finlay, *History of Greece*, vol. vii.; Lewis Serjeant, *New Greece* (*Blackwood's Magazine*, November, 1863); and the *Annual Register* for recent years. [L. C. S.]

Greeley, HORACE (b. 1811, d. 1872), American journalist and politician, was the son of a farmer of New Hampshire, U.S. and was apprenticed to a printer at Putney, in Vermont. In 1831 he arrived in New York with twenty-five dollars in his pocket, and having made a little money by printing, started a daily paper which was a hopeless failure. The *New Yorker*, however, a weekly journal which he founded in 1834, was a fair success for a while, and led up to the issue of the *New York Daily Tribune* in 1841. This paper he edited until almost the day of his death, and wrote many of the leading articles. In spite of much eccentricity of view, he undoubtedly exercised a beneficial influence upon public life, and that chiefly through his transparent honesty of purpose. As a journalist, he soon became a power in the State, but although elected to Congress in 1848, he failed to make his mark there, and was not returned again. Greeley was, during the Civil War, a

firm supporter of the Union, and lent the powerful aid of the *Tribune* to the candidature of Lincoln, and, after the struggle was over, advocated no less eloquently the burial of the past. At the cost of much unpopularity, he was one of the bondsmen of Jefferson Davis, and favoured the plan of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. His *American Conflict* (1864) shows upon every page the simple piety and rugged sincerity of its author. Greeley twice visited Europe, and on the second occasion was one of the jurors of the International Exhibition of 1856. On social questions he was a more or less consistent disciple of Fourier (see his *Hints Towards Reforms*, 1850, and *What I know about Farming*), but his political principles gradually changed. One of the founders of the Republican party in 1855, he gradually drew nearer to the Democrats, and in 1872 was nominated as a candidate for the presidency by the Convention of "Liberal" Republicans at Cincinnati, and accepted by the Democratic Convention of Baltimore. His platform was the abolition of the corruption which was held to have characterised the Grant administration. After an electioneering tour in which he spoke some 150 times, Greeley had to submit to the mortification of a thorough defeat, President Grant being re-elected by a majority of over 725,000, chiefly through the abstention of many of the Democratic party. From this blow, and the death of his wife, he never rallied, and on Nov. 29th he died, having lived a life of much error, but of more integrity.

His interesting autobiography, *Recollections of a Busy Life* (1869), and notices in *Harper's Magazine*, vol. xvi., and the *Galaxy*, vol. xv.

* **Greeley**, MAJOR ADOLPHUS W. (b. 1844), Arctic explorer, was born at Newbury Port, U.S., and enlisted in the volunteer army, at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. At the end of the war he attained the rank of captain, was brevetted major for his services, and subsequently promoted lieutenant. In 1868 he entered the signal office of the War Department, where he was engaged in telegraphy. In 1873 he surveyed the Mississippi and Missouri, with the object of determining their characteristics in relation to dangerous floods and overflows. In 1880 President Garfield appointed him leader of the U.S. Arctic expedition, a post which, although he lacked a seaman's training, he was eminently fitted to occupy from his intimate acquaintance with meteorological research. In 1881 Lieutenant Greeley, at the head of an expedition of twenty-five men, set sail for the Arctic regions. They were soon lost sight of, and nothing was heard of them till June, 1884, when they were rescued off Cape Sabine, by the United States exploring vessels *Thetis* and *Bear*, under Captain Schley, the third expedition that had gone to their relief. In the meantime Greeley's party had suffered terrible privations, and were accused of cannibalism,

which Major Greeley emphatically denies. Twenty of the crew had perished. The results of the expedition are numerous. Major Greeley carried out the international programme. He made important geographical discoveries and explorations in Grinnell Land and North Coast of Greenland; e.g. Garfield Coast, Greeley Fiord, Mount Greeley, and the Garfield Range, and went farther north than any preceding Arctic expedition, reaching to within eight degrees of the North Pole. From Robeson to Kennedy Channels, westward to Greeley Fiord and the Polar Sea, he found a series of luxuriant valleys, on which were pasturing large herds of musk oxen. He also found that Grinnell Land has the lowest mean temperature in the globe, being about 4° F.; he contributed to the accurate determination of the shape and direction of the tidal wave, and from the existence of coal in Grinnell Land, and the fossil forest near Cape Baird, in 81° 30' N., he suggests the North Pole as the habitat of primitive man (see his *Address to the Scottish Geographical Society*, Nov., 1885).

A. W. Greeley, *Three Years of Arctic Service*, *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, Edin., vol. i., p. 639; Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greeley*.

Green, JOHN RICHARD (b. 1837, d. 1883), historian, was born at Oxford, and educated at Magdalen College School and at Jesus College. Even as an undergraduate he showed the bent of his mind by publishing some striking papers on Oxford in the eighteenth century in a local newspaper, the *Oxford Chronicle*. In 1860 he was ordained as curate of St. Barnabas, King's Square, and in a few years was made vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney. In 1868 he became librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth. He had already become known to a limited circle as a student of history of great promise, and as a constant writer in the *Saturday Review*, when the publication of his *Short History of the English People* (1874) brought him at once among the most popular writers of the day. More than eighty-five thousand copies were quickly sold. Between 1877 and 1880 he also issued a larger edition of the same book, in 4 vols., called *A History of the English People*. He moreover published a volume of stray studies from England and Italy, and in conjunction with his wife a book on English geography. For many years he had struggled against lung disease; but in 1881 he was seized with a violent attack of illness that made his permanent recovery hopeless. Yet his strong will conquered his bodily weaknesses, and in 1882 the publication of the *Making of England* showed that his ability for minute investigation was almost as great as his capacity for popular exposition. After long struggling with death, he expired in 1883. Soon after, his widow published, under the title of *The Conquest of England*, the work of his last hours. During the later years of

his life he had abandoned clerical work. Green's *Short History of the English People* is a brilliant and scholarly exposition of the views of the latest and best investigators of English history. In so wide a field it was inevitable that the work could not be all of the same quality, and the earliest history, among which Mr. Green's own researches chiefly lay, is told with greater force, accuracy, and precision, than that of the more recent periods. Sober historians complained that the truth was sacrificed to picturesqueness. Tories complained of his politics. It was soon found that the work was full of small slips in names and dates; that in his desire to emphasise some aspects of historical development, he had perhaps laid too slight stress on others; that the arrangement of the book departed so often from the true chronological sequence as to be occasionally misleading. But, allowing all this, the immense popularity of the one readable summary of the national life, told by one who had studied it at first hand, and warmly and keenly sympathised with its spirit, was no uncertain testimony to the solid merits of the work. His brilliant literary powers, his keen insight and vivid imagination, give colour and richness to what, in point of size, was little larger than an ordinary text-book. Similar merits are no less found in the work of his later years, composed as it was under extreme bodily weakness and in the immediate prospect of death. The *Making and Conquest of England* were but fragments of his great scheme for writing in detail the history of England before the Norman Conquest. In the former work his minute study of the geographical conditions of early Britain has led him to remarkably brilliant results.

Times obituary, March 8th, 1883; Mrs. Green's preface to the *Conquest of England*. For adverse criticisms on Green, see an article in the *Quarterly Review* by Prof. Brewer, and one in *Macmillan* by Prof. Bowley. [T. F. T.]

Green, THOMAS HILL (b. 1838, d. 1882), an English philosopher, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was elected to a fellowship in 1862, and in 1867 became the first lay tutor on that foundation. About the same time he published two important articles on the *Philosophy of Aristotle* (1866), and *Popular Philosophy in its Relation to Life* (1868), in the *North British Review*, and in 1874 he took part in the republication of Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature*, for which he wrote the introductions. In 1877 he was appointed Whyte's professor of moral philosophy, and in the same year began to publish his series of articles in the *Contemporary Review* on Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. G. H. Lewes: *their Application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Thought*. At the time of his death he was preparing for publication his *Prolegomena to Ethics*, parts of which had formed the subject of his university lectures, and had already appeared in *Mind*. The

Prolegomena were subsequently edited by Professor A. C. Bradley (1883); and two lay sermons, *The Witness of God and Faith*, delivered in Balliol Hall (1870 and 1878), were published in the same year by Arnold Toynbee. He also assisted in the translation of Lotze's *System of Philosophy*. The peculiarity that so strangely distinguished Professor Green from the ordinary professors was that he was not an historian of philosophy, but an actual philosopher. He lived in philosophy, and used his highest metaphysic as the common guiding or restraining motive in every department of thought and every occasion of practical duty. He united in himself with rare harmony powers of profound speculation, of keen political insight, and a Puritan morality in everyday life. Politics and social questions were indeed almost his favourite study. In 1881 he published a pamphlet on *Liberal Legislation and Freedom of Contract*, and for many years he took an active share in the municipal government of Oxford. In philosophy he was at variance with the general English school of empiricism, to which he denied the title of philosophy altogether. He maintained that it was thought alone which constituted reality, and, as thought is related to feeling, we are thus brought down to the primal "self-consciousness" which was the beginning and end of his metaphysic. Though he was generally known as "Hegelian," it is impossible to bind him down to any one school of thought, but it is certain that he would himself have acknowledged Kant as the master from whom he had derived most.

Professor T. H. Green: in *Memoriam*, by Mr. R. L. Nettleship and Prof. Bryce (*Contemporary Review*, May, 1882). [H. W. N.]

Greg, WILLIAM RATHBONE (b. 1809, d. 1881), religious and economic essayist, was born in Manchester, where his family was largely connected with the cotton industry. Having himself little inclination towards the routine of business, he devoted his thoughts to meditation on theological problems, Biblical criticism, and above all to political and economic questions. The tendencies of his mind are indicated by the titles of his most important works, such as *Sketches in Greece and Turkey* (1833), *The German Schism and the Irish Priests* (1845), *The Creed of Christendom* (1851), by far the most widely read of all his works, though its result was too entirely critical and destructive to give it permanent importance; *Essays in Political and Social Science* (1853), *Why are Women Redundant?* (1869), *Enigmas of Life* (1872), *Rocks Ahead* (1874), and *Literary and Social Judgments* (1877). He also contributed numerous articles to the leading magazines, and these were collected with his pamphlets as *Miscellaneous Essays*, two series (1881 and 1882). His aspect of life was profoundly serious, and even melancholy, for he had little enthusiasm

for the rising powers in whose hands he supposed the future would lie. But his unflinching honesty and the earnestness of his style gave him a wide and deep influence over thoughtful minds during a period of violent religious and political transition. In 1856 he became a Commissioner of Customs, and in 1864 was appointed Controller of the Stationery Office.

Gregory XVI., POPE (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1846), was a native of Belluno, and his real name was Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari. He entered the monastic order of the Camaldoli, and in 1799 became celebrated for a treatise called *Trionfo della Santa Sede* against the Jansenists. This gained him admission to the Academy of the Catholic Religion and the acquaintance of Pius VII. Cappellari withdrew from Rome when his master was carried off by the French in 1809, but returned with him in 1814, and was received into high favour, becoming Vicar-General of the Camaldoli and Prefect of the Propaganda. In 1825 he was created cardinal, and was sent to the Netherlands to settle a concordat which fixed the relations of Catholics and Protestants. In 1831 he was chosen by the Papal Conclave as successor to Pius VIII. From the first his policy was to obviate weakness of material power by strenuous advocacy of spiritual pretensions, and by keeping up a splendid court, which was the home of literature and art. But the rise of the "Young Italy" party under the stimulating influence of the July revolution undid all his plans of benevolent despotism, and compelled him to have recourse to repression. The promises of a liberal Constitution made at his accession under pressure from the Powers were revoked in 1836; and in order to secure the friendship of Russia he put up with much diplomatic discourtesy, and even countenanced at first the persecution of the Polish Catholics, although shortly before his death he solemnly rebuked the Czar Nicholas. During the last years of his life the inhabitants of the Papal States were terribly dragonaded, and risings were suppressed with a severity that created much indignation in Europe. It is characteristic of the Pope that he should have built aqueducts and restored basilicas, while at the same time he steadily refused to allow roads to be re-made or railways to be introduced.

La Farina, Storia d'Italia: Mamiani, Précis politique des Evénements des Etats Romains, Revue des Deux Mondes, June, 1847.

Grenville, WILLIAM WYNDHAM GREENVILLE, LORD (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1834), Prime Minister of England, was the son of George Grenville, the author of the Stamp Act. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and in 1782 was elected as a Tory for the county of Buckingham. In the same year he accompanied his brother, Earl Temple, to Ireland as private secretary. In December, 1784, he succeeded

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Burke as Paymaster-General, and gave valuable assistance to the ministry of Pitt. In 1789 he was Speaker for a few months, but then became Home Secretary. In 1790 he was raised to the Upper House, and went to preside over the Foreign Office, where he remained until 1801. During this period he carried out a policy of unquenchable opposition to France, and supported the Prime Minister in his suppression of revolutionary opinions at home. He moved in the House of Lords the Treasons Bill of 1795. Together with Pitt he resigned office in 1801, when George III. refused to agree to a measure of emancipation for the Roman Catholics, and, greatly to his credit, refused to join that statesman's last ministry, because a Catholic Relief Bill was not part of Pitt's programme. By this time he had parted with the Tories, and was generally reckoned as a Whig. In 1806 he combined with Fox to form the ministry of "All the Talents," the idea being that in the face of the great danger of a French invasion, common differences must be sunk, and a national administration formed. The career of the ministry was unfortunate; it was weakened by the illness and subsequent death of Fox; it was formed of orators who could not administrate; its military efforts miscarried, and negotiations for peace broke down. It succeeded, however, in passing a measure abolishing the slave-trade. In March, 1807, the King made an opportunity for overthrowing Grenville by requesting him to drop the small measure of Roman Catholic relief which he had in preparation, and to pledge himself never, under any circumstances, to propose any concessions to the Catholics, and even to remain silent for the future on the subject. To such conditions, which of course were perfectly unconstitutional, Grenville most properly refused to give his consent, and with his colleagues sent in his resignation. During the remainder of his life the country was governed by the "Tory Mediocrities," as Lord Beaconsfield called them, and Grenville remained excluded from power. Twice were overtures made to him to take office again, in 1809 and in 1812; but he and Lord Grey both felt unable to take office unless Catholic emancipation could be obtained, and so remained in opposition. On other points Grenville was by no means disposed to agree entirely with Grey; he was no advocate of Parliamentary reform, and was in favour of meeting popular agitation with severe measures of repression. Moreover, he thoroughly supported ministers in their opposition to Napoleon, unlike Grey, who at that time sighed for peace. In 1817 Grenville rejoined the Tories, and ended life as he had begun it. To the retirement of Lord Grenville's last years, which were spent at Dropmore, Bucks, we owe his publication of the letters of Lord Chatham; and, like most of his great contemporaries, he

dabbled in translations from the classics. His title became extinct on his death. Although an admirable Parliamentary speaker, Grenville was far removed from a statesman of creative genius. Nevertheless, he was a good administrator, especially when working under Pitt, and conducted affairs at the Foreign Office with considerable nerve during a very anxious time. Above all, he was a man of spotless integrity; and his political suicide for the sake of a cause which he believed to be right, is one of the strongest instances which can be adduced against the charge that government by party practically resolves itself into a struggle for office to the oblivion of principle.

Grenville Papers, edited by J. Smith (1842); *Fellow, Life of Lord Sidmouth*; *Duke of Buckingham, Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*; *Grey, Life and Opinions*; *Martineau, Introduction to the History of the Peace*. [L. C. S.]

Greuze, JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1725, d. 1805), a French painter, is somehow better known in England than many who in his own art have been finer observers and more dexterous craftsmen. He yet had his merit, and the remembrance of it is widened, as well as prolonged, by the existence of many perfect line-engravings wrought by the masters of line-engraving, after his works, from the *Cruche cassée*, at the Louvre, so nobly rendered by Massard, a contemporary of the painter, to M. Joubert's quite recent rendering of the head and shoulders of a very young girl—the seductive property of Mr. Cholmondeley, and the finest of the many fine Greuzes lodged in English collections. Greuze's art lost very little by engraving. That is as much as to say that he was not a great colourist. Yet his colour, in flesh-painting, was at all events better than that of many of his followers. Likewise he had that gift of temperament which eighteenth century people described as “sensibility.” A member of the lower middle-class, he was born in the country, at Tournus. Part of his youth was spent at Lyons, but he was still young when he arrived in Paris to push his fortunes. In Paris, before he reached middle age, he married the pretty daughter of a bookseller, from whom Diderot used to buy or borrow many volumes, and thus began that association with the philosopher and critic which was to last long, and would always be to the painter's advantage. The most sympathetic account of him is to be read in Messieurs de Goncourt's *L'Art du Dix-huitième Siècle*. Greuze painted his wife's portrait in the *Philosophe endormi*; but she was then no longer young, and retained but the remains of beauty. It is not easy to define who was the most frequent model for that type of exaggerated innocence which the painter portrayed a hundred times, and in which he chose to find the ingenuous countenance of fifteen springs united to the figure

of five-and-twenty summers. The face was always pretty, the figure always well expressed; and, frequent as were Greuze's exercises in the portrayal of feminine charm, he seems to have addressed himself with equal willingness to the realisation of subjects of domestic sentiment. The Revolution was the death-blow to the popularity of Greuze's art, for it was never the people that had seriously cared for it, and the newly governing classes were out of sympathy with its somewhat divided aims. The art of Greuze, after all, like that of Fragonard, ministered to luxury, and there was a moment when luxury ceased to be the fashion. The painter became neglected. Some official patronage he still had, and it is said that he was painting the portrait of the First Consul badly when young Ingres was painting it well. He suffered, anyhow, from the rise of the severe and the fall of the luxurious school. The reaction was absurd because it was disproportioned. But, like Fragonard, Greuze had a daughter to whom he was genuinely devoted, and, unlike Fragonard, he did not lose her in her youth. She did something for the happiness of his latest years. Yet it is probable that he died disappointed, as well as poor. [F. W.]

Greville, CHARLES CAVENDISH FULKE (b. 1794, d. 1865), official and memoir-writer, was the son of Charles and Lady Charlotte Greville. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and in 1821 became Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, a position which he held until 1860. During that long period he was in intimate relations with the leaders of both political parties, and saw much of the interior of court life. Hence his diary, edited by Mr. Reeve, is of immense historical interest for the student of the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. The appearance in 1875 of the first series of volumes, which covers the reigns of George IV. and William IV., excited much indignation amongst those who thought that a veil should be drawn over the vices of kings; though Greville was no scandal-monger, but a truthful observer, whose judgment is occasionally severe, but never malignant. The second series, published in 1885, covers the years 1837-52, and is equally interesting, though its court incidents are less sensational. To the historian of the future these volumes will be of unrivalled service when tracing the fortunes of ministries, or sketching the character of politicians. They are evidently the work of a man of culture and fine instincts, and have an interest very similar to Lord Herve's admirable memoirs of the court of George II., the two authors having played a somewhat similar mediatorial part.

The Greville Memoirs, edited by Henry Reeve (1st series, 3 vols., 1875; 2nd series, 3 vols., 1885).

* **Grévy, FRANÇOIS PAUL JULES, dit JULES**, President of the French Republic (b. 1813),

is a native of the Jura. He came to Paris to study law, and distinguished himself as the defender of republican politicians in political cases, and after the revolution of 1848 became a Commissary of the Provisional Government in his native department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly. He immediately signalled himself as a member of the extreme Left, and became Vice-President of the Assembly, whose constitution-building he attempted to modify by important amendments. He opposed the presidency of Louis Napoleon, and after the *Coup d'État* of Dec. 10th, confined himself to his profession. In 1868, however, he was returned by the Jura department to the Assembly, was re-elected in the following year, the Government not daring to put forward a candidate against him, and was one of the most determined opponents of the Second Empire during its last days. After its fall he held aloof from politics until February, 1871, when he was returned for the Jura, and was elected President of the Assembly, a post to which he was re-elected in 1876, 1877, and 1879. His position was a most difficult one throughout, and the turbulence of the Monarchical majority caused him to resign in 1873, M. Buffet taking his place. During the three years he was absent from the Chair he was a prominent member of the Left, and published a powerful pamphlet, entitled *The Necessary Government* (1873), in which he attacked the schemes of the Monarchist coalition. M. Jules Grévy was also a vigorous opponent to the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers. During his next tenure of the presidential Chair he ruled the Chamber, as before, with great firmness, despite the fact that it contained M. Paul de Cassagnac, and that the Right were in a fever-heat of exultation, the Left of rage, at the prospect of an immediate monarchical restoration. In 1877 he rebutted with much indignation a ministerial calumny to the effect that he had recommended the Left to reconcile themselves to Marshal MacMahon. In January, 1879, the Royalist schemes having broken down, and the Marshal-President having resigned, M. Grévy was re-elected his successor by 563 out of 713 votes. Upon the whole, President Grévy's first presidency can hardly be said to have been accompanied by marked successes either at home or abroad, although he himself is calculated to inspire confidence, and has on occasions displayed remarkable tact, notably when the King of Spain was insulted in the streets of Paris in 1883. At home, no stable ministry has been formed, and commerce has been depressed; on the other hand, the prospect of an Imperialist or Bourbonist restoration has become beautifully less. Abroad, since the death of Gambetta, Prince Bismarck has displayed friendly feeling towards France, more than once at the expense of England; but

the colonial enterprises of the Republic, with the exception of the annexation of Tunis, have not been glorious, and the president abruptly put an end to the Tonquin *imbroglio* by concluding peace with China on his own responsibility (March, 1885). In Dec., 1886, M. Grévy, in spite of his advanced years, was re-elected President of the Republic by a large majority, and promptly had to submit to the annoyance of a change of ministry, M. Brisson retiring in favour of M. de Freycinet.

Grey, CHARLES, 2ND EARL (b. 1764, d. 1845), belonged to the Northumberland family of that name, and was the eldest son that survived of the distinguished general, Sir Charles Grey, whose services Addington, in 1802, rewarded with a peerage. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1786 he was elected Member of Parliament for his native county. His first speech, in denunciation of Pitt's commercial treaty with France, indicated his attachment to Fox and the Whigs. His birth, connections, and ability soon raised him to a prominent position. He was chosen one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He became an active supporter of the Society of the Friends of the People, and was soon looked upon as its special representative in the House of Commons. Thus early began his connection with the active party of Parliamentary Reformers. In 1792 his notice of motion for inquiry into the representation led to a debate in which Pitt's refusal to "make hazardous experiments" at the crisis of the revolutionary excitement, put his proposals outside practical politics. But next year he persevered with his motion, though he found only forty-one supporters on a division: a result so discouraging that nothing was heard of his plans until 1797, when he brought forward a definite scheme of reform. Meanwhile Grey's faithful adherence to the remnant that still followed Fox involved him in a furious and often factious opposition to Pitt's Government. The boldness which he had shown in championing the Friends of the People was even more signally displayed in his rather senseless motion for Pitt's impeachment, or in the leading share he took in planning the temporary "secession" of the Whigs from a Parliament that refused to reform itself. The accession of the Fox-Grenville ministry to power in 1806 made Grey, now, by his elder brother's death, Lord Howick, First Lord of the Admiralty, and after Fox's death in September he succeeded to his offices of Foreign Secretary and leader of the House of Commons. He was compelled to announce the failure of the negotiations for peace, and to practically justify Pitt's war policy by continuing it. He was more successful in carrying through Parliament the Act abolishing the slave-trade:

a task also handed down from his dead leader. In 1807 the fall of the ministry on the Catholic question brought Howick again into Opposition, and in the same year his father's death raised him to the House of Lords. But his interest in Parliamentary Reform still continued, and his rejection of the insincere overtures of the Prince Regent to form a ministry in 1810 and 1812 attested his adherence to his old principles. He completed his alienation from George IV. by his advocacy of the wrongs of Queen Caroline. In 1827 he refused to lend any support to Canning. At last, in 1830, the death of George IV., the result of the general election, Wellington's ill-timed panegyric of the existing representative system, the gradual coalition of Whigs and Canningites, and the growing national enthusiasm for reform, rendered impossible the longer tenure of power by the Tories. In the middle of November Grey was entrusted with the formation of a reforming Cabinet, in which he became First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. The task was soon successfully accomplished. In March, 1831, Lord John Russell produced the first Reform Bill. The defeat of the Government on General Gascoyne's motion led to a dissolution; which secured, in June, the successful passage of a second Bill through the more thoroughly reforming House of Commons now returned by the constituencies. But on Oct. 8th the Lords threw out the Bill, and riots broke out all over the country. In the spring of 1832 a third Bill passed the Lower House by enormous majorities, and the House of Lords, where Grey brought forward the measure, carried the second reading. Yet Lord Lyndhurst's motion to postpone the disfranchising clauses until the enfranchising clauses had been discussed was passed, despite Grey's declaration that the fate of the ministry would depend on the result. The ministry resigned. Peel refused, Wellington was unable, to construct a Tory Cabinet. Grey returned to office, and the written promise of the King to create enough new peers to pass the Bill, resulted in the withdrawal of Wellington's opposition. On June 4th the Bill was accepted by the Lords. The successful passing of this great measure marks the culminating point of Grey's political career. The first Reformed Parliament gave his party an overwhelming majority; but the veteran Premier grew more and more out of sympathy with the new popular party which he had called into existence. He remained for more than two years at the head of a Government that internal weakness, want of administrative experience, and hostile external criticism from Tories, Radicals, and Repealers soon brought into discredit. He was still able, by passing the Act for the abolition of negro slavery in the colonies, to complete the extinction of a system which received its death-blow when he himself had

procured the suppression of the slave-trade. He secured the passage of an Act which largely reformed the Irish Church, renewed the Bank Charter, and destroyed the trading monopoly of the India Company. But the Irish Coercion Bill, introduced in 1833 by Grey into the Upper House, provoked all the elements of opposition. In that year his own son-in-law, Durham, the Radical leader, left the Cabinet. In May, 1834, the motion of Mr. Ward on the Irish Church led to the resignation of Stanley, Graham, and other more Conservative members of the ministry. At last the blundering conduct of Littleton, the Irish Secretary, gave O'Connell an opportunity of laying bare the disunion and opposition of the Cabinet. Althorpe resigned, and Grey availed himself of the opportunity to abandon a position for which he had no relish. Melbourne succeeded him as Premier. For the rest of his life he took little part in politics. Grey was one of the last, and one of the most typical, of the great Whig aristocrats. Scrupulously honest, fair, generous, and high-minded, able and eloquent, a true friend of progress so far as he understood it, he was nevertheless cautious to the verge of timidity, frigid to the degree of incapacity to inspire an enthusiasm which he himself was hardly capable of experiencing, and was too much of the old school to have much in common with the new Liberalism of his later years. The rash impetuosity of the assailant of Pitt had left no traces on the character of the septuagenarian Premier. Though his personal gifts and great prestige enabled him to preserve the honour of his ministry at the expense of its popularity, his want of insight into the future was a great limitation to his success. But it is his lifelong championship of Parliamentary Reform, proposed in dark times when a mere boy, carried after many vicissitudes in his old age, that constitutes the chief historical interest of Grey's life. That he was unable to deal with the forces he had called into existence, and was unable to perceive how great a revolution he had peacefully established, indicates the touch of narrowness that the best of Whig statesmen could hardly escape. A certain want of originality and initiative, an undue reverence for the traditions of his party, some want of strenuousness in the more laborious duties of a minister, and a too zealous care for the interests of his family and connections, are equally typical. The leader of the aristocratic connection who destroyed the Constitution on which its supreme authority depended, Grey bridges over the gulf between eighteenth-century Whiggism and modern Liberalism. He married, in 1794, a daughter of Lord Ponsonby, and left a large family.

Hon. C. Grey, *Life of Grey*; S. Walpole, *History of England*; Martineau, *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*; Pauli, *Geschichte Englands seit 1815*; Greville's *Memoirs*. [T. F. T.]

* **Grey**, RIGHT HON. HENRY, 3RD EARL, K.G. (b. 1802), the eldest son of the Prime Minister, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, when Lord Howick, entered the House of Commons in 1826 as member for Winchelsea. In 1832 he took his seat in the Reformed House of Commons for North Northumberland, and was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but resigned in 1833 because his views in favour of immediate slave emancipation were not accepted by the Cabinet, though he afterwards accepted the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs. In 1835 he became Minister at War under Lord Melbourne, and went out of office with his colleagues in 1839. He succeeded his father in the title in 1845, and from 1846 to 1852 was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord John Russell's ministry. His *Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration* appeared in 1853. From that time he has never held office, having developed a "cross-bench" attitude towards parties. He offered a vigorous opposition to the Crimean War, and to the Eastern policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet; on the other hand, he has frequently shown himself out of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, notably in a letter to the *Times* at the time of the general election of 1880. Of late years he has not spoken much in public. He has published the correspondence of his father with William IV. (1867), and many of his own speeches and letters—for instance, those to the *Times* on *Free Trade with France* (1881).

Grey, SIR GEORGE, 2ND BARONET (b. 1792, d. 1882), statesman, was a nephew of Earl Grey. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a first-class, and was called to the bar in 1828. He was returned to the Reformed Parliament as Whig member for Devonport, and in 1834 became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and as such defended with great ability the conduct of the Government with regard to the Canadian and Jamaica difficulties. In 1839 he became Judge Advocate General, and in 1841 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster until his party retired from office. In 1846 he became Home Secretary under Lord John Russell, and faced the Chartist agitation with great resolution, it being chiefly owing to his firmness that no outbreak occurred on the memorable April 10th, 1848. In the following session he was compelled by the state of Ireland to introduce a Bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. In 1852 the ministry went out on the Militia Bill, and Sir George Grey lost his seat for Northumberland, but was returned shortly afterwards for Morpeth. In 1854 he joined Lord Aberdeen's ministry as Colonial Secretary, and on its overthrow became Home Secretary under Lord Palmerston (1856-8). During this period he restricted transportation, and did much to lessen

the injustice of the ticket-of-leave system. These reforms he supplemented during the Palmerston ministry of 1859-65, notably by the Prison Ministers' Bill, by which Nonconformist prisoners were allowed the attendance of their own ministers. He continued in office under Earl Russell, and was compelled once more to have recourse to repression in Ireland. He retired from public life in 1874, having ceased to hold office in 1866. Sir George was distinctly a member of the Whig section of Liberalism; caring little for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and being frequently opposed to the Radicalism of Mill, Joseph Hume, and Mr. Bright.

* **Grey**, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (b. 1812), colonial administrator, and the son of Colonel Grey, a Peninsular soldier, entered the army in 1829, but, retiring from his profession, turned explorer, and from 1837 to 1840 visited the coast of West Australia, and traced the sources of the Glenelg river. His *Journals of Discovery* were subsequently published. In 1841 he became Governor of South Australia, whence, in 1845, he was transferred to New Zealand, and brought the first Maori War to a successful termination. For these services he was made a baronet and K.C.B. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of Cape Colony; but in 1861 was sent again to New Zealand by the Colonial Office, to deal with the outbreak of the second Maori War, which resulted satisfactorily, although Sir George's conduct of affairs met with much undeserved censure. In 1875 he became superintendent of the Province of West Auckland, and strongly opposed in the Legislature the Abolition of the Provinces Act. In 1877 he became Premier of New Zealand, in succession to Mr. Atkinson, and devoted himself towards establishing friendly relations between the natives and the white population. He resigned in 1884.

* **Grieg**, EDVARD (b. 1843), one of the most prominent of modern composers, was born at Bergen, in Norway, and having early shown signs of high musical talent, was sent, by the advice of Ole Bull (q.v.), to the Conservatorium at Leipzig, where he remained till 1862. In the following year he continued the study of composition at Copenhagen, where his natural tendency towards the music of the northern and Scandinavian nations became emphasised. In 1867 he settled in Christiania as director of the Musical Association. Amongst his works, which are published in Leipzig, and now number between thirty and forty, are a piano concerto with full orchestra, some piano sonatas, duets for violin and piano, and a few songs of great beauty. He may be said to have done for Scandinavian music what Dvorák has done for Bohemian.

Grillparzer, FRANZ (b. Jan. 15th, 1791, d. Jan. 21st, 1872), was the son of a Vienna

advocate. He studied jurisprudence, and obtained a small appointment in the Government service in 1813, from which he rose by tardy promotion to be Keeper of Archives at the Ministry of Finance in 1833. He finally retired with a small pension in 1856. In 1817 he wrote a tragedy, *Die Ahnfrau*, which was acted with much success at the Hof Theatre in Vienna. The following year he published his classic tragedy, *Sappho*. Numerous other dramas in the classic and romantic style followed. Among the former are a trilogy on the story of Medea and Jason; among the latter, *King Ottocar* (1822), which obtained considerable success on the stage. But few of Grillparzer's pieces were so fortunate, and after the complete failure of a comedy at the Burg Theatre in Vienna in 1838, he resolved not to submit his plays to the ordeal of representation. He published numerous other dramas, two novels, *Das Kloster von Sendomir* (1828), and *Der arme Spielmann* (1848), and some essays on dramatic criticism of great merit. The old poet lived an exceedingly retired life in Vienna, and was almost forgotten long before his death. His plays, except perhaps the *Ahnfrau*, are not very well adapted for the stage; but they show a true poetic instinct, and a close study of great models.

Grillparzer, *Sämmtliche Werke* (10 vols., Stuttgart, 1872).

Grimaldi, JOSEPH (b. 1779, d. 1837), comedian, was the son of an Italian, who combined the professions of dentist and dancing-master, and who settled in England in 1760. Joseph Grimaldi went on the stage at an early age, and by the beginning of the century had established his reputation as a comic actor of some excellence, his great hit being as clown in the pantomime *Harlequin Amulet*, produced at Drury Lane in 1799. He continued to delight London audiences, chiefly in pantomime, but also in comedy, until 1828, when he retired from the stage. Bad health, the dissipated conduct of his son, and ill-success as manager of various theatres, made his last years unhappy, and compelled him to appeal to theatrical benevolence. "The genuine droll," says Charles Dickens, "the grimacing, filching, irresistible clown, left the stage with Grimaldi."

Memoirs of Grimaldi, edited by "Boz" (Charles Dickens).

Grimm, JACOB LUDWIG KARL (b. 1785, d. 1863), the scholar of the German language, and **WILHELM KARL** (b. 1786, d. 1859), his brother, were the sons of a public notary living in Hanau. In 1791 the family removed to Steinau, and after the father's death Jacob was sent to the Lyceum at Cassel (1798), and afterwards to the University of Marburg (1802), whither his brother followed him in 1803. In spite of their growing inclination to early German literature, both devoted themselves to the study of law, and thus

fell under the powerful influence of Savigny (q.v.), who in 1805 invited Jacob to assist in his work at Paris for some months. In 1808, through Johannes von Müller's influence, he was appointed librarian to King Jérôme, who then held his court at Wilhelmshöhe, close to Cassel. This prosperity lasted till the battle of Leipzig, and it was during this period that the brothers began the series of works that have made their names household words. Wilhelm, who suffered from weak health, had become acquainted with Arnim, Brentano, Bettina (q.v.), and other founders of the Romantic school in the course of his travels. Under their influence he began a systematic study of the ancient Teutonic legends, and in 1811 published his edition of *Old Danish Ballads*. Next year the brothers issued jointly the first volume of the *Fairy Tales* (*Kinder- und Haus-Märchen*). They had collected the tales from various parts of Germany, but chiefly in the wilder districts of Hesse immediately round Cassel. Their main authority was an intelligent old woman in the village of Niederröhren. Seldom has a book won so extensive and immediate a popularity. It was quickly translated into all European languages, and for some three generations has been a general basis of education, having been justly described as the German child's Bible. In the same year Jacob published his edition of the *Song of Hildebrand* (*Hildebrandslied*, 1812), but in 1813 he lost his situation on the withdrawal of the French court, and was appointed, as secretary of the legation, to accompany the army to Paris, and afterwards to attend the Congress of Vienna. In 1815 he was sent back to Paris to recover the MSS. and other art treasures stolen by the French. Next year he was appointed under-librarian in the Cassel museum, his brother being at the same time created secretary to the library. The next thirteen years went peacefully by, and were perhaps the most fruitful period of their lives. The collection of *Fairy Tales* was completed, and they published the collection of *German Sagas* (*Deutsche Sage*, 1816-18). In 1819 Jacob issued the first volume of his great *German Grammar* (*Deutsche Grammatik*), from which philologists date the modern historical method of investigating language. In the second edition of the first volume (1822) he enunciated his great law of consonant variation, known as "Grimm's Law," and endeavoured to introduce various reforms in German spelling that have not yet been generally adopted. In 1821 Wilhelm published his *German Runes* (*Deutsche Rune*), and in 1829 his *German Heroic Sagas* (*Deutsche Heldensage*), which may be regarded as his masterpiece. Soon after Jacob had published his *Antiquities of German Law* (*Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*), the brothers resigned their positions owing to the slights shown them by

the king and his mistress. They were at once invited to Göttingen, Jacob as professor of German literature, Wilhelm as sub-librarian; the latter being subsequently created professor in the year in which his brother published his work on German mythology (1835). Two years later, however, they both joined the other five professors in the celebrated protest against the new king's unconstitutional measures. Jacob was banished at once, and Wilhelm compelled to follow him. Having settled at Cassel for a time, they began their enormous undertaking of the *German Dictionary* (*Deutsches Wörterbuch*). In 1840 they were invited to Berlin, chiefly through Bettina's influence, a special sum being set apart to enable them to continue their great work. The first part was published in 1852, and in 1885 the letter P was reached under other hands. In 1848 Jacob sat for a short time as a representative in the Frankfurt Parliament, and was an enthusiastic promoter of German unity. Both brothers continued at their work to the last, and died within a short space of each other, having led such lives as every learned man should wish to lead.

Albert Duncker, *Die Brüder Grimm* (1894).

[H. W. N.]

Grimthorpe, BARON. [BECKETT, SIR E.]

Grisi, GIULIA (b. circa 1810, d. 1869), the eminent operatic singer, was born at Milan, of a musical family, and sent at the age of eleven to the Milan Conservatorium, where her powers were at first doubted. Her teacher, Giacomelli of Bologna, was, however, very successful in developing her voice, and at the age of seventeen she appeared for the first time in public as Emma in Rossini's *Zelmira*. She sang with great success in Florence, Pisa, and Milan, and found warm admirers in Rossini and Bellini, the latter recognising in her all the qualifications for the character of Adalgisa in the opera of *Norma*, upon which he was engaged. She sang together with Pasta at the first performance of this opera, which during the first act bid fair to be a failure, the audience only beginning to applaud at the duet of Norma and Adalgisa in the second act. In 1832 she terminated her engagement at the Milan Theatre, came to Paris, and made her *début* in that city at the Théâtre des Italiens as Semiramide in Rossini's well-known opera, taking the audience by storm with her voice, her beauty, and her dramatic power. Her first appearance in London was in 1834, at the old Haymarket Theatre, as Ninetta in *La Gazza Ladra*. It was in the English capital that she gained her brightest laurels, and from this date London became her home, though until the revolution of 1848 she invariably spent the winter season at Paris. Her most successful rôles, in addition to those already mentioned, were those of Des-

demona (*Othello*), Amina (*La Sonnambula*), Leonora (*Il Trovatore*), Pamina (*Il Flauto Magico*), Lucrezia Borgia, and Anna Bolena. She retired from the stage in 1862. She was twice married: firstly, to the Marquis de Melay, from whom she separated; secondly, to Signor Mario, by whom she had four children.

Grote, GEORGE (b. Nov. 17th, 1794; d. June 18th, 1871), historian and philosopher, was born at Clay Hill, near Beckenham. His family, of Low-Dutch descent, were members of the London banking-house of Grote, Prescott and Sons. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and there made the acquaintance of many schoolfellows who afterwards became distinguished men. Destined early to work in the bank, he was not allowed to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge. He had acquired, however, strong literary and intellectual tastes, and regularly devoted those portions of the day not consecrated to business to systematic and laborious study. In 1820 he married Miss Harriet Lewin, a lady of remarkable interest and ability, and lived for some years at the bank in Threadneedle Street. He had already fallen under the influence of Bentham, Ricardo, and James Mill, and warmly sympathised with their views. He wrote largely in the *Westminster Review*, the organ of that school, and published pamphlets advocating drastic parliamentary reform. In 1823 he settled down to the preparation for his great work on Greek history, and announced some of his views in advance by a cutting review of Mitford in the *Westminster*. In 1825 he took a leading part in the establishment of the unsectarian University of London. In 1833 he was returned Member of Parliament for the City, the passage of the Reform Bill having overcome his reluctance to sit in the House of Commons. He became conspicuous among the small yet influential group of "Philosophical Radicals," and at once brought forward his favourite proposal of a Ballot Act. He remained in Parliament until 1841, returned at each election by diminishing majorities. In that year he avoided defeat by retirement, which was the more welcome as he desired leisure for working on his *History of Greece*. In 1846 the first two volumes appeared, dealing with the mythical and legendary period. In 1856 was published the twelfth and last, which took the history as far as the death of Alexander the Great. No sooner was this off his hands than he planned two works on Plato and Aristotle as supplements, in a sense, to the political history. In 1865 appeared *Plato and the other Companions of Sokrates*, and the indefatigable writer at once set to work on his *Aristotle*. He still found leisure for various public works. He always took the greatest interest in University College, as

the institution in Gower Street was now called, and in the London University, which owed its origin to it. In 1862 he became vice-chancellor of the latter. In 1872 what he had completed of his *Aristotle* was given to the world, and in 1873 Professor Bain collected and published his *Minor Works*. In the course of a long life, during most of which the best hours of each day were occupied in business, Grote found time to win distinction as a politician, an historian, and a philosopher. The sturdy and uncompromising Radicalism that cried for the ballot in the reign of George IV., had, perhaps, a more important effect on the character of the author than on the course of public affairs. Yet it would be a grave mistake to estimate the influence of the philosophic Radicals on politics by their numbers in a division, or their direct power over legislation; and among the little group few were more respected and listened to than Grote. His *History of Greece* is the work on which his reputation must mainly depend. The development of more serious and scientific conceptions of history makes it difficult nowadays to estimate the revolution in the current views of ancient history caused by its first publication. Despite the level monotony of its style, despite the strong prejudices which sought to find Radical reformers among the heroes of Athenian democracy, and staid utilitarian philosophers among the sophists, it still remains unsurpassed in English as the most complete and satisfactory account of the period which it covers. Its solid common sense, and grave judicious spirit, atone for the want of imagination which forgets to measure the distance between ancient Greece and modern Europe. The strong political interests of the author gave the work a reality and vividness which was very deficient in earlier histories. His wide knowledge and judicious use of the authorities accessible to him secured a high level of accuracy and thoroughness, and the partisanship itself is seen rather in the colour than in any such distortion of facts as sprang from the rabid Toryism of Mitford. The same great qualities which characterised the history, are to be found in the companion works—partly historical, mainly philosophical—on Plato and Aristotle. But the want of delicate literary appreciation, no less than the philosophical position of a disciple of Bentham and Mill, made it impossible for Grote to do justice to so great a man of letters and so profound an idealist as Plato, and his elaborate vindication of the sophists, not only as thinkers but as men, approaches the paradoxical. For most purposes his *Plato* has been superseded by later works of more literary and philosophical insight. *Aristotle* was in some respects a subject more suited to his powers, but the work of Grote's old age only remains in an incomplete state. Of his

other works, the essays in the *Westminster Review*, and the early treatises on reform, have already been noticed. Worthy of special attention is the study of Swiss history during the war of the Sonderbund, to which he devoted himself because he saw the analogies between the small republics of Switzerland and the City States of ancient Hellas.

Mrs. Grote, *Personal Life of George Grote*;
Professor Bain, *Introduction to Grote's Minor Works*.
[T. F. T.]

Grouchy, EMMANUEL, MARQUIS DE (b. 1765, d. 1847) French soldier, was the son of noble parents, and entered the Royal Body-Guard, but becoming imbued with revolutionary ideas, he took part in the wars of the French Revolution. In 1793 he had become general of division; and when deprived of his military rank, on account of nobility of birth, by the decree of the National Convention, he fought as a simple soldier, and was rewarded for his patriotism by restoration to his former position. In 1796 he was second in command in Hoche's ill-starred expedition to Ireland, and, if he could have had his way, would have landed with a handful of men. Having fought with distinguished valour through Napoleon's campaigns, he was placed in command of the "sacred squadron," which protected the person of the Emperor, and ably seconded him in his resistance to the advancing Allies. During the Hundred Days he was made a marshal, and compelled the Duc d'Angoulême to capitulate near Lyons. Transferred to Belgium, he took Fleurus, and after the battle of Ligny was despatched by Napoleon with 30,000 men after the retreating Prussians. Owing to the Emperor's fatal mistake, he pursued in the direction of Namur instead of Wavre, and so enabled Blücher to effect a junction with Wellington, and win the battle of Waterloo. During the day further orders from Napoleon prevented Grouchy from relinquishing his wild-goose chase and bringing up his troops to support the main body of the army. His retreat was ably conducted, but he refused to accept the office of commander-in-chief offered him by the Provisional Government. An exile in America for several years after the Second Restoration, he returned to France in 1819, and was made a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. During his later years he published numerous vindications of his conduct at Waterloo.

G. de Grouchy, *Mémoires du Maréchal de Grouchy*.

* **Grove, SIR GEORGE, D.C.L.** (b. 1823), was educated as an engineer, and was for some years on the staff of Robert Stephenson. He was secretary to the Society of Arts 1848-52, secretary to the Crystal Palace Company 1852-73, and director of the company 1873-8. He edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for ten years, and

is now editor of the deservedly popular *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. In 1882 he became director of the Royal College of Music, and was knighted in 1883.

* **Grove, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT**, F.R.S., etc. (b. 1811), lawyer and man of science, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he took his degree in 1833. He was called to the bar; but for a time was induced by ill-health to turn to the study of electricity. The result was his invention of the "Grove" voltaic battery, and his essay on *The Co-relation of Physical Forces*, which, on its appearance in 1846, created much stir in the scientific world, and which has since passed through several editions. From 1840 to 1847 he was professor of experimental philosophy at the Royal Institution, and in 1866 was president of the British Association. In addition to his scientific successes Mr. Grove gained rapid promotion at the bar. He became Q.C. in 1853, sat on the Commissions on Patents and on Oxford University, was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1871, and in 1875 a judge of the High Court of Justice (Common Pleas Division). He received honorary degrees from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Grun, ANASTATIUS. [AUERSPERG.]

* **Gubernatis, ANGELODE** (b. 1840), Italian Orientalist and *littérateur*, born at Turin, where he graduated at the university, subsequently (1862) studied philology and Sanskrit under Bopp and Weber at Berlin, and was appointed professor extraordinary of Sanskrit at the Istituto dei Studi Superiori at Florence in 1863, and professor ordinarius in 1869. He has written on diverse subjects. His dramas, dealing chiefly with Roman and Indian characters, have been successful; he has founded five journals, of which the latest was the useful *Bolletino degli Studi Orientali*, which has lately changed its title; he is a correspondent of English, German, and Russian papers; lectured at Oxford on Manzoni; vigorously promoted, as general secretary, the Oriental Congress at Florence in 1878, and in book form has published the *Piccola Enciclopedia Indiana* (1867), *Fonti vediche dell'epopea* (1867), *Zoological Mythology* (1872), and *Mythologie des Plantes* (1878); while, with a view to the Oriental Congress of Florence, he drew up his *Matériaux pour servir à l'Histoire des Langues orientales en Italie* (1876). He is a brilliant and versatile writer, and no mean scholar.

Guérin, GEORGES MAURICE DE (b. 1810, d. 1839), a French poet, was born at Le Cayla, in Languedoc, where his family owned an ancient château. After going to school at Toulouse and studying in Paris, he attached himself to the monastic society that was gathered round the Abbé Lamennais (q.v.)

M.W.—17*

at La Chênaie, in Brittany, in 1832. Having remained there for a year, he returned to Paris, taking little further interest in the monastery after the Abbé's own departure. In Paris he tried to support himself by teaching, and writing for the papers and magazines, employments for which he was singularly unsuited. In 1838 he married a rich Creole, but the seeds of a fatal disease were already developing, and the next year he went to his home in Languedoc to die. Excepting a short prose poem called *The Centaur*, he left little behind him that seemed even intended to endure; but in his journal and letters we find a rare sympathy and intimacy with Nature, combined with an almost unequalled power in her interpretation, that have endeared his name to the masters of criticism. His sister, **EUGÉNIE DE GUÉRIN** (b. 1805, d. 1848), has also received a place in literature, for the spiritual interest and perfect style of her journal, which remains a permanent record of her love for her brother and the high purity of her Catholicism.

Revue des Deux Mondes, May, 1840; Maurice de Guérin, *Reliquie*, with a preface by Sainte-Beuve (1861); Eugénie de Guérin, *Journal et Lettres* (1892); and the essays on the brother and sister in Mr. Matthew Arnold's *Essays in Criticism*.

Guibert, H.E. CARDINAL JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE (b. 1802, d. 1886), Archbishop of Paris, was born at Aix. He was educated for the priesthood, and greatly distinguished himself during the course of his theological studies at Rome. When about thirty years of age he became Vicar-General of Ajaccio, and Bishop of Viviers. His reputation was chiefly made as a religious controversialist, and his pastoral letters and addresses, which were of a distinctly Ultramontane tendency, obtained a wide circulation. He became Archbishop of Tours in 1859, and Archbishop of Paris, in succession to Mgr. Darboy (q.v.), in 1871. Pope Pius IX. created him a cardinal in 1873. Cardinal Guibert is a vigorous opponent of the secularisation of education, upon which he addressed a remonstrance to President Grévy in April, 1886.

Guisot, FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME (b. 1787, d. 1874), statesman and historian, was born at Nîmes of a Protestant family. His father was beheaded in 1794, and he was brought up at Geneva by his mother. In 1805 he went to study law at Paris, but soon devoted himself mainly to literature. In 1812 he obtained, despite liberal opinions in politics, a professorship of modern history at the Sorbonne, and married his first wife, a lady much older than himself. In 1814 he was made Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior under the Restoration Government. During the Hundred Days he withdrew to Ghent, and he returned to office under the Ministry of Justice, after the final fall of Napoleon. In 1821 he was turned out

of office, and in 1825 prevented from lecturing, but in 1828 he was partially restored. He had already become conspicuous in originating and formulating the theories of the *Doctrinaires*, who sought in a somewhat stiff and pedantic way to mediate between the Revolution and the Restoration in the interests of a middle party that saw its highest ideal in the traditional Constitution of England. Friends of moderate liberty, and foes alike of royal and priestly oppression, and of military imperialism, they desired, while controlling the monarchy by parliamentary institutions, to save the Constitution from revolutionary anarchy by means of a limited suffrage that gave ultimate power to the *bourgeoisie* while they endeavoured to fit the masses for political life by the wider diffusion of education. Guizot was now also actively engaged in historical teaching and research. His first important works were published during this period, including his collection of memoirs illustrating English and French history, the first portion of his *History of the English Revolution*, and his famous lectures on the *History of Civilisation*. In 1830 he was elected deputy for Lisieux, and had made his mark by an eloquent speech against Polignac, when the Revolution of July raised him to the Ministry of the Interior. In 1832 he accepted the less important department of Public Instruction under Marshal Soult. In this office, which he held till 1836, he contributed largely to the development of popular education in France; but before long his quarrels with Thiers broke up the administration. In 1839 common hostility to Molé again united the rival parliamentary leaders; but Guizot's acceptance, in 1840, of the post of ambassador to London withdrew him for a short time from active politics. In October he was recalled by Louis Philippe to form a ministry which repudiated the warlike policy of Thiers, and would aid the citizen king in his "struggle against anarchy." At first Guizot undertook the foreign department, but in 1847 Soult's retirement made him Prime Minister in name as well as in fact. He remained the ruling spirit of the French Government until Louis Philippe's fall. As Foreign Minister he was at first very successful. He had found Thiers and Palmerston bringing France and England to the verge of war. His close alliance with Peel and Lord Aberdeen enabled him to establish an *entente cordiale* that lasted until Palmerston's return to office as Foreign Secretary in 1846. Soon after, the Spanish Marriages intrigue overwhelmed Guizot and his master with discredit, broke up the English alliance, and compelled Guizot to rely on the support of the reactionary courts of the north and east. Meanwhile his government at home had landed him into almost worse difficulties. Cold and unsympathetic both in manner and policy, the austere Huguenot maintained an unpopular Govern-

ment by means of oppression and corruption. His mastery of oratory, and of parliamentary tactics, gave him control over a Chamber elected by an extremely limited suffrage. But he ignored the growing force of unrepresented public opinion out of doors, and while thoroughly believing that he was fighting the battle of constitutional government, he rendered inevitable a revolution that united Liberal and Jacobin against the existing régime. He refused to concede parliamentary reform even to the extent of conferring the suffrage on the land-holding peasantry. With characteristic lack of insight, he left many departments of government—finance, commerce, the army and the navy—in the hands of subordinates whose action largely increased the difficulties of his position. With incredible obstinacy he adhered to the last to the policy he had adopted. In the very midst of the revolution of 1848 he resigned office, but was too late to save the monarchy of Louis Philippe. After some difficulty he escaped to London. His political career was at an end; though until the *Coup d'État* of 1851 he made unsuccessful efforts to regain his position. For the rest of his life he devoted himself to literary and historical studies, to the stimulation of historical research in others, to the deliberations of the Institute, and to the leadership of the orthodox party in the Reformed Church. Speedily restored to France, he spent his declining years at Val Richer, near Lisieux. Soon after his fall he was engaged on the continuation of his *History of the English Revolution*. His declining years were devoted to a popular history of France which owed its origin to his lessons to his grandchildren (*Histoire de France racontée à mes Petits Enfants*, 5 vols.). Guizot was a man of great activity and industry, strong ability and force of character. Few men have obtained fame in so many different departments, yet few men of his calibre have been more rigid and narrow. As a statesman he failed under conditions difficult at the best, but made much harder by the limitations of his own character and policy; he accepted his defeat with great resignation, and the former Prime Minister contentedly earned his bread by literary labour in his Norman retreat. Simple, proud, contented, poor, the main features of his character were singularly massive and imposing, though wanting in attractiveness and charm. Except in the last fatal years of his ministry no one so much as suspected his perfect integrity. His private life was always pure and religious. As an historian he did more than any other Frenchman of his time to develop critical and scientific methods, and both to elevate and popularise the study of history. His account of the times of Charles I. and Cromwell remains one of the best and fullest narratives of an important period; and if the greater research of Germany has made obsolete much of

what he wrote on early European history, his books on these subjects remain works of great learning and literary skill, far superior to most of their predecessors. It is impossible to give a complete list of Guizot's voluminous works. In addition to those above mentioned, his essays on Corneille and Shakespeare may be referred to as examples of his literary writings. He also wrote a variety of meditations on ethics and religion. Of his other historical works may be mentioned his *History of Representative Government*, his *Life, Correspondence, and Writings of Washington*, and his autobiographical *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps*. [T. F. T.]

* **Gull**, SIR WILLIAM WITHEY, M.D., F.R.S. (b. 1816), a distinguished physician, was educated by private tuition and at Guy's Hospital, London; M.B., London University, 1841, M.D., 1846. From 1847 to 1849 he was professor of physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and from 1847 to 1867 physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital. He was knighted in 1872, in recognition of his skilful treatment of the Prince of Wales during his serious illness in the December of the preceding year. Shortly afterwards he was also appointed one of the physicians-extraordinary to Her Majesty. Among his numerous published lectures and orations may be mentioned:—*Clinical Observations in relation to Medicine in Modern Times* (1869), *Reports on Epidemic Cholera*, by Dr. W. Baly and W. W. Gull (1864), *Alcohol as a Medicine and as a Beverage* (1878). He also wrote the introduction to Miss Ellice Hopkins's *Life of J. Hinton*. Sir W. Gull is president of the Clinical Society, a fellow of various medical and scientific societies, and is generally recognised as one of the leading members of the medical profession.

Guthrie, THOMAS (b. 1805, d. 1873), Scottish divine, was the son of a banker, a native of Brechin, Forfarshire, and was educated at Edinburgh University. He obtained his licence as preacher in 1825, and after studying medicine in Paris, and managing the family bank for two years, he became, in 1830, minister of Arbirlot. In 1837 he became the colleague of the Rev. John Syme, in the pastorate of the Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and at once obtained celebrity as a preacher. In 1840 he was chosen minister of St. John's Church. He was an ardent supporter of the Free Church movement, and collected the fund which supported that body during the early years of its existence. Dr. Guthrie was also an ardent supporter of attempts to improve the social condition of the masses. His first *Plea for Ragged-schools* was a great success; its proceeds were applied to the erection of the ragged-school on Castle Hill, and it was followed by a *Second Plea*, and a plea in support of religious instruction in those schools. Total abstinence found

in him a powerful platform advocate, and he published in 1850 a *Plea on behalf of Drunkards and against Drunkenness*. His religious works include a treatise on *The Gospel in Ezekiel* (1856), *The City, its Sins and Sermons* (1857), *Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints* (1858), and *The Parables Read in the Light of the Present Day* (1866). They have all had a considerable sale, and give a good idea of the fervour and wealth of imagery which were the characteristics of Dr. Guthrie's preaching. His health becoming infirm, Dr. Hanna was in 1848 associated with him in the pastorate of the Free Church of St. John's. In 1864 he retired from public life, and was shortly afterwards presented by his admirers with £3,000. For some years afterwards he was editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, which was founded in 1864, and his contributions to it were republished.

Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie, with a Memoir by his sons.

Gutzkow, KARL FERDINAND (b. 1811, d. 1878), one of the most conspicuous men of letters of modern Germany, was the son of an ostler in some prince's stables at Berlin, where he was educated at one of the gymnasia, and in early youth entered the university, with a view to the study of theology under Schleiermacher and Hegel. The revolution of 1830 diverted his thoughts to social questions, and having already displayed considerable power in journalism, he was in 1831 invited by Menzel (q.v.) to Stuttgart, to take part in the famous *Literaturblatt*. Intimate and prolonged connection between the two was, however, impossible; and Gutzkow became acquainted with the small body of reformers to which Wienbarg, one of the members, gave the title of "Young Germany." Gutzkow was soon recognised as the leading spirit of the movement, and in 1835 the rupture of old ties was completed by a savage attack from Menzel upon Gutzkow's most important early work, *Wally, or the Fair Sceptic (Wally, oder die Zweiflerin)*. The Government, with ears always open to charges of political and religious heresy, at once confiscated the book, and imprisoned the author for three months at Mannheim. "Young Germany" and all its works were laid under ban by the Bund, and Prussia even prohibited any of Gutzkow's future writings. Heine's publisher, Campe, however, undertook the risk of some minor critical works, and in 1837 Gutzkow settled in Hamburg for nearly five years, edited the *German Telegraph*, and engaged upon miscellaneous literature, of which *Red Caps and Cows (Die rothe Mütze und die Kapuze)*, a satire on Görres (q.v.), and the *Life of Börne* (q.v.), an answer to Heine, were the most important results. These were followed by the *Letters from Paris*, during a prolonged visit to France. In 1846 he was invited to Dresden as director of the

theatre, the few years before this having been devoted almost entirely to dramatic production. His first acted drama, *Richard Savage*, a tragedy of common life, was performed at Frankfurt in 1839. It was followed by a series of some five-and-twenty plays, one being produced almost annually up to 1850, and after that at intervals. The most important of these, on the whole, were *Patkul*, a tragedy (1841), *Pig-tail and Sword* (*Zopf und Schwert*), a comedy on Frederick the Great's boyhood (1844), and *The Original of Tartüffe* (*Das Urbild des Tartüffe*, 1845). These dramas, especially the comedies, revolutionised the German stage by restoring to it the realities of modern life and interests; though for true art their moral and purpose, social or political, is often too sharply pointed. Illness, and the death of his first wife, prevented him from taking a leading part in the revolution of 1848, though he was in Berlin at the time, and addressed the people on March 19th. Returning to Dresden, he devoted himself to the production of his two greatest works, the vast romances of *The Knights of the Spirit* (1850) and *The Magician of Rome* (1858) (*Die Ritter von Geiste* and *Der Zauberer von Rom*), each of which extends to 9 vols. They deal with two of the main spiritual tendencies of Germany in Gutzkow's time. With the exception of a romance on German unity, *Hohenschwangau* (5 vols., 1868), his subsequent works need not here be mentioned. In 1861 he removed to Weimar, as secretary to the Schiller Memorial, but petty cares and local jealousies drove him to attempted suicide and complete madness (1865). After his partial recovery he travelled about in Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, still occupied with literary undertakings, till one night he was burnt to death in his bed, at Sachsenhausen, whilst under the influence of chloral. Few writers of recent years have done more to free Germany from antiquarian shadows and the maudering sentiment of albums and tea-parties.

Gutzkow, *Rückblicke auf mein Leben* (1875); Introduction to *Zopf und Schwert*, in Pitt Press series, [H. W. N.]

Guyot, ARNOLD (b. 1807, d. 1884), one of the founders of the science of physical geography, was a native of Switzerland, but in 1849 made his home in America, where his influence on a long succession of students can scarcely be exaggerated. His whole life was spent in the advancement of his favourite study. Now he was engaged in measuring the height of a series of mountain peaks, at another period his time was occupied in tracing a line of boulders to their sources. The preparation of mathematical tables for geographers and meteorologists, the tedious elaboration of a geological map, the compilation of a text-book, a popular lecture to a "lyceum," or the training of teachers, seemed

to come equally ready to him. He required no "endowment" to stimulate his researches, no commission, no salary. Like Agassiz, his countryman and colleague, his early studies had been the glaciation of the Alps. Accordingly, when he went to live in America, the first task he undertook was the investigation of the like features in the great Appalachian Mountains, which border the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Georgia. At a later date he studied the Catskill with equal success. His most eminent service to science and his adopted country was, however, the planning of the system of meteorological observations which has since that date assumed proportions so vast, and the preparation of the *Meteorological and Physical Tables* issued by the Smithsonian Institution (4th ed. 1884). For some time after his arrival in the United States he was without a Chair, a peripatetic teacher engaged by the Massachusetts Board of Education to unfold the right principles of geographical instruction. These views he embodied in his *Earth and Man*, a work which develops the teachings imbibed from Humboldt, Ritter, and Steffens, though the manner in which they are worked out is essentially his own. To this day, this little volume is about the best introduction to physical science in any language. Finding that the maps in use were poor, flat, and unsuggestive, he began the preparation of a better series, and at the same time a set of text-books to accompany them. After becoming professor of geology and physical geography in Princeton College, he continued for thirty years to teach on the lines he had marked out. Through life he was intimate with Agassiz. He wrote a memoir of his friend for the National Academy; and when it is remembered how greatly the two Swiss naturalists, whose studies and careers were in many respects so similar, influenced American science, it is no more than the truth to say that without these earnest emigrants the progress of knowledge would have been seriously delayed.

Sketch in *Science*, vol. iii. (1884), No. 55, pp. 218-20. [R. B.]

Gwalior, THE MAHARAJAS OF, who are generally known by their hereditary title, Sindhia, were formerly members of the great Mahratta Confederacy, which acknowledged the Peishwah of Poonah as its nominal chief. At the beginning of the century DAULAT RAO SINDHIA (d. 1827) was on the throne, and had already convinced the Company's Government that his turbulence would have to be severely punished. He had succeeded his great-uncle in 1794, and at once proceeded to raise a formidable army, many regiments of which were officered by Frenchmen. At first he confined himself to aggressions against the neighbouring chiefs, enlarging his territories at the expense of Holkar [INDOOR] and the Peishwah,

Bajee Rao, who relied upon him to maintain himself on the throne, and seizing Ahmednuggur, the key to the Deccan. Both he and Holkar intrigued for the British alliance, but it was to be given to neither of them, but to the Peishwah, who in 1802 was restored through a British subsidiary force. War thereupon began, Sindhia having as his ally the Bhonslah of Berar, and beginning operations by invading the Deccan, where the Nizam, an ally of the East India Company, had just died. On Sept. 23rd, 1803, the combined force was caught at Assaye by Sir Arthur Wellesley [WELLINGTON], and defeated after a hard-fought battle of three hours, a British success which was repeated at Argaum, in Berar, on Nov. 28th. Meanwhile Sindhia's northern army had been suffering equally severely at the hands of Lord Lake (q.v.), who had stormed Alleghur, occupied Delhi after a pitched battle outside the walls, and finally dispersed the Mahratta forces at the battle of Laswaree. Forced to sue for peace, Sindhia was compelled to resign his acquisitions in Hindustan proper, and the fortress of Gobad and Gwalior (Dec., 1803). This last loss he felt so bitterly that he promptly began to intrigue with Holkar, who was in arms against the British, but was pacified when the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, agreed to the restoration of the fortresses and the rectification of his northern frontier. On the outbreak of the Pindari War in 1817, Sindhia's attitude was regarded by the British authorities as not altogether satisfactory. He was evidently inclined to support those freebooters, who indeed had frequently done good service in the Mahratta campaigns, and was further known to be in communication with the Peishwah. Although bound by treaty to co-operate with the British against the Pindaris, he allowed them to approach his capital without a shadow of resistance. Before the two armies could fraternise, the Marquis of Hastings appeared on his frontier and compelled him to turn against the Pindaris, who promptly dispersed, and then ordered him to surrender Asseegurh for three years as a security for his good behaviour. This he refused to do; the fortress was stormed and permanently retained by the Company. During the remainder of his life Sindhia was on good terms with the British; he died childless, and without having nominated an heir, leaving the choice to the Government. (2) JANAKJI SINDHIA (b. circa 1818, d. 1843), a mere child, was chosen by the Government, and one of his predecessor's widows, Baiza Bai, was established as regent. The arrangement proved unsatisfactory, although cemented by a marriage alliance; the regent attempted to coerce the chief, until in 1838 he won over the army and drove her from Gwalior. During the remainder of the reign the kingdom was a prey to faction; and Sindhia being childless the succession question

by no means tended to promote tranquillity. (3) * BAJORAT RAO SINDHIA, K.C.S.I. and G.C.B. (b. 1835), a distant cousin, was adopted by Janakji's widow, and recognised by the British Government. The period of his minority was not peaceful, and in 1843 he was driven from the throne. The British thereupon came to his assistance, defeated the rebels in the battles of Maharajpore and Panniar, and replaced him in power, at the same time reducing his army, and placing a disciplinary force, for which the Maharajah paid, at Gwalior. On the outbreak of the Mutiny (1857) he and his able minister Dinkur Rao assured our political agent, Major Macpherson, that they would stand by the English. Sindhia was as good as his word, and though the British contingent and his army were both disaffected, he kept them inactive at Gwalior until they went over to the rebels in June, 1858. Sindhia and his minister fled to Agra, but was speedily restored by Sir Hugh Rose, who took Gwalior. Liberally rewarded for his fidelity by grants of land and an increase of troops, he was nevertheless compelled to submit to a contingent at Gwalior, which, however, was finally handed over to him in Nov., 1885. Maharajah Sindhia sat with the Maharajah of Jeypore, and Sir Dinkur Rao, on the commission which tried the Guikowar of Baroda on the charge of poisoning Colonel Phayre, and in 1876 entertained the Prince of Wales with great pomp. In 1876 he lost his able minister, Sir Dinkur Rao, who was succeeded by his brother, Sir Madhava Rao. The Maharajah enjoys a salute of twenty guns on British territory as well as his own.

For the Mahratta War of 1803, see Harriet Martineau, *Introduction to the History of the Peace*; see also T. E. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny*; Grant Duff, *History of the Mahrattas*; and W. W. Hunter, *Imperial Gazetteer*, art. Gwalior. [L. C. S.]

H

* **Haag**, CARL (b. 1820), painter in water-colours, was born at Erlangen, in Bavaria, and having received some artistic education at Nuremberg, went to study at Munich, which he left in 1846, being overwhelmed by commissions for portraits. After some months spent in Brussels, he visited England in 1847, in order to become acquainted with English water-colour; since then, England has been his home, and water-colour the principal medium of his art. In 1850 he was elected Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. During one of his sketching tours in the Tyrol he met the Prince of Leiningen, by whom he was introduced to the Queen and Prince Albert in 1853. Next year he accompanied them to Scotland, and painted *The Royal Family ascending Loch-*

na-Gar, and *Evening at Balmoral*, both now at Windsor, together with *The Royal Family crossing Poll Tarff*, painted in 1863. From 1855 to 1860 the artist travelled in the East, and it was during these years that he adopted the range of subject for which he has become celebrated. We may here mention:—*The Acropolis of Athens*, *The Holy Rock at Jerusalem*, *The Temple of the Sun at Baalbek*, *General View of Palmyra*, *Happiness in the Desert* (1867), *Desert Hospitality* (1867), *The Sphinx of Ghizeh* (1879), *A Halt in the Desert* (1880), and very numerous landscapes from the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps.

Catalogue of the works of Mr. Carl Haag, R.W.S., exhibited at the Goupil Galleries, 1880.

* **Habberton**, JOHN (b. 1842), a popular American writer, was born at Brooklyn, and brought up in the West, where he was apprenticed to a printer. He saw service during the Civil War: but about the year 1865 he set up as a printer and bookseller. His first essay in literature was *Selections from the "Spectator,"* which was followed in 1873 by *Helen's Babies*. This latter work, along with its sequel, *Other People's Children* (1877), by its quaint humour, American wit, and realistic portraiture, at once gratified the popular taste. Amongst other works, Mr. Habberton has since written, with varying success, *The Jericho Road* (1877), *The Crew of the "Sam Weller"* (1878), *Mrs. Mayburn's Twins* (1882), and *The Bosham Puzzle* (1884).

Chambers's Journal, Sept., 1877.

Hackländer, FRIEDRICH WILHELM (b. 1816, d. 1877), a German novelist, was born near Aix, in poor circumstances, and having struggled up to manhood, suddenly, in 1840, found himself famous through his *Pictures from a Soldier's Life in Time of Peace*, contributed to a Stuttgart newspaper. He became private secretary and companion to the Crown Prince of Würtemberg, and in 1849 took part in the campaign in Italy, which he described in *Soldier Life in Time of War* (1850). It was followed by his greatest works in rapid succession:—*Ups and Downs* (*Handel und Wandel*, 1850), *Stories without a Name* (*Namenlose Geschichten*, 1851), *Slave Life in Europe* (*Europäisches Sklavenleben*, 1854), *The Moment of Joy* (*Der Augenblick des Glücks*, 1857), and *The New Don Quixote* (1858). He continued to write with great facility even in his later years, and produced *The Hour of Darkness* (*Die dunkle Stunde*, 1863), *Zigzag Stories* (*Geschichten im Zickzack*, 1871), and many others, in his humorous, pointed, and unaffected style. In 1865 he went to live on the Starnberg Lake, near Munich, and there he died.

Der Roman meines Lebens (3 vols., published 1878): an autobiography that breaks off at 1849.

* **Haden**, FRANCIS SBYMOUR (b. 1818), the eminent etcher, born in London, of an old

Derbyshire family, practised for years in Sloane Street and Mayfair as a successful surgeon. He was educated at University College, London, and at the Sorbonne, in Paris, and was a member of the College of Surgeons in 1842, and a fellow in 1857. His first etchings were wrought as early as 1843, but there are only two or three impressions of them, and their execution is halting and uncertain. It was only in 1858 or 1859, when Mr. Haden was a middle-aged man, that the labours of his profession as a surgeon permitted him to etch seriously, and in the latter of those years he produced *Mytton Hall* and *The Water Meadow*, which will always rank among his finer works. It was at this time that Mr. Whistler was doing his Thames-side etchings, and the two artists, who are brothers-in-law, were then much together. To them and to Méryon, and Bracquemond and Jacquemart, the revival of etching is due. Mr. Haden's *Sunset on the Thames* and *Erith Marshes* were produced in 1865, and *The Breaking-up of the "Agamemnon"* in 1870. Later still have been executed—to name only the most notable—a series of etchings in Dorsetshire (*Windmill Hill* is the most attractive of them), a series in Spain (*Grim Spain*, in Mr. Wedmore's *Four Masters of Etching*, is the most impressive), and the *Calais Pier*, an extraordinarily free and masculine rendering of the famous picture by Turner. It will thus be seen that Mr. Haden's work has been very varied. It has likewise been extremely extensive, for Sir William Drake has catalogued one hundred and eighty-five plates, and has omitted one or two; and, for the most part, it has been as original in motive and method as in avowed subject. Before Turner, even as before nature, Mr. Haden has been an interpreter, and not a copyist. The laws of composition are laws which he has mastered, and he is a vigorous and expressive draughtsman, an artist of impulse and of decision. As his own work is comprehensive, so is his appreciation of the work of his brother-artists in the present and the past. He is one of our most diligent and best-endowed collectors, and he has made in print the well-judged eulogium of Hollar as well as of Rembrandt, of Méryon as well as of Vandyke. This comprehensiveness of taste, of vision, and of knowledge, is a quality always admirable, and always perceptible, in his etched and in his written work. It has allowed him to be learned without being academic, and has ensured for him a freedom which has never become licence. It is a mental characteristic, very strongly marked, and its possession has separated his labour from that of most contemporary artists. Mr. Haden's energy and love of adventure have led him into many forms of artistic experiment. Etching originally upon copper, he has etched latterly a good deal upon zinc. It yields, he says, "a fat line," which he

enjoys. He has done at least his part in the revival of mezzotint.

Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 1864; Hamerton, *Etching and Etchers*; Wedmore, *Four Masters of Etching*.

* **Hæckel**, ERNST (b. 1834), the German naturalist, after receiving his preliminary education in his native town of Würzburg, passed two years in the University of Berlin, and three (1855-57) in that of Würzburg, mainly in attendance on the lectures of Johannes Müller, Alexander Braun, Rudolf Virchow, Albert Kölliker, and F. Leydig, graduating Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in the latter year. After a prolonged examination of the seas in the vicinity of Heligoland, Norway, and Nice, for zoological purposes, and a stay in Italy and Sicily, he was admitted a *privat-docent* at Jena, where next year he became extraordinary professor of comparative anatomy, and director of the Zoological Institute, and was named, in 1865, ordinary professor of zoology, a Chair created especially for him. Desiring to perfect himself in the study of the lower animals, he came to London in 1866, made the acquaintance of Darwin, and then visited Lisbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, the Canary Isles, Mogador, Tangier, and Spain. In 1873 he explored, in a ship of war placed at his disposal by the Viceroy of Egypt, the Red Sea, where he studied the coral reefs. Dr. Hæckel having adopted *in toto* the Darwinian theories, is the most prominent exponent of them in Germany. He has attempted to refer the diversity of species to a primitive organism, of simple and rudimentary construction, and supported his ideas with ability in a large number of works or memoirs, of which some have been translated into various languages. Besides the following monographs (in German), *The Radiolaria* (1862), with atlas, *The Development of Syphonophora* (1869), *The Monera* (1870), *Monograph of the Calcareous Sponges*—wherein he discusses the problem of the origin of species—Dr. Hæckel has published other works of a more popular character, among which may be mentioned:—*The General Morphology of Organisms* (1866), *The History of Creation* (1868), *Life in the Depths of the Sea* (1870), *Anthropology* (1874), *History of the Evolution of Man* (1875), and *Red Sea Corals* (1876). His works on *The Kingdom of Protista* (*Das Protistereich*, 1878), and on *Cellular Psychology*, have been translated into French (1879). English translations, though far from good, have also appeared of his principal popular works. The Royal Society's catalogue of scientific papers records fifty memoirs from Professor Hæckel's pen, many of them of considerable length, and all of them displaying a vast amount of laborious research; and since the date of the last volume of that catalogue a great many others have appeared in various publications. As a teacher, and

director of the Jena students' researches, he occupies a large portion of his time, and has thus moulded to his way of thinking many of the rising school, though in his own country serious adversaries to his materialistic teachings have arisen in the persons of Michaelis, His, Semper, and others, though his lectures in Jena continue to attract a large and ever-increasing number of students. Jena has thus become the principal centre of the Darwinian school, though in the unreserved manner in which the doctrines of the great English naturalist are carried to their logical terminations, he is in this country and in France followed by very few of the best thinkers. Mr. Darwin, indeed, never quite approved of his illustrious pupil's conclusions, and on the Continent—besides the opposition of some of his own countrymen—Quatrefages, Prynne, Beu, and Rochet, have offered the most strenuous arguments against the acceptance of his views; while in England Mivart is the best known of his opponents. The strongest part of Dr. Hæckel's works is that devoted to the Invertebrata, and the weakest that devoted to the genesis of man. His classification of the Acrita, however, appears to be generally accepted by modern zoologists. His latest travels (1881-2) have been to India and Ceylon, which he has described in a volume more than once translated into English and other languages, while the scientific results appear in a long series of memoirs. He has also assisted in the report of the *Challenger* expedition, by monographing some of the most important groups of Invertebrata, such as the Acephalæ. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that Dr. Hæckel has received all the most eminent rewards which fall to men of science.

Biographical sketches of him appear in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Bd. iv., p. 7; and *Gegenwart*, (Berlin), No. 47.

Hahnemann, SAMUEL CHRISTIAN (b. 1755, d. 1843), the founder of homœopathy, was a native of Saxony. In 1789 he established himself as a doctor at Leipzig, and there hit upon the principle of homœopathy, i.e. that what in health gives rise to certain symptoms, is a cure for diseases with similar symptoms; and he further taught that doses should be reduced to a minimum. His great treatise, *Organ der rationalen Heilkunde* (*System of Rational Curatives*, 1810, translated 1869), aroused great opposition, and in 1821, having been "boycotted" by rival practitioners, and prosecuted by the State, he was forced to leave Leipzig, and eventually took refuge at Paris. No amount of persecution could discourage him in the propagation of his ideas.

Albrecht, *Hahnemann, sein Leben und Wirken* (1875).

Hahn-Hahn, IDA MARIA LOUISE GUSTAVE, COUNTESS VON (b. 1805, d. 1880), German

novelist, was born at Tressow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and married her cousin, Friedrich Adolph von Hahn-Hahn, but was divorced in 1829. Her first publications were poems; and as she had travelled throughout the length and breadth of Europe, she also wrote several books of travel. But her reputation rests on her lively and melodramatic novels of social life, such as *Society* (*Aus der Gesellschaft*, 1838), *Sigismund Forster* (1843), *Gräfin Faustina* (1844), *Cecil* (1845), *Doralice* (1863), *Eudoxia the Empress*, a tale of the fifth century (1866), and the series called *Nirwana* (1875). She was converted to Roman Catholicism about 1850, chiefly through Cardinal Wiseman's influence, and defended her position in numerous writings—the most important being *Babylon and Jerusalem* (1854), *A Voice from Jerusalem* (1856), *Maria Regina* (1862), and *Lovers of the Cross* (1864).

Halévy, JACQUES ELIAS (b. 1799, d. 1862), composer, whose real name was Lévi, was a Jew. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire under Cherubini, and in 1819 gained the Prix de Rome with the cantata *Hermine*. It was many years before he attained fame, and his ballet, *Manon Lescaut*, produced in 1830, was perhaps the first of his works to take hold of the public. In 1835 his grand opera *La Juive*, and his comic opera *L'Éclair*, were produced, and created great enthusiasm, and that deservedly. *Les Huguenots*, produced in the following year, created a perfect *furor*. After that Halévy suffered the usual evil effects of musical popularity. He was pestered with demands for operas, and speedily wrote himself out. Of his later productions the best are:—*La Reine de Chypre* (1841); *La Tempesta*, the libretto of which was by Scribe (1850); *Le Nabob* (1853); and *La Magicienne* (1858). Halévy was a professor at the Conservatoire in 1827 and onwards, M. Gounod having been one of his pupils, and became a member of the Institute in 1856. His musical studies, entitled *Souvenirs et Pensées*, were published in 1861.

* **Halévy, LUDOVIC** (b. 1834), French dramatist, is the son of Léon Halévy, who had considerable reputation in his day as a *littérateur*. The son entered the Government service, and rose to the position of secretary to the Corps Législatif in 1861. Dramatic success, however, induced him to abandon office work and to betake himself altogether to writing for the stage. At first alone, and afterwards in conjunction with M. Henri Meilhac (b. 1832), he wrote the librettos to Offenbach's most celebrated operas, *Orphée aux Enfers*, *La Belle Hélène*, *La Grande Duchesse*, and so forth. [OFFENBACH.] This celebrated partnership began in 1860, with the little piece *Ce qui plaît aux Hommes*. The authors have chiefly devoted themselves to comic opera, but among the various efforts

in pure comedy and farce with which they have delighted French, and, through the medium of adapters, English audiences, may be mentioned:—*Frou-frou* (1870), in which the character of Gilberte has been played by two great artistes, Mmes. Desclée and Bernhardt, *Toto chez Tata* (1873), *Tricocoe et Cacoclet* (1872), and *Le Mari de la Débutante* (1879). M. Halévy has also proved himself a novelist of some excellence—for instance, in *Madame et Monsieur Cardinal* (1873), *L'Abbé Constantin* (1882), *Criquette*, and *La Famille Cardinal* (1883). His description of the Franco-German War, entitled *L'Invasion*, was also very popular.

Haliburton, THE HON. JUSTICE THOMAS CHANDLER (b. 1797, d. 1865), humorist, was born in British North America. He was best known by his literary name of "Sam Slick." In 1835 he furnished to a weekly review at Halifax a series of very amusing letters, in which the portraiture of American manners formed an inexhaustible subject. Subsequently they were republished at New York, under the title of *The Clockmaker* (1840-78), of which the hero, Sam Slick, is a thoroughbred Yankee, bold, cunning, and, above all, a merchant—in short, a sort of republican Panurge. In 1840 Mr. Haliburton was appointed a judge in British North America, and, on his retirement, in 1842, from that position, came to this country, where he took up his permanent residence, and sat in the House of Commons as member for Launceston from 1859 to 1864. He attached himself to the Conservative party, but seldom spoke. Mr. Haliburton was also the author of *Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia* (1829), *The Letter Bag of the "Great Western"* (1840), *The Old Judge* (1849), and *The Americans at Home* (1854).

Halifax, VISCOUNT. [WOOD, SIR C.]

Hall, CHARLES FRANCIS (b. 1821, d. 1871), Arctic explorer, was a native of New Hampshire, U.S., and began life as a blacksmith, but eventually became a journalist at Cincinnati. His zeal for Arctic exploration led him to live for two years among the Esquimaux, having originally ventured into those regions in search of the bones of Franklin. Again, from 1864 to 1869, he wandered with the same people. In 1871 the U.S. Government fitted out the *Polaris* for a voyage to the North Pole, and placed Captain Hall in command. He started in August, and by the 30th had reached latitude 82° 16' N. Then, contrary to his own wishes, a move was made southwards, and the expedition wintered in the most northern point ever attained until the Nares expedition—Polaris Bay, on the Greenland coast. There Hall was seized with a sudden illness, and died on Nov. 8th. Suspicions of poison were entertained, but proved to be baseless. His comrades managed

to reach home again after many exciting adventures.

Report of the "Polaris" Expedition, published by the U.S. Government.

Hall, MARSHALL (b. 1790, d. 1857), a distinguished physiologist, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in 1812. In 1815 he settled at Nottingham as a physician, and speedily acquired a large practice. He removed to London in 1825, about which time he published his comprehensive work on *Diagnosis*, which even at present is still quoted. His researches into the *Effects of the Loss of Blood* (1824), and his *Experiments on the Loss of Blood*, were published in the *Transactions of the Royal Medical Society*. These researches, along with his treatise on *The Circulation of the Blood* (1832), materially modified the practice of medicine. Among his other works published at this time is his valuable *Commentaries upon various Diseases peculiar to Females* (1827). Important as these works were, however, Dr. Hall's claims as a physiologist rest on his discoveries concerning the nervous system. His researches on the circulation of the blood led him to the discovery of the reflex functions of the spinal cord. He was also able to classify the various parts of the nervous system. As an instance of the suspicion with which these discoveries were regarded, it may be mentioned that the Royal Society declined to receive Dr. Hall's memoir on the subject, which he afterwards published under the title of *The Nervous System* (1837). His next important discovery was the "Marshall Hall method" of restoring asphyxiated persons, which was not long in displacing the empirical rules of the Royal Humane Society. Dr. Hall published, among other treatises, *An Essay on Convulsive Diseases* (1848), *Apoplexy and Paralysis* (1851), and *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (3rd ed. 1857); and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a series of papers for the *Lancet*, entitled *The Complete Physiology of the Nervous System*.

The Lancet, Aug. 15th, 1857; *British Medical Journal*, Sept. 5th, 1857; *Memoir* by Mrs. Marshall Hall, 1861.

* **Hall, THE REV. CHRISTOPHER NEWMAN**, LL.B. (b. 1816), popular writer and preacher, was born at Maidstone, educated at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. and then LL.B. at the University of London in 1855, where he gained the law fellowship. In 1842 he was called to the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, from which, in 1854, he was translated to Surrey Chapel, now Christ Church, Lambeth. As a preacher, Mr. Newman Hall enjoys a very wide popularity; and as a writer, some of his productions have reached millions in circulation. Among them are:—*Come to Jesus, The Call of the Master* (1855), and *The Man Christ Jesus*. Mr. Newman

Hall has also appeared as a controversialist in *The Dangers of Negative Theology* (1857), *The Lord's Prayer, a Practical Meditation* (1883), and a treatise on *Sacrifice*. His *Sermon on Napoleon III.* ran through three editions, and his *Dignity of Labour* (1856), in Dr. W. Clark's *Select Lectures*, is much valued. Mr. Newman Hall's congregation at Christ Church uses the services of the Church of England, slightly modified.

Hall, THE REV. ROBERT (b. 1764, d. 1831), Baptist preacher, born at Ansty, near Leicester, was the youngest of fourteen children. At the age of fifteen he was entered at the Baptist Academy at Bristol. Proceeding to Aberdeen University in 1781, he made the intimate acquaintance of Sir James Mackintosh, with whom he read and discussed philosophy and theology. He graduated in 1785, and became second minister in the collegiate charge of Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, and classical master in the Bristol Academy, which latter post, however, he resigned in 1790. Mr. Hall at once became a popular preacher. In 1791 he succeeded the eccentric Dr. Robinson at Cambridge, where, by the force of his preaching, the influence of his reputation, and the still better influence of his persuasive life and character, he became one of the foremost divines of the day. In 1793 he published his celebrated *Apology for the Freedom of the Press*, and in 1801 his eloquent sermon on *Infidelity; Reflections on the War* followed in 1802, and *Sentiments Proper to the Present Crisis* in 1803. In 1806 he was transferred to Leicester, and in 1825 he returned to Bristol. His argumentative treatise, *Terms of Communion*, which appeared in 1810, is distinguished by logical acuteness and catholicity of sentiment. In all his writings Mr. Hall shows himself to have been possessed of a clear intellect, and of an affluent imagination. Nearly all his life he suffered from spine disease, and from 1804 he was subject to intermittent attacks of insanity. Latterly also he was much troubled by want of sleep.

Memoir by Dr. Gregory, prefixed to the *Works of Robert Hall*, 6 vols.

Hallam, ARTHUR HENRY (b. 1811, d. 1833), the son of the historian, a youth of much promise, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832, having gained one of the University essay prizes. He died at Vienna, leaving behind him a number of short poems and essays, which gave expectations of much excellence in the higher domains of literary criticism. His friend, Alfred Tennyson, has made his name immortal by the poem *In Memoriam*.

Henry Hallam, Remains in Prose and Verse of A. H. H., with a Memoir.

Hallam, HENRY (b. 1777, d. 1859), historian, was the son of a Dean of Bristol, and

was born at Windsor, where his father held a canonry. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1799. He was afterwards called to the bar; but, though he possessed much legal knowledge, and was made a bencher of his inn, he never seems to have practised. He devoted himself to literary work, and wrote several articles in the *Edinburgh Review* that attracted attention. He connected himself with the Whig party, and obtained through them an office in the Stamp Department which, with some private fortune, made him equally independent of law and literature. In 1818 he published his first great work, the *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*. It consisted of a series of clear and dispassionate dissertations on the more important aspects of mediæval history. Each important country is treated separately, and there are other chapters on the feudal system, the ecclesiastical power and the state of society. Terse, clear, sensible, and impartial, as a general survey of the whole subject it is still without a rival in English historical literature, though special research has modified many of the author's conclusions. He dwells with especial knowledge and care on points connected with constitutional history, and his chapter on England is altogether confined to what had already become his favourite study. Nine years later (1827) he gave to the world a continuation of his researches on mediæval English institutions in his celebrated *Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.* Written on a larger scale and with more narrative power than the earlier work, it was marked by the same high qualities, and won an equal or even greater reputation for its author. Though to the student of the present day it seems old-fashioned, and though its strong Whig bias makes him almost wonder at the high eulogies that have been bestowed on its impartiality, the *Constitutional History* possesses sterling merits that justify its position as the great text-book on its subject. The next ten years were devoted to very different studies, the results of which were published in 1838 in his *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries*. It stands in a relation to the last chapter of his *Middle Ages* similar to that of his *Constitutional History* to the English chapter of his earlier work. The great learning, judgment, and sobriety of Hallam's previous books are found in a matured and developed form in the work of his later years. Yet the subject was perhaps a less happy one for his peculiar powers. An unfortunate adherence to the rigid chronological arrangement, some want of imagination, a tendency to limit his criticism to a mere summary of famous books, and a necessary want of detailed technical knowledge in some of the

many fields which his survey includes, make the literature of Europe the least adequate of his great works. In 1848 Hallam issued a learned, if somewhat discursive, series of *Supplementary Notes* to his *Middle Ages*, embodying the results of his later researches. The latter part of Hallam's life was marked by deep domestic affliction. In 1833 he lost his eldest son, Arthur Hallam (q.v.). Next year Hallam published, for private circulation, *The Remains in Prose and Verse of Arthur Henry Hallam, with a Sketch of his Life*. Hallam's wife and eldest daughter soon followed Arthur to the grave. At last, in 1850, his only surviving son, Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam, was suddenly taken from the world. Nine years afterwards the father himself died. Few historical reputations have been more solid than that of Hallam. A cultivated man of the world, who always wrote with a primary view to the wants of the general cultivated reader, he was also a careful, laborious, and critical investigator, a cool and judicious critic. His method of summary survey involved, if not minute original research, broad and comprehensive learning. His wide audience required, if not the more brilliant qualities of expression, a sound, manly, vigorous, and literary style. The antiquities of the Middle Ages and of the English Constitution had been worked at in parts and in detail before his time; but in giving a clue to guide the student through the labyrinth of technicalities, and a general view that strictly regarded the relative importance and permanent value of the various portions of his subject, Hallam performed an inestimable service to English historical literature. He may not quite merit the name of the "philosophical historian," but his transparent honesty of purpose and strenuous search after truth raise him high above most of his predecessors.

Dean Milman, *Memoir of Mr. Hallam, prefixed to the later editions of the Literature of Europe.*
[T. F. T.]

* **Hallé**, CHARLES, or more properly KARL (b. 1819), the well-known pianist and musician, was born at Hagen, near Elberfeldt, in Westphalia, and, having received a musical education, went to Paris in 1836. Driven to England by the Revolution of 1848, he has since then made this country his home, and has perhaps done more for the diffusion and appreciation of classical music throughout England than any other living musician. His connection with Manchester began soon after his arrival, and in 1857 he inaugurated the orchestral concerts in that city that resulted in the formation of the celebrated Hallé Band. He is equally well known in London by his pianoforte recitals and his performances at the Popular and Philharmonic Concerts, whilst his numerous provincial tours, especially in conjunction with Mme. Norman-Néruda, have made his name familiar

throughout England. The Beethoven sonatas are the works to which he has devoted special study, and he may be regarded as perhaps the last great master of the "old classical" style of pianoforte execution.

Halleck, HENRY WAGER (b. 1815, d. 1872), an American general, received the usual military education at West Point, and entered the Engineers in 1839. He gained a professorship at the Academy, and in 1845 he was sent by Government to examine the military resources of the European States. Having greatly distinguished himself during the Mexican War of 1846, he was raised to the rank of captain; and was one of the framers of the Californian Constitution when that State was admitted to the Union. In 1852 he was appointed inspector of light-houses in California, and being a man of some versatility, obtained a considerable practice at law, and was director of a mining and a railway company. In 1861, on the outbreak of the war, he was created major-general in the United States army, and appointed commander of the Missouri department, and in the following year compelled the enemy to evacuate Corinth. In July he was appointed commander-in-chief, and held that position until March, 1864, when he was superseded by General Grant. During that period he directed operations from Washington, and had to bear much undeserved odium on account of the want of success which attended the Unionists. He served loyally under Grant as chief of the staff, and from April to July, 1865, was in command of the James division. At the time of his death he was in command of the South Division at Louisville.

American Annual Cyclopædia (1872).

* **Halsbury, THE RIGHT HON. HARDINGE STANLEY GIFFARD, BARON** (b. 1825), Lord Chancellor of England, was educated at Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1852). Called to the bar in 1850, he went the South Wales Circuit, and took silk in 1865. He twice contested Cardiff in the Conservative interest in 1868 and 1874, and was without a seat in the House when in 1875 Mr. Disraeli made him Solicitor-General with the honour of knighthood. After several more unsuccessful attempts he was returned for Launceston in 1877, and held office until 1880, when the ministry resigned. In 1885 Sir H. Giffard became Lord Chancellor with a peerage, resigned in Feb., 1886, and resumed office in Aug. when Lord Salisbury returned to power.

Hamilton, ALEXANDER (b. 1757, d. 1804), American soldier, entered the army at the age of eighteen, and became aide-de-camp to General Washington, whose right-hand man he was during the war of American Independence. After the conclusion of the war he made a great reputation at the New York

bar, and in 1789 was appointed Secretary to the Treasury, in which capacity he displayed great financial ability. In 1798 he was again in the field under Washington, fears of a French invasion having necessitated the calling out of the army, and for a few months after the death of his general, in 1799, was commander-in-chief. Again returning to the bar, he was rapidly increasing his fame as a pleader when Aaron Burr (q.v.) forced a quarrel upon him, and shot him in a duel on July 11th, 1804, on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite New York. His death was lamented by the entire nation.

J. C. Hamilton, *Life of Alexander Hamilton*; Reithmüller, *Hamilton and his Contemporaries*; Shea, *Life and Epoch of A. Hamilton*.

* **Hamilton, THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE, M.P.** (b. 1845), statesman, is the third son of the 1st Duke of Abercorn (q.v.). He was educated at Harrow; and in 1864 entered the Rifle Brigade, whence, in 1868, he exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. His political career began in the same year, when he was returned head of the poll for the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest. This considerable triumph was repeated in 1874, and Lord George was shortly afterwards appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, an office which in 1878 he resigned, to take that of Vice-President of the Council. During the period that the Conservatives were in opposition (1880 to 1885) he was one of the most dashing of the assailants upon the ministerial position; and was accordingly rewarded by Lord Salisbury with a seat in the Cabinet and the First Lordship of the Admiralty, in which office he won high praise from both sides of the House. At the general election of 1885 he was returned for the Ealing division of Middlesex.

Hamilton, SIR WILLIAM, BART., Ph.D. (b. 1788, d. 1856), philosopher, was the son of Dr. William Hamilton, professor of medicine in the University of Glasgow from 1781 to 1790. His grandfather also held the same professorship. He was born in the College Court, Glasgow, and, his father dying in 1790, was designed by his mother for the medical profession. He was educated first at the Glasgow Grammar School, then entered in 1800 at Glasgow University, went thence to Dr. Dean's school at Bromley, returned in 1803 to Glasgow, and, having gained the Snell exhibition, went in 1807 to Oxford. There he studied ancient philosophy extensively, especially the *Organon* of Aristotle. He took a first class in honours, and afterwards the B.A. degree, and, returning to Edinburgh, took up his residence there with his mother, and in July, 1813, was called to the Scotch bar. Though nervous as a speaker, and more interested in civil law and genealogical researches than in practical law, he enjoyed a fair amount of work. Assisted by

John Riddell, the famous antiquary, he succeeded in making out his claim, in 1816, to be the lineal descendant of the Hamiltons of Preston, in Haddingtonshire, and to be entitled to the baronetcy, which had long been dormant. His reading was enormous and thorough, and he especially pursued his researches in the history of philosophy, in modern Latin poetry, and in the history of universities. He was a candidate in 1820 for the succession to Dr. Thomas Brown in the Chair of philosophy in the Edinburgh University, but the election being in the hands of the Town Council, and Hamilton being a Whig, John Wilson ("Christopher North") was elected. In the following year, however, the Faculty of Advocates bestowed on him the Chair of civil history, and though the duties were nominal, and the pay—£100a year, paid irregularly—almost so, he delivered lectures. On March 31st, 1829, he married his cousin, Janet Marshall, a woman of great natural powers, who assisted him largely in his literary work, particularly as his amanuensis. His sole professional promotion came in 1832, when he was appointed His Majesty's Solicitor of Teinds in Scotland. He first began to be celebrated through his connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, to which he was induced to contribute under the editorship of Macvey Napier. His first essay was in 1829 on Cousin, and again in 1830 on Brown. Others of his essays were that on Logic in 1833, and that on Idealism in 1839. He also wrote on the *State of the Universities*, and his ideas so expressed had considerable influence on the subsequent reform of the English Universities. His essays have been collected, and republished in 1852. These writings, so learned, pointed, and forcible, attracted great attention in England, and also on the Continent, and accordingly, in July, 1836, aided largely by the recommendations of Cousin, Brandis, and other Continental philosophers, he was elected to the Chair of logic and metaphysics, which he continued to hold until his death. He was himself a Presbyterian, and in 1843 published a pamphlet on the schism in the Church of Scotland. In 1846 he published his annotated edition of *The Works of Dr. Thomas Reid*, and in 1854 the first volume of an annotated edition of Dugald Stewart's works, but this he did not live to complete. A fellowship in the University of Edinburgh was founded to his memory, and his library was purchased for £2,000, and presented to the University of Glasgow. His lectures were edited after his death by Dean Mansel, one of his most distinguished disciples, and appeared in 1859 and 1860, and in 1865 appeared John Stuart's Mill's *Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy*. It was as professor of logic that Hamilton was most widely known, and undoubtedly he was during a generation the most conspicuous figure in English metaphysics. His

lectures on metaphysics and logic were written during the winters of 1836, 1837, and 1838. His influence over his students and on Scottish thought was enormous. "His philosophy means," says Professor Veitch, "spiritualism in regard to man, realism in regard to the world, analogical, that is broken and imperfect, knowledge of God; a knowledge, therefore, of the universe of things which is not systematic, yet is sufficient for the moral and the spiritual needs of the life of man." In logic he introduced the device of the Quantification of the Predicate, in order to dispense with the conversion of propositions, and accompanied it with an appropriate system of notation. The Port-Royal doctrine of the inverse ratio of the comprehension and extension of terms is worked out by him in its reference to the syllogism. In psychology in general he is a follower of Reid, but very largely influenced by Kant. He denies the existence of any direct consciousness of self, and holds that all we can know of mind, as of matter, is its phenomena. Of the non-ego we have by external perception a direct and not a merely representative knowledge. He devoted himself especially to criticising and refuting the doctrine of representative perception. There is, however, some doubt among his interpreters as to what he conceives the non-ego to be; generally, under the impulse of Kant, he seems to teach that matter is in itself unknown, and, so far as it is known, it is known only in its relations to the sentient and percipient mind. The various laws of association he reduces to a single law of reintegration, according to which parts of the same mental state tend to recall each other. The faculty of thought begins with comparisons, involving a judgment of existence, of discrimination, of similarity, and a collection of several like attributes. Upon this there is superinduced classification, which gives two kinds of notions—collective and abstract. The product is the concept, in respect to the nature of which he ranks himself against the Realists and extreme Conceptualists, and with moderate Nominalists, such as Berkeley. Reasoning is a process of double comparison, in which two parts and two wholes mutually related are compared. Deduction proceeds from the whole to the parts, and induction from the parts to the whole. The only induction which Hamilton recognises is what he calls the purely logical one. That ordinarily so called he rejects as illogical. Causation he holds to be a special application of the law of the conditioned. The mind can conceive of things only under the forms of existence and of time. We cannot conceive of a phenomenon as non-existent, but only as existing at another time and under another form. The same being, necessarily conceived as existing in two forms at different times, is reciprocally cause and effect. This we believe, not in the exercise of

a power of our nature so to think, but under the constraint of a powerlessness to think otherwise.

Professor Veitch's *Memoir*; Ueberweg's *History of Philosophy*.
[J. A. H.]

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM ROWAN (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1865), Astronomer Royal for Ireland, was the son of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, a Dublin solicitor, and early evinced a liking for mathematical calculations. His critical notice of Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste* found its way in 1822 into Dr. Brinkley's hands, who at once expressed a wish to meet the author. Young Hamilton immediately presented himself with another paper on *Contacts between Algebraic Curves and Surfaces*, and was received kindly by the venerable mathematician. This was his first introduction to the Dublin Observatory, to which he was appointed keeper in 1827, as also professor of astronomy in the Dublin University. He was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant at the first Irish meeting of the British Association in 1835. His papers on systems of rays, on the methods of dynamics, on algebra looked at as the science of pure time, on discontinuous functions, and on equations of the fifth degree, which he contributed to the Royal Irish Academy and other learned societies, are each valuable in its particular sphere. His invention of Algebraic Quaternions first appeared in his *Lectures on Quaternions*, in 1853, a more carefully brought-out edition of which, under the title *Elements of Quaternions*, appeared in 1866, edited by Mr. W. E. Hamilton. One of the earliest, and perhaps most popular, of Hamilton's discoveries was that of conical refraction. He asserted, from optical theory alone, by reasoning on the properties of light, that under certain circumstances a ray, instead of being refracted as a ray, should, if the theory were true, split into a cone of rays. This Professor Lloyd found to be the case. No such phenomenon had ever been even imagined; and it has been said that "no more remarkable triumph of theoretical prediction had then occurred in the history of science." Sir William was also a scholar, a metaphysician, and a poet.

R. P. Graves, *Life of Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1885); Prof. P. G. Tait in *North British Review*, Sept., 1866.

* **HAMLEY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BRUCE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.** (*b.* 1824), the son of the late Admiral William Hamley, entered the Royal Artillery in 1843. He became captain in 1850, and brevet-major in 1854. Having served in the Crimean War, he became lieutenant-colonel in 1864, colonel in 1873, and Lieut.-General in 1882. From 1870 to 1877 he was commandant of the Staff College, Sandhurst. General Hamley has the reputation of possessing a scientific knowledge of war equalled by but few among his contemporaries, and after the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin he served on the com-

missions for the delimitation of the Balkan and Armenian frontiers, and on that which superintended the surrender of her newly acquired territory to Greece. In the Egyptian War of 1882, he commanded the second division, and was stationed on the left at Tell-el-Kebir. General Hamley frequently contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and many of his articles have been republished. His novels, *Ensign Faunce* and *Lady Lee's Widowhood*, also appeared in magazines in the first instance. He is also the author of a description of the Sebastopol campaign; of the highly popular *Operations of War Explained and Illustrated* (1st ed. 1866); a republished lecture, *The Strategic Conditions of our Indian Frontier* (1880); and a monograph on *Voltaire in the series of Foreign Classics for English Readers*. He was created C.B. in 1867, K.C.M.G. in 1880, K.C.B. in 1882 and in 1885 was elected M.P. for Birkenhead in the Conservative interest.

HAMMER-PURGSTALL, JOSEPH VON (*b.* 1774; *d.* 1856), was the son of Joseph von Hammer, and became Von Hammer-Purgstall only in 1835, when he inherited the estates of the Countess of Purgstall in Styria. He began life in the Austrian diplomatic service, and spent his youth in the Levant, where he improved his knowledge of Eastern languages, which he had begun to study at the Oriental Academy at Vienna. In 1796 he published a translation of a Turkish poem, but his long period of literary activity did not really begin till 1804, when he brought out his *Encyclopædia of Oriental Learning*. From that time onwards, for fifty years, he wrote on almost every branch of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian literature and history. Of his encyclopædic works the most important are his *History of the Ottoman Empire* (German, 10 vols., 1827; 2nd ed. 4 vols., 1834-6; and in French 1835 and 1840), which remains the only detailed history of the Turks in any Western language, though for those who can read Turkish these useful if chaotic volumes have been superseded; *History of Ottoman Poetry* (4 vols., 1836); *History of Arabic Literature* (7 vols., unfinished, 1850-6); and *Histories of several Mongol dynasties—the Golden Horde* (1840), *the Ilkhans of Persia* (1842), and *the Khans of the Krim* (1856). As an editor and translator he was no less active, as attest:—*Texts and Versions of Eth-Thaalaby, Ibn Wahshiya's History of the Mongols* (1806), *Ez-Zamakhshary's Golden Necklaces* (1835), *El-Ghazzaly* (1838), and translations of *El-Mutanabby, Er-Resmy, Evliya Effendi's Travels, and Unpublished Tales from the Arabian Nights*. He was a constant contributor to the *Fundgruben des Orients*, which he also edited; to the *Journal Asiatique*; and to the *Transactions of the Vienna Academy of Sciences*, which he helped to found. Von Hammer was undoubtedly the most famous Orientalist of the first half of this century.

He did for Germany what Sir W. Jones accomplished for England. He was in fact the greatest introducer of Turkish, and in a less degree of Arabic and Persian literature, to the European student. Undertaking so much as he did, it is natural that there should be faults of haste in his works; his style was over-florid, and his fancy somewhat whimsical. He was consequently the subject of numerous critical attacks by contemporary scholars, and these disputes not seldom assumed a needlessly acrimonious tone. But when all is said, the immense mass of Von Hammer's works constitutes a mine of valuable materials, and his influence upon Oriental studies in Europe was highly beneficial. Not the least part of his wide influence was due to his personal character, which retained its unusual buoyancy, frankness, vivacity, and charm, to his death. Travel and society at Vienna, where he was court interpreter, kept Von Hammer green and free from the narrowness of a mere bookworm. At the age of seventy-six this extraordinary man was planning a second edition of his *Encyclopædia of Oriental Learning*; and as an *Introduction* to this, he began his history of Arabic literature, which was to be in ten volumes. For the last seven years of his life he regularly published a volume of this huge enterprise, without the help of even an amanuensis.

Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions, 1857, where there is a memoir by Muhl; *Encycl. Brit.* [S. L.-P.]

* **Hampden**, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND, VISCOUNT (b. 1814), late Speaker of the House of Commons, is the youngest son of the twenty-second Lord Dacre, and is heir-presumptive to the barony. Educated at Eton, he first entered the House of Commons in 1852, as Liberal member for Lewes, and continued to represent that borough until 1868, when he was first returned for the county of Cambridge. In 1859 he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and at the same time undertook the labours of Liberal Whip, which post he resigned in 1868. In 1872 Mr. Brand was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. Denison, who had accepted a peerage [OSSINGTON], and was re-elected in 1874. Mr. Brand discharged his duties—which, owing to the organisation of Parliamentary obstruction by the Irish members, became very heavy—from 1879 and onwards, with brilliant success, and having been elected for the third time in 1880, continued to hold office until 1884, when he gained the well-earned promotion of a seat in the Upper House, with the title of Viscount Hampden. The honour of a G.C.B. had been conferred upon him in 1881, and he had been created Privy-Councillor in 1866.

Hampden, RENN DICKSON (b. 1792, d. 1868), divine, was a native of Barbadoes, and

took his degree from Oriel College, Oxford, with a double first-class in 1813. In the following year he was elected fellow, and soon afterwards tutor, of his college. In 1832 he was appointed Bampton lecturer, and delivered his celebrated course on the *Scholastic Philosophy Considered in its Relation to Christian Theology*. The remarkable originality of thought displayed in these lectures caused them to be denounced by the more strictly orthodox as heretical; and the "Hampden controversy" threatened to sunder the Establishment. The excitement was at its height when in 1833 he was appointed principal of St. Mary's Hall, in 1834 professor of moral philosophy, and in 1836 Regius professor of divinity. Hampden went undismayed upon his course, undeterred by votes of censure passed in Convocation, and by the clamours raised against him, chiefly by the High Church party under the guidance of Wilberforce, which were renewed when, in 1847, he was made Bishop of Hereford. A student rather than an administrator, Bishop Hampden had ceased many years before his death to attract much public attention. Among the products of his wide learning and philosophic powers of mind are:—*Observations on Religious Dissent* (1834), and a course of lectures introductory to the *Study of Moral Philosophy* (1835).

A good account of the Hampden controversy is to be found in Dean Stanley's *Life of Arnold*; H. Hampden, *Some Memorials of R. D. Hampden* (1871).

Hampton, JOHN RUSSELL PAKINGTON, BARON (b. 1799, d. 1880), politician, was originally called Russell, but took the name of Pakington on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle in 1831. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, he entered Parliament in 1837 as Conservative member for Droitwich; which seat he held until 1874, when he suffered defeat, but was compensated by elevation to the peerage, with the title of Baron Hampton. During this long period Sir John Pakington (he was created a baronet in 1846) was well known in political life as a Tory of unbending opinions. He was one of the most zealous of Lord George Bentinck's supporters in his resistance to the repeal of the Corn Laws; and in 1852 was rewarded with the post of Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first ministry. In 1858, and again in 1866, he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and, though the appointment was much ridiculed at the time, he superintended with considerable intelligence the introduction of the ironclad system into the Royal Navy. In 1867 he was transferred to the War Office, and on submitting himself to his constituents for re-election, proceeded with amusing indiscretion to tell them the story of the "Ten Minutes" Reform Bill, so called because the Cabinet decided upon its introduction in that short space of time. He remained Secretary

at War until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli in 1868. His last appearance in public life was in 1871, when he presided over the Social Science Congress, and in 1875 he was appointed first Civil Service Commissioner.

Hancock, WINFIELD SCOTT (b. 1824, d. 1886), an American soldier, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, educated at West Point, and entered the army as lieutenant of infantry in 1846. He saw service in the Mexican War and in the Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and joined the army of the Potomac under General McClellan. He was present through all the hard campaigning and fierce fighting of McClellan's advance upon York Peninsula, and of the succeeding retreat across the Chickahominy to the left bank of the James river. In 1862, in the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, Hancock distinguished himself. The Federal attack, which had been intended to open the way to Richmond, completely failed, but Hancock, who for the first time commanded a division, did what he could to retrieve the day, and added much to his military reputation. Then followed the furious battle of Gettysburg, where Hancock's division was conspicuous, and where he received a severe wound, which disabled him for six months. In the Wilderness campaign (May-June, 1864), however, he was again in command of his division, though before the campaign was over his wound again compelled him to withdraw from his more arduous duties. In 1866 he was appointed major-general, and in 1872 he succeeded General Meade to the command of the East Department, with his headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. In 1880 he was Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, but was defeated by the electoral majority of fifty-nine in favour of General Garfield. His last public appearance was as pall-bearer to his old opponent, General Grant.

Nation, New York, 1880; *Times*, Feb. 10th, 1886.

Hanna, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D. (b. 1808, d. 1882), Scottish divine, was the son of Dr. Samuel Hanna, professor of theology at Belfast, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1835 he was ordained minister of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. He followed his father-in-law, Dr. Chalmers, on the disruption of the Scottish Church, and in 1850 was called to the Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, as a colleague of Dr. Guthrie (q.v.). Mr. Hanna, who became a Doctor of Divinity in 1864, was compelled to resign his charge in 1867 on the ground of ill-health. He was for several years editor of the *North British Review*, and was the author of the well-known *Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers* (1849-52), *The Letters of Thomas Erskine of Linlathen* (1877), and several theo-

logical works, of which *Our Lord's Life on Earth* (1869) is the most celebrated.

Hanover, THE KINGS OF, were from 1814, when Hanover was erected from an electorate into a kingdom, identical with the Sovereigns of England, until on the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, when the connection between the two countries was severed, the crown of Hanover being limited to the male line. It passed, therefore, to her eldest surviving uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, son of George III. (b. 1771, d. 1851), who ascended the throne as ERNEST AUGUSTUS I. In this country he had been decidedly unpopular, owing to his sullen and suspicious nature, and was believed to have been more than passively concerned in the Orange plot of 1835, the object of which was to place him on the throne. True to his character, he proved a harsh and despotic ruler. His first step was to abrogate the Constitution of 1833, which William IV. had accepted, and to banish, amongst others, three of the most distinguished of the Göttingen professors, Grimm, Dahlmann, and Gervinus, for protesting against this act of tyranny. The public indignation grew to a head after 1848, when the Hanoverians, incited by the French Revolution, forced the king, under peril of deposition, to grant reforms, and to embrace the alliance of Prussia. He promptly broke his word, reverted to the Austrian alliance, and dismissed his Liberal ministry. The kingdom was in a state of simmering rebellion when he died in 1851.

Wilkinson, *Reminiscences of the Court of King Ernest Augustus*.

GEORGE V. (b. 1819, d. 1878), the blind son of Ernest Augustus, succeeded him, Nov. 18th, 1851. Although less morose than his father, he was as much an absolutist, and at once set himself to work to reduce popular government to a mere form. By a series of adroit changes of ministry he succeeded in creating a Government after his own heart, which in 1855 abrogated the Constitution of 1848, and restored the system of Ernest Augustus. His next step was to obtain a parliamentary majority, and this he had succeeded in doing by the year 1857. Despotism was in full swing in Hanover, despite a temporary check in 1862, when the outbreak of the Austrian and Prussian War compelled the king to embrace one or the other alliance. Hitherto, notably after the Schleswig-Holstein troubles, he had temporised with some skill, but now, when the critical moment came, he embraced the weaker alliance, and was in consequence involved in the defeat of Austria. Hanover was invaded, after King George had refused to abide by the Prussian ultimatum dictating unarmed neutrality, and after a somewhat blundering resistance on the part of his generals, he was driven from his throne, and

Hanover was annexed to Prussia by the Treaty of Prague (Sept., 1866). The ex-king protested vigorously, but found no support among the Powers, and spent the remainder of his days for the most part at Paris, where music formed his chief solace. He married in 1843 the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

* **ERNEST AUGUSTUS II.** (b. 1845), titular king, succeeded to his father's pretensions on his death in 1878, and shortly afterwards married the Princess Thyra of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales. He is generally known in this country as the Duke of Cumberland, and there would appear to be but little chance of his ever becoming King of Hanover *de facto*. The majority of the citizens of that State are content with Prince Bismarck's régime, and the duke's numerous manifestoes have hitherto failed to attract much attention.

Hansard, LUKE (b. 1752, d. 1828), the founder of the well-known printing house, and printer of the Parliamentary records, was born at Norwich, and coming to London in 1779, he worked as a compositor to Mr. Hughs, at that time printer to the House of Commons. In 1798 he succeeded Hughs as sole proprietor of the business, and established the printing house which still bears his name. He died in 1828, leaving his business to his sons, one of whom, **LUKE JAMES HANSARD** (b. 1777, d. 1851), was the author of a *Proposition for a National Printing Office* (1848), and the *Fertilization of Waste Lands* (1849). *Hansard's Parliamentary History*, from 1066 to 1803, by Cobbett, and *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, from 1804, are well known. The Messrs. Hansard still print the Bills before Parliament, the reports of committees, and some of the accounts. In 1836 the case of *Stockdale v. Hansard* raised an important question of Parliamentary privilege, an account of which is to be found in Sir Erskine May's *Constitutional History*.

Biographical Memoir of Luke Hansard (1829); *Report of a Select Committee on Printing done for the House of Commons* (July 10th, 1828).

* **Harcourt, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM** (GEORGE GRANVILLE VENABLES VERNON, Q.C., M.P. (b. 1827), the second son of the late Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, the son of the Archbishop of York, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a distinguished degree in 1851. Called to the bar in 1854, he went the home circuit, and took silk in 1866. During those years he was a frequent contributor to the press, notably to the *Saturday Review* and the *Times*. His letters, signed "Historicus," on international law in the *Times* were republished in 1863, and during the same year he was professor of international law in Cambridge University. After unsuccessfully contesting Kirkcaldy Burghs in 1858, he was returned for Ox-

ford City in the Liberal interest in 1869. Mr. Vernon Harcourt promptly distinguished himself as one of the most prominent of the members below the gangway; and his considerable powers of ridicule were turned against his nominal friends quite as often as against his opponents. The "grandmotherly legislation" of Mr. Gladstone's ministry was mercilessly quizzed, and in 1872 he introduced an important amendment into the Ballot Bill against the wish of ministers. In Nov., 1873, considerable surprise was generally expressed at his being appointed Solicitor-General, with the honour of knighthood, an office which he held until the resignation of the ministry in Feb., 1874. His support of the Public Worship Regulation Bill of that session drew down upon him the sarcasm of Mr. Gladstone, who complimented him on his "rapidly and cleverly acquired erudition" in law and history. From that time forward Sir William zealously supported his chief in his attacks upon the home and foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield's administration, and his speeches during the autumn of 1879 were second only in importance on the Liberal side to those of Mr. Gladstone. The best, perhaps, was that delivered at Bristol, Oct. 6th, in which he ridiculed the responsibilities incurred by the Government in Armenia. In 1880 he was elected again for Oxford City, and made Home Secretary, but on seeking re-election he was defeated by his former opponent, Mr. A. W. Hall. Fortunately, the retirement of Mr. Plimsoll for Derby gave Sir William a seat, and in that session he steered the Ground Game Bill through the House of Commons. In 1881 he introduced the Arms Bill (Ireland), in a speech which created great indignation among the Irish members, and he was responsible for the Prevention of Crimes Bill of 1882. On the occasion of the dynamite outrages of 1883 he produced an Explosives Bill, which became law in the short space of two days. His efforts to reform the municipality of London were, however, unsuccessful. He defended the ministerial policy in the Soudan with some warmth on the occasion of the various votes of censure, and upheld the necessity of the retirement of our forces. During the election contest of that year he showed a decided inclination to adopt more Radical views, and on more than one occasion warmly praised Mr. Chamberlain's programme. In Feb., 1886, having been returned second at the poll for Derby, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's ministry.

Hardenberg, KARL AUGUST, PRINCE VON (b. 1750, d. 1822), the Prussian statesman, was born at Esselrode, in Lüneburg, and having studied at the Universities of Leipzig and Göttingen, entered the public service of Hanover. He was appointed Hanoverian minister in London, but in 1781 transferred

his services from the English crown to Brunswick, owing to an intrigue between the Prince of Wales and his wife. Having been appointed Prime Minister of Ansbach-Baireuth, in 1790, he became a Prussian minister when in the following year those provinces were amalgamated with Prussia. Being commissioned to superintend the operations of the Prussian army during the campaign against France of 1793-4, he was mainly instrumental in concluding the Treaty of Basel in 1795. After some years of fruitless diplomatic manoeuvres in south-west Germany, Hardenberg was summoned, in 1803, to take Haugwitz's position as Minister of Foreign Affairs during his leave of absence, and next year, after the conclusion of a defensive alliance with Russia, Haugwitz resigned, and Hardenberg's appointment became permanent. His policy was characterised by his constitutional vacillation and indifference. His one fixed object appeared to be the acquisition of Hanover for the Prussian kingdom, and under promise of this he would willingly have supported Napoleon, both in Italy and Germany, had not some French troops committed a breach of neutrality by passing through Ansbach on their way to meet the coalition of Austria and Russia. Austerlitz followed, and Haugwitz, secretly supported by Hardenberg, signed the shameful Convention of Schönbrunn for the alliance of France. Next year Hardenberg was dismissed from his position, a victim, as it was popularly but wrongly supposed, to his patriotic zeal against France. But henceforward, at all events till the end of the war, his attitude was resolute. After the ruin of North Germany at Jena he was mainly instrumental in effecting the short-lived alliance with Russia, the hopes from which were disappointed by the Peace of Tilsit (1807); and when, immediately afterwards, at the command of Napoleon, he was banished from the Prussian court, and retired first to Riga and then to his Prussian estates, he devoted himself to drawing up a complete scheme for the reorganisation of Germany. In 1810, by permission of Napoleon, he was recalled to office as Chancellor. Though his proposals were unpopular and his policy failed, he deserves the credit of steadily supporting Scharnhorst against the conqueror, and when, after the agonies of doubt of 1811 and 1812, Prussia had feebly joined in the invasion of Russia, only to hear in December of Napoleon's ruin at Moscow, it was Hardenberg who declared that at last the time had come. First came the alliance with Russia, then the alliance with Austria, then the Battle of the Nations. It was the climax of Hardenberg's character and the height of his influence. Immediately afterwards, struck with insane fear of Russia, he began to hesitate once more. In 1814, however, he signed the first Treaty of Paris, and was raised to the dignity of prince. While the negotiations

of 1815 were going on, he made futile efforts to induce the other Powers to consent to the restoration of Alsace to Germany. During the remaining seven years of his life he held the position of Minister of the Interior, but took small actual part in the great work of reorganisation. Though in 1815 he had spoken loudly in favour of popular representation, he supported Metternich and the alarmists when the crisis came in 1819. A man of mediocre character and mediocre talent, he was forced into greatness by his very mediocrity. He can be regarded as a hero of the War of Liberation only by those that think the figure-head steers the ship.

Denkwürdigkeiten des Staatskanzlers Fürsten, von Hardenberg, 4 vols., edited, with biography, by Leopold von Ranke.

Harding, JAMES DUFFIELD (b. 1797, d. 1863), teacher of art and landscape painter, born at Deptford, took an active part in propagating lithography on its introduction to this country. His *Sketches at Home and Abroad* (1839), *Principles and Practice of Art* (1845), *Lessons on Art* (1849, 8th ed. 1867), *Lessons on Trees* (1850, 2nd ed. 1855), and his numerous little books of *Studies* for beginners, were all well received. The last of his lithographic productions, *Picturesque Selections* (1861), employs an entirely new method to give the appearance of an original drawing in black and white. Mr. Harding's pictures are also of some merit. Doubtless his colouring was sometimes rather hard and cold, but in other respects his works were all well executed, as, e.g., *The Alps between Lecco and Como*, and *Angers on the Loire*, both oil paintings, and his two water-colour pictures, *The Park*, and *The Falls of Schaffhausen*, all in the International Exhibition of 1862. Mr. Ruskin speaks of his works in terms of praise.

Ruskin, *Modern Painters*, vol. i.; *Art Journal*, 1850, 1856, and 1864.

Hardinge, HENRY, VISCOUNT (b. 1785, d. 1856), sprung of a family long settled at King's Newton, in Derbyshire, was a descendant of Nicholas Hardinge, celebrated in the time of Henry VII. He was third son to the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham. He went to Eton, and received an ensigncy in a regiment of foot, Oct. 8th, 1798. In 1802 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in 1804 to be captain. At the embarkation of the troops at Corunna he attracted the attention of Marshal Beresford by his promptitude, and was placed on temporary staff duty. At the age of twenty-five he was attached to the Portuguese army as deputy quartermaster-general, and continued in that position till 1813. His rank was afterwards commuted for a similar rank in the British army. He was at the battles of Rolicca and Vimeira, and in the latter was

severely wounded. He was also at the passage of the Douro, the battle of Busaco, in the lines of Torres Vedras, and at the battle of Albuera, where he took a leading part in the charge which redeemed the fortunes of the day. He was mentioned in despatches after this battle by Beresford, and after Badajoz by Wellington. After Napoleon quitted Elba, he was appointed by Wellington commissioner to the Prussian headquarters. On him mainly depended the joint action of the Prussian army with the English. At Ligny he was present on Blücher's staff, but having there lost his left hand was absent from Waterloo. He received for this wound a K.C.B. and a pension of £300 a year. He subsequently was raised to the grade of general, and took to political life. He sat in Parliament successively for Durham, St. Germans, Newport, and Launceston. When, on Lord Goderich's resignation in 1828, the Duke of Wellington took office, Hardinge succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary at War, and was made a member of the Privy Council. In 1830 he was for a short time Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was reappointed when Sir Robert Peel took office in Nov., 1834. In Sept., 1841, he again returned to the same post, and retained it till 1844. Lord Ellenborough being then recalled from India, Sir Henry Hardinge was chosen to succeed him as Governor-General, both the Home Government and the East India House concurring in the election. In July he landed in Calcutta, and for some time devoted himself to internal administration, especially to organising Indian railways. On the death, however, of Runjeet Singh, it became evident that peace with the Sikhs would not be of long duration. On Dec. 13th, the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej with 60,000 men, disciplined under French and Italian teachers, and 150 guns. On the 17th they advanced to Ferozeshah and Moodkee, and entrenched themselves. It was thought that Hardinge would have commanded in person, but he served in the succeeding operations as second in command to General Gough, the commander-in-chief in India. In fact, Hardinge never did, throughout all his long and eventful life, command an army in any important battle. In three weeks the great battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Soobraon were fought, and the Sikh power broken. Lahore surrendered, and moderate terms were granted to the Sikhs. Dhuleep Singh, the infant son of Runjeet, was recognised as Rajah, and the Julundhur Doab, or district between the Sutlej and Ravi, was annexed, and Major Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore. In recognition of these services Hardinge received the thanks of both Houses, was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, and received a Parliamentary pension of £3,000 for his own and two lives, and one of £5,000 from the East India

Company. In Jan., 1848, he was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, and returning home, became, in Feb., 1852, Master-General of the Ordnance in Lord Derby's Government, and on the Duke of Wellington's death commander-in-chief and a field-marshal, in Sept. In his tenure of office he rigorously followed the principles of the great duke, but during the Russian War his choice of generals was not especially fortunate. In July, 1856, he was seized with paralysis, and resigned the commandership, and on Sept. 24th he died at his seat, South Park, Tunbridge Wells, and was buried at Fordcombe.

Napier, *Peninsular War; Campaign on the Sutlej; Annual Register.* [J. A. H.]

Hardwick, PHILIP (b. 1792, d. 1870), architect, was the son of an architect, and in 1808 became a student of the Royal Academy. He was fortunate enough to obtain the appointments of architect to several of the hospitals and dock companies, and in 1829 became architect to the Goldsmith's Company, for whom he built the fine hall which was opened in 1835. His great work, however, was the new hall and library of Lincoln's Inn, opened in 1845, which is a good example of the modern style. Among Mr. Hardwick's numerous honours may be mentioned those of F.R.S. (1828); A.R.A. (1839), and R.A. (1841). He was one of the founders, and subsequently vice-president, of the Royal Institute of British Artists.

Hardy, RIGHT HON. GATHORNE. [CRANBROOK.]

Hardy, SIR THOMAS DUFFUS (b. 1804, d. 1878), palæographer and antiquarian, born in Jamaica, was the eldest son of Major Hardy of the Royal Artillery. Devoted to an early age to the public service, he was appointed in 1819 a junior clerk in the Record Office in the Tower of London, and ere long distinguished himself by some papers in the *Archæologia* and in the *Excerpta Historica*, chiefly in illustration of the reign of King John. He afterwards edited several important works for the Record Commission, among which were two large folio volumes of the early *Close Rolls* (1833), one of the *Patent Rolls* (1836), and others of the *Norman Rolls* (1836), and *Charter Rolls* (1837). His *Introductions to the Close and Patent Rolls* were published separately (1833-5). He next brought out *William of Malmesbury* in 1840, and his *Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, Keepers of the Great Seal, Masters of the Rolls, and Principal Officers of the High Court of Chancery* in 1843. His publication in 1846 of the celebrated *Modus tenendi Parliamentum* (an ancient treatise on the mode of holding Parliament) was an important contribution to constitutional history. In 1848 he wrote an introduction for Mr. Petrie's unfinished work, the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*; but the

scheme of that work being subsequently superseded by the voluminous series of chronicles issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, he undertook the compilation of his elaborate *Descriptive Catalogue of MSS.* (1858 *et seq.*), a work of value to the historical student. In 1861 Mr. Hardy succeeded Sir Francis Palgrave as deputy-keeper of the Public Records, and in 1870 was knighted. Sir Thomas has justly been described as the "most experienced Record scholar of his day." An *Index* to his printed Reports has been prepared by Messrs. E. J. Tabrum and A. Lawson.

Notes and Queries, 5th Series ix. 499; *Athenæum*, June 22nd, 1878.

* **Hardy, THOMAS** (b. 1840), novelist, was born in Dorsetshire, and was educated as an architect. His first essay in fiction was *Desperate Remedies* (1871), which was followed by *Under the Greenwood Tree* (1872), and *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (1873). In 1874, first in the *Cornhill* and then in volume form, appeared *Far from the Madding Crowd*, Mr. Hardy's masterpiece, in which his intimate knowledge of the humours and pathos of the life of the agricultural labourer is displayed with admirably artistic effect. It was subsequently dramatised, and produced with some success. Mr. Hardy has also written *The Hand of Ethelberta* (1876), *The Return of the Native* (1878), *The Trumpet Major* (1880), which was very favourably received, *A Laodicean* (1881), *Two on a Tower* (1882), and *The Woodlanders*, which appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*. *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, the scene of which is laid in the old Roman town of Dorchester, also appeared in 1886.

* **Hare, AUGUSTUS JOHN CUTHBERT** (b. 1834), man of letters, was born at Rome, and is the nephew of the Archdeacon Julius Hare, and of Augustus Hare, mentioned below. He was educated at Harrow, and University College, Oxford. His studies have been chiefly directed towards artistic or historical antiquities, especially in the ancient cities of Italy, but his name is chiefly known through his biography of Maria Hare, entitled *Memorials of a Quiet Life* (1872-6, 18th ed. 1884), and his *Life and Letters of Frances, Baroness Bunsen* (1879). He has also written *Epitaphs from Country Churchyards* (1856); *Walks in Rome* (1871); *Wanderings in Spain* (1873); *Days near Rome* (1875); *Cities of Northern and Central Italy* (1876); *Walks in London* (1878); *Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily* (1883); *Cities of Central Italy, Cities of Northern Italy, Venice, and Florence*, all published in 1884.

* **Hare, JOHN** (b. 1844), actor, is a native of London, and was educated at Giggleswick Grammar School, Yorks. Betaking himself to the stage, he made his first appearance in

London at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in Sept., 1865, as Short in *Naval Engagements*. Among his most important creations under the Bancroft management may be mentioned Lord Ptarmigan in *Society*, Prince Perovsky in *Ours* (1866), Sam Gerridge in *Caste* (1867), and Beau Farintosh in *School* (1869). He also appeared as Sir Peter Teazle in the revival of the *School for Scandal* (1874). In March, 1875, he became manager of the Court Theatre, and produced, among others, Mr. Gilbert's fairy play, *Broken Hearts*; Mr. Coghlan's adaptation, *A Quiet Rubber*, in which he created Lord Kilclare; Mr. Palgrave Simpson's *Scrap of Paper*; Messrs. Taylor and Dubourg's *New Men and Old Acres*; *The Ladies' Battle*; Mr. Wills's *Olivia* (1878); and Mr. G. W. Godfrey's *The Queen's Shilling* (1879). In Oct., 1879, Mr. Hare became manager of the St. James's Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Kendal. He created there Mr. Potter in *Still Waters Run Deep*; the Admiral in *William and Susan* (1880); Baron Croudle in the *Money Spinner*; Captain Mountraffe in *Home*; and the Rev. Paul Dormer in *The Squire* (1881). Of late years the management has relied chiefly on adaptations from the French, of which *Impulse*, *The Ironmaster*, and *Antoinette Rigaud* (1886) have been, perhaps, the most successful; but in the two first of these Mr. Hare, who is almost unquestionably the best character actor on the British stage at the present day, was without a part.

Hare, JULIUS CHARLES (b. 1795, d. 1855), writer and theologian, was born at Hurstmonceux Place, in Sussex, and in boyhood travelled for some time in Germany, being present at Weimar at the time of Schiller's death (1805). On his return to England he was entrusted to the care of the widow of Sir William Jones, the Orientalist, and was subsequently sent to the Charterhouse. In 1812 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1818, and, after studying law for a short time at the Temple, was appointed classical lecturer in 1822. In the meantime his name had appeared in literature as the translator of Fouqué's *Sintram* (1820), and in 1824 he undertook the task of editing Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*. In 1826 he was ordained, and began the collection of the *Guesses at Truth*, that was published anonymously in the following year. In this work he was largely assisted by his elder brother, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM (b. 1792, d. 1834), who, after being educated at Winchester, was at this time fellow of New College, Oxford, and in 1829 was appointed to the living of Alton Barnes, in Wiltshire. In 1833 Augustus Hare went to Rome and died there, having left, as memorials of his exceptional powers, little besides the *Guesses at Truth*, a pamphlet in defence of the Resurrection (1824), and some fifty-six carefully

written sermons, published in 1835. When the first series of *Guesses at Truth* was completed, Julius Hare undertook the translation of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, in conjunction with Thirlwall. Whilst travelling in Germany he became acquainted with Niebuhr himself, and also with Schleiermacher, who exercised as strong an influence on his theological views as he was himself exercising on Sterling and Maurice amongst his pupils in Cambridge. In 1832 he was appointed to the living of Hurstmonceux, and again visited Italy and Germany, now in company of Landor. From 1834 to 1835 John Sterling was his curate at Hurstmonceux. In 1840 he was appointed Archdeacon of Lewes, and in 1844 he married Jane Esther Maurice, a sister of F. D. Maurice. In 1848 he edited Sterling's *Essays and Tales*, with a *Life* of the author, through which Hare's name is probably now best remembered; for it induced Carlyle to write his *Life of Sterling*. In 1853 he became a chaplain to the Queen. Though prolonged collegiate life and extreme intellectual refinement prevented his success as a parish priest, Julius Hare was eminently successful as an archdeacon. His annual *Charges* were elaborated with the utmost care, and still form important contributions to the ecclesiastical history of the time. He entered with warmth into every controversy of the time, the Hampden, the Gorham, and the rest, steadily opposing the dogmatic and Romanising tendencies, as he considered them, of the "Oxford Movement," and standing forward as one of the most prominent champions of the "Broad Church" school in its earlier career. [H. W. N.]

* **Harrison, FREDERIC** (b 1831), the Positivist essayist, was born in London, and having been educated at King's College School, was elected to a scholarship, and afterwards to a fellowship, at Wadham College, Oxford. Having been called to the bar in 1858, he made a special study of equity, international law, and the great social questions of the day. He served on the Commission upon Trades Unions in 1867-9, and then became secretary to the Commission for the Digest of the Law. In 1877 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence and international law by the Council of Legal Education. But it is through his political and religious essays, and his public addresses to the Newton Hall branch of the Positivist community, that he is best known. Most of his essays, such as his striking descriptions of the Commune in Paris (*Fortnightly Review*, 1870-1), have appeared in the magazines; but some have been published separately, and of these we may mention the following:—*The Meaning of History* (1862); *England and France* (1866); *Order and Progress* (1875); *The Present and the Future* (1880); *Martial Law in Kabul* (1880); *Lectures on Education* (1883); and *On the*

Choice of Books (1886). In politics Mr. Harrison may be described as a thorough Liberal, though he is not always in unison with the programme of the Liberal party, being at variance with the advanced Radicals on some questions of the day, and with the Whigs on the policy of war and the Egyptian question. He is one of the greatest living masters of English prose style, and his address in Newton Hall, on New Year's Eve, 1883, was a model of elevated language.

Harrison, WILLIAM HENRY (b. 1773, d. 1841), 9th President of the United States, was the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He joined the army in 1791, and in 1792 fought as a lieutenant under Wayne, who was leading against the North-Western Indians. In 1797 he left the army. In 1801 he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and as its representative in Congress, succeeded in passing a law relating to the sale of the Federal land in small parcels, to which the Western States ascribe their prosperity. In the war against the Indians in 1811, which in 1812 became a war against the English in Canada, Harrison gained the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, and the victory of the Thames. Resigning his commission in 1814, he was elected to Congress in 1816, and became a senator in 1824. In 1828 he was appointed Minister to the Republic of Columbia, and in 1838 he published his *Discourses on the Aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio*. He was nominated by the Harrisburg Convention in Dec., 1839, for the presidency. Mass meetings and processions were at this election first brought into vogue, and the slur which had been cast upon Harrison that he had lived in a log cabin with nothing to drink but "hard cider" was seized upon as an electioneering appeal. He was elected by a majority of 234 against 60. He entered upon his duties on March 4th, 1841, but died one month afterwards.

S. J. Burr, *Life and Times of W. H. Harrison*;
J. R. Jackson, *Life of William Henry Harrison*.

Harrowby, DUDLEY RYDER, 1st EARL OF (b. 1762, d. 1847), statesman, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and entered Parliament as Tory member for Tiverton in 1784. His official experience began in 1789, when he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and being fortunate enough to enjoy the friendship of Pitt, he held a succession of minor appointments, until in 1800 he became Treasurer of the Navy. In 1804 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Pitt's last ministry, and at once set himself to work to form a coalition against Napoleon, having great hopes from Russia. In Dec., 1804, he was disabled by a fall, and had to resign office, but soon afterwards became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1805 he went to Berlin, and tried from thence to draw

together the threads of a coalition; but his plans were thwarted by the battle of Austerlitz. On the death of Pitt he was asked by the king to accept the premiership, but he refused the post of responsibility, and the Fox and Granville ministry of "All the Talents" accordingly came into office. In 1809 he became President of the Board of Control under Mr. Perceval, and was raised from a baron to an earl. In 1812 he became President of the Council in Lord Liverpool's Cabinet, and retired from office on the death of his chief in 1819. Lord Harrowby during these memorable years only comes prominently forward in 1819, when he was Chairman of the Currency Committee, which recommended the resumption of cash payments. Lord Harrowby was perhaps a man who failed to make his mark rather from want of energy than from want of abilities.

* **Harrowby**, THE RIGHT HON. DUDLEY STUART RYDER, 3RD EARL OF (*b.* 1831), is the son of the 2nd earl, who was in his day Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1855), Lord Privy Seal (1855-7), and Vice-President of the Council (1874). Educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, Lord Sandon—as he was formerly styled—entered public life as Liberal member for Lichfield in 1856. His views gradually veered towards Conservatism, and he lost his seat in 1859, remaining out of Parliament until 1868, when he was first returned for Liverpool. When Mr. Disraeli's Government was formed in 1874, Lord Sandon was appointed Vice-President of the Council on Education. He was a member of the first London School Board, and introduced the Education Act of 1876. From 1878 to 1880 he was President of the Board of Trade in succession to Sir C. Adelerley, who was raised to the peerage. In 1885 and 1886 he was Lord Privy Seal and a member of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

* **Harte**, FRANCIS BRET (*b.* Aug. 25th, 1839), American humorist, was born at Albany, in the State of New York, and the son of a professor in a female academy there. His father died when Harte was but seventeen years old; and the family removed to California, the El Dorado of the hour. The "Forty-Niners," so named from the date of their migration, had been five years upon the spot, and had barely shown the possibilities of that new world of adventure, and sketched in vague lines of shanties the great cities that were to arise. Harte was thrown into a world of peculiar men and women at that time of life when the perceptive faculties are both delicate and retentive. He not only saw that world, he was a labouring part of it. He footed it from San Francisco to Sonora; hunted for gold, but did not find it; and opened a school, thus proposing to supply the one thing of which

people there felt the least need. Other occupations followed. He was express messenger, printer, editor, and professor of recent literature in the "University of California." His function in life was apparently found when he began to furnish humorous sketches to the newspapers. All his sketches and stories were idealised transcripts of personal experiences, and all his characters were the persons he saw about him. In a weekly paper called *California*, of which he was editor, he published *Condensed Novels*, a series of parodies on fashionable fictions. These will stand a comparison with similar pieces of pleasantry done by Thackeray. From 1864 until 1870 Harte was employed in the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco. In 1868 he became editor of the *Overland Monthly*, and in that published his *Luck of Roaring Camp*, and in 1869 the *Outcasts of Poker Flat*. His poem entitled *Plain Language from Truthful James*, but commonly called *The Heathen Chinee*, was published in 1869, and immediately gained an extraordinary popularity. In the whole history of literature it would be difficult to find another case where so short a poem, on a subject entirely apart from the master-passions of the human heart, has made an impression so extended and so enduring. Indeed, the author is, in his reputation, somewhat the victim of this success. In 1871 Mr. Harte removed to the East, and made his home in New York. His first contribution to an Eastern publication had been made many years before, when *The Legend of Monte Diablo* was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*—upon the recommendation, it is said, of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont. In 1871 he published *East and West Poems and Poetical Works*. *Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands* was published in 1872. In 1878 he was appointed United States Consul at Crefeld, in Germany, which office he held for two years. In that period he published *The Twins of Table Mountain*, and other Stories (1879). One of the other stories was *A Legend of Sarmatadi*, an attempt in a literary style quite different from any previously tried by him. In 1880 he was appointed United States consul at Glasgow, and held that office until the end of Mr. Arthur's administration. In 1885 he published a story entitled *Mariya*, and in 1886 *Snow-bound at Eagle's*. [G. W. H.]

* **Hartington**, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, MARQUIS OF (*b.* 1833), eldest son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire (q.v.), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1852). Elected in 1857 Liberal member for North Lancashire, he was chosen in 1859 to move the vote of want of confidence which overthrew Lord Derby's Government. His first official experience was in 1863, when he became a Lord of the Admiralty. From 1863 to 1866 he was Secretary of State for War. In 1868, having

lost his seat in Lancashire, he was appointed Postmaster-General, and was soon afterwards returned for Radnor Burghs. He held that office until 1871, and from 1871 to 1874 was Chief Secretary for Ireland. By this time he had become one of the recognised leaders of the Moderate Liberals, and in 1869 as Chairman of a Parliamentary committee, had helped materially to convert public opinion to the principle of voting by ballot; nevertheless, the political world was somewhat surprised when, in Feb., 1875, he was chosen to lead the party in the Lower House on the temporary retirement of Mr. Gladstone. His strong good sense and perfect straightforwardness enabled him, however, to fill the difficult position of opponent to Mr. Disraeli with entire success; and, despite one or two revolts below the gangway, he kept the Liberal party together, and led them to victory at the polls in 1880. Returned for Radnor Burghs and N.E. Lancashire, he elected to sit for the latter constituency, and was asked by the Queen to form an administration. He declined, however, and served under Mr. Gladstone, first as Secretary of State for India, and from 1882 to 1885 as Secretary of State for War. An honest apologist for the foreign policy of the Liberals, he showed, nevertheless, a tendency to regard their views on home affairs with disapproval. Thus in 1883 he denounced the extension of the franchise to Ireland as "madness," and during the election of 1885 his antagonism to Mr. Chamberlain was marked. The scheme for Home Rule for Ireland purporting to emanate from Mr. Gladstone in Dec., 1885, met with Lord Hartington's emphatic dissent. He voted against Mr. Jesse Collings' motion of Feb., 1886, and declined to join the new ministry of Mr. Gladstone. In 1886 he gave an outside support to Lord Salisbury's government.

* **Hartmann**, EDUARD VON (b. 1842), philosopher, was born at Berlin. In 1858, after the usual gymnasium course, he entered the Prussian army, and attended the schools of artillery and engineering between 1859 and 1862. But an affection of the knee caused him to leave the service in 1865, since which time he lives privately in Berlin. By the publication of his *Philosophie des Unbewussten* (Philosophy of the Unconscious), in 1869, he suddenly became famous. The book created quite a *furor* in Germany. It passed through seven editions in as many years, and has since reached a ninth edition (1882). It has recently been translated into English, and forms three volumes of Trübner's *English and Foreign Philosophical Library* (1884). Since 1869 Hartmann has been a most voluminous writer. His chief works are, besides the *Philosophy of the Unconscious*, *Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins* (1878), *Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit im Stufen-*

gange seiner Entwicklung (1881), and *die Religion des Geistes*, the first of which gives the bearing of his philosophy on ethics, while the two last form part of a single work on the philosophy of religion, as conceived from the author's standpoint. A number of minor pieces are important as containing an account of Hartmann's relation to other philosophers, and as acute criticisms of opposite points of view. Such are:—*Ueber die dialektische Methode* (1868), *Schellings Positive Philosophie als Einheit von Hegel und Schopenhauer* (1869), *Die Selbstersetzung des Christenthums* (2nd ed. 1874), *Wahrheit und Irrthum im Darwinismus* (1875), *Kritische Grundlegung des transcendentalen Realismus* (1875), *Zur Geschichte und Begründung des Pessimismus* (1880). A number of smaller articles on philosophical and kindred subjects have been collected, as *Gesammelte Studien und Aufsätze* (1876). Hartmann's metaphysical system is, according to his own contention, the reconciliation of Hegel and Schopenhauer. It is certain, at all events, that both these thinkers have powerfully influenced his thought; but more perhaps than to either of these is due to the later philosophy of Schelling, with which Hartmann claims to be in substantial accord. Hartmann complains that the Idealism of Hegel, while demonstrating the rational structure of the world, deprives existence as it were of its substantial basis. The system of reason hangs entirely in the air, and we have no account of how it came to exist at all—that is, to possess reality. Schopenhauer's theory of Will as the ultimate cause of the universe is an attempt to supply the real basis which is lacking in Idealism as such. Hegel tells us the nature of the world—*what it is*—while Schopenhauer offers an explanation of the fact of its existence—*that it is*. The two principles, the one rational and the other irrational, must be combined, therefore, in the Unconscious, which is to be viewed as the fount from which existence proceeds. The production of the universe is due to the blind craving of an irrational force; for existence itself is an evil, and it had been better if everything had remained for ever in the bosom of the Unconscious. Here Hartmann takes up the Pessimism of his master, Schopenhauer, and endeavours to base it upon a large induction. Hartmann's Pessimism differs from Schopenhauer's, in that it is a Pessimism of the race and of the universe rather than of the individual. Individual asceticism, which Schopenhauer counselled, is, according to the later Pessimist, an unavailing remedy. The only hope lies, on the contrary, in the evolution of the race, which means its growth in knowledge and in consequent insight into the nullity of existence. The individual must labour, therefore, to further this evolution, and thus make himself a willing instrument of the ends of the Unconscious. When rational insight shall finally have snatched the

victory from irrational desire, the world will vanish, never to reappear, into the abyss of the Unconscious from which it should never have emerged. It was Hartmann's Pessimism, rather than his metaphysical doctrine, which captivated many who would not under ordinary circumstances have been tempted by a book on philosophy. He also writes a good popular style, though too diffuse to reach the highest mark of excellency; and the many-sided way in which he applies his hypothesis to the facts of life and to obscure natural phenomena is full of interest and suggestion, even when it cannot be pronounced sound. [A. S.]

Hartmann, MORITZ (b. 1821, d. 1873), a German poet, was born of German-Jewish parents in Duschnik, a village of Bohemia, and studied at the Gymnasium and University of Prague. His first collection of verses, called *Bowl and Sword* (*Kelch und Schwert*) was published in 1845. It contained several of his finest ballads, but the general tone was revolutionary, and in 1848 Hartmann found himself banished from Austria. Next year he was returned to the Frankfurt Parliament by a district of Bohemia, and retained his seat till the dissolution at Stuttgart. During this time he wrote the *Rhyming Chronicle of Father Mauritius* (*Reimchronik des Pfaffen Mauritius*), a satirical and genuinely humorous criticism of contemporary politics. Unable to remain in Germany with safety, he made Paris his home, though he travelled frequently in the Celtic districts of France and in Ireland, on which countries he wrote some of his most popular sketches. He returned to Vienna after the events of 1866. He published also several collections of poems, such as *Shadows* (*Schatten*, 1851), and *New Satires* (1862), some of which are of real merit, and would probably be better known if they were not overshadowed by Heine's mastery of kindred themes. He also wrote large quantities of prose, and some considerable romances, such as *From Nature* (*Nach der Natur*), a series of short stories, and the *Last Days of a King* (*Die letzten Tage eines Königs*).

W. Hartmanns Gesammelte Werke (Stuttgart, 10 vols., 1873).

Hartt, CHARLES FREDERIC (b. 1840, d. 1878), Canadian naturalist, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, made, while yet in his teens, extensive researches into the geology of Nova Scotia, and subsequently into that of New Brunswick, where he discovered an abundance of plants and insects, of which the latter still remain the oldest known to science. Professor Agassiz was attracted by this last discovery, and invited Hartt to enter his museum at Cambridge as a student. This he did in 1861. In 1864 he was employed, with Professors Bailey and Matthews, on the geological survey of New Brunswick, and, while engaged in this work, obtained the

first full proof of the existence of primordial strata in that province. (See the Provincial Government Reports and Dawson's *Acadian Geology*.) Upon the organisation of the Thayer Expedition to Brazil, by Professor Agassiz, in 1865, Hartt was appointed one of its geologists. In 1867 he returned alone to Brazil, and examined the reefs of the Arolhos Islands, and the geology of Bahia and Sergipe. The results of this work were published in 1870 as the *Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil*. In 1868 he was elected professor of natural history in Vassar College, and shortly afterwards of geology in Cornell University. In 1870, and again in 1871, he visited Brazil. He entered the Amazonian Valley, where he made large collections of fossils of the palæozoic age. In 1875 Professor Hartt was entrusted with the organisation of the geological commission of Brazil, and while engaged at this work, he died of yellow fever, March 18th, 1878. He wrote two interesting works on *Amazonian Tortoise Myths* (Rio de Janeiro, 1875), and *Manufacture of Pottery among Savage Races* (1875).

Popular Science Monthly, New York, June, 1878; Nature, June 13th, 1878.

Harvey, SIR GEORGE (b. 1806, d. 1876), Scottish painter, was born at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, and started life as apprentice to a bookseller. Afterwards he entered the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and became an original member of the Royal Scottish Academy, founded in 1826. His first picture, *A Village School*, had been exhibited in the previous year. Harvey was elected an F.R.S.A. in 1829, and became P.R.S.A. in 1864, three years after which he received the honour of knighthood. His *Notice of the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy* was published in 1870. As an artist, Sir George Harvey never attained the highest rank; but the popular qualities of his subjects, and his genuine insight into character, caused engravings of his works to be in great request some forty years ago. The best known of them are of a semi-historical nature, such as *Reading the Bible at Old St. Paul's*, the first of his works exhibited in London (1847); *Covenanters Preaching, John Bunyan and his Daughter*, and *Shakespeare Charged with Deer Stealing*. Others deal with ordinary Scottish life, and are not without dramatic power of a quiet kind; for instance, *The Curlers' Sabbath in the Glen*, *Leaving the Manse*, and a *Highland Funeral*.

Harvey, WILLIAM HENRY (b. 1811, d. 1866), an Irish botanist, born at Limerick of Quaker parents, at a very early period exhibited a fondness for collecting objects of natural history, and during one of his rambles he discovered a new species of *Linnaeus* (*L. involutus*, Harv.), in a small Alpine lake in Killarney. In 1835 he went to the Cape of Good Hope with his brother, when he

contributed many papers, descriptive of new genera and species, to the *London Journal of Botany* for 1837-8, and shortly afterwards brought out his *Contributions towards a Flora Capensis* (1838, 2nd ed. 1868). In 1840 he succeeded to his brother's office of registrar-general, and in 1844 he was elected keeper of the Herbarium of Dublin University. In 1845 he projected the first of his great works, the *Phycologia Britannica* (i.e., the history of British seaweeds). In 1849 he published, at the instance of Mr. Van Voorst, *The Seaside Book* (4th ed. 1867), one of the pleasantest of a now very numerous class of books. In 1848 he was elected professor of botany to the Dublin Society, and in the following year he delivered a course of lectures on Algæ (by request), before the Lowell Institute of Boston, U.S. Whilst in America he made large collections of Algæ along the coasts, and the result of his labours was published by the Smithsonian Institute (1852-7). In 1853-6 he visited the Australian coast, and collected over 20,000 specimens and 600 species; and in 1857 he projected the *Phycologia Australica* (1858-63, 5 vols). The *Flora Capensis* was next commenced in conjunction with Dr. Sonder, of Hamburg. About the same time Professor Harvey began a series of illustrations to this flora under the title of *Thesaurus Capensis* (1859 *et seq.*). In 1856 he was elected to the Chair of natural history in the University of Dublin, and died May 15th, 1866.

Memoir of W. H. Harvey, M.D., F.R.S (1869).

* **Hassan**, PRINCE (b. 1854), is the third son of Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, and has earned the name of the "Soldier Prince." In 1868 the prince was sent to England to finish his education at Christ Church, Oxford. At the end of 1872 Prince Hassan went to Egypt to get married, and after a short honeymoon he returned to the Continent, entering as a cornet in the Prussian 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards. He joined the Abyssinian Expedition as a volunteer. He led an expedition against the Abyssinians in 1874, in which he was completely defeated. In the beginning of 1876 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, and shortly after Minister of War; but he was hardly a month in office when the despatch of 25,000 Egyptians to Turkey offered him a chance to see service in the field. As general commanding the expeditionary force, he remained for about fourteen months at Varna, taking an active part in the engagements of Mehemet Ali's army, of which he commanded the left wing. He was present at the battles of Kara Hassankoi and Loftcha. On his return to Egypt, in 1877, the Prince took once more the portfolio of the War Office, which he retained until the formation of the Nubar-Wilson ministry, when he retired into private life until the appointment of Sherif

Pasha as Nubar Pasha's successor. Solicited once more to undertake the ungrateful task of commander-in-chief, Prince Hassan discharged its duties until the fall of his father, whom he had to follow into exile. In Feb., 1885, the prince was sent by the Khedive, with the concurrence of the English Government, to join the forces under Lord Wolseley, as High Commissioner of the Soudan.

Hastings, FRANCIS RAWDON, 1st MARQUIS OF (b. 1754, d. 1826), Governor-General of India, was the son of an Irish peer, the Earl of Moira, to which title he succeeded in 1793. By that date he had earned a high reputation as a soldier, notably in the War of American Independence, his body of troops, the Irish volunteers, having distinguished themselves in several of the engagements. This reputation he increased during the Duke of York's campaign in Flanders of 1794. In the House of Lords he was a zealous member of the Whig party, among whom his intimacy with the Prince of Wales gave him considerable influence. Lord Moira became Master of the Ordnance in the ministry of "All the Talents," and carried a measure for the relief of poor debtors. In 1809, before Mr. Perceval became Premier, Lord Moira's name was put about as the man who could best lead a coalition, and again in 1812, on the death of Perceval, it was thought that he would lend his support to a Grenville ministry. He was, however, appointed Governor-General of India, in succession to Lord Minto, and landed at Calcutta in Oct., 1813. His administration covers a period of some importance. He was immediately confronted by the aggressions of the Goorkhas upon the protected State of Oude, and war was declared in Nov., 1814. Lord Moira directed the campaign, which, after some rather serious reverses, was brought to a successful issue by General Ochterlony, and the Goorkha State submitted to a cession of territory, and agreed to receive a British Resident. At the conclusion of the war Lord Moira was created Marquis of Hastings. Another war was necessary before the peninsula could be said to be thoroughly under control. The Mahratta Confederacy was a standing source of danger to the peace of India, and in 1817 some of its members confronted the English Government in arms. The occasion of its rising was the campaign against the freebooting Pindharris, whose marauding expeditions into British territory had to be duly chastised. The Mahrattas were requested to join in the campaign, and the great chief Scindhia obeyed; but Holkar, the Rajah of Nagpoor, and the Peishwah rose to arms. The campaign was not one of much severity, owing to the want of combination among the enemy, and at its close the Peishwah, as the nominal leader of the allies, was deprived of his dominions, the greater part of which were annexed

to the territory of the company. [POONAH.] Besides completing Lord Wellesley's policy with regard to the extension of British influence in India, Lord Hastings was successful in introducing order into the Civil Service, and the administration of finance. His beneficent tenure of office came to an end in 1823, he having sent in his resignation two years previously, on account of the unjust charges that were brought against him of having unduly favoured the banking-house of Palmer and Company in transactions of state. His fortune having been considerably impaired through his lavish hospitality, he was compelled to accept the unimportant post of Governor of Malta (1824), and it was there that his career of honourable activity came to an end. Lord Hastings is undoubtedly an important figure in the history of our Indian Empire. Following on the footsteps of Warren Hastings and Wellesley, he aimed at making England the one great power in the peninsula; and by breaking down the Mahratta power he removed the last obstacle in the way of the attainment of that great ideal. His policy of annexation, which included the cession by purchase of Singapore, was much canvassed in his day; but it was really inevitable, and it cannot be doubted that, in refraining from laying hands upon the whole of the Mahratta territory, he acted with great moderation, and at the same time with great far-sightedness, as was proved at the time of the Mutiny.

Prinsep, *History of Political and Military Transactions in India during the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings*; Wilson's continuation of Mill's *British India*. [L. C. S.]

Hatherley, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, BARON (b. 1801, d. 1881), Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, was the second son of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. (d. 1843), twice Lord Mayor of London, and M.P. for the City. He was educated at Winchester College, Geneva University, and Trinity College, Cambridge. When a student at Lincoln's Inn, he became acquainted with Mr. Basil Montague, for whom he translated the *Novum Organum* in Mr. Montague's edition of Bacon's works. He was called to the bar in 1827. An able and a painstaking counsel, he soon obtained considerable practice as a conveyancer and equity draftsman and before parliamentary committees. In 1845 he received silk from Lord Lyndhurst, and in 1847 he became M.P. for Oxford as an advanced Liberal. Two years later, Lord Campbell, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, appointed him his Vice-Chancellor, and in 1851 he succeeded Sir Alexander Cockburn as Solicitor-General, in Lord John Russell's ministry, with a knighthood. In Feb., 1852, he retired with his party. In 1853 he became Vice-Chancellor. He was a member of the Chancery Procedure Commission, and the Cambridge University Commis-

sion, and was one of the arbitrators between the Queen of England and the late King of Hanover in respect of the disputed claims to the Hanover Crown jewels. In Feb., 1868, Lord Cairns made him a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in the following December Sir William became Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hatherley of Hatherley, in the county of Gloucester. Lord Hatherley was a conscientious and an able lawyer, and a consistent and painstaking judge. He gained a reputation whilst known only as Vice-Chancellor Wood. He, however, attained to no position of distinction outside the courts of law. He was not a brilliant Chancellor. His name is not prominently associated with any great measure of reform. True, he passed the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and the Judicial Committee Act of 1871, but he failed to pass a Judicature Bill. He resigned the seals in 1872, on account of failing eyesight, and died on July 10th, 1881. Perhaps we get a truer view of Lord Hatherley's character and disposition from the work he did outside the domains of law and politics. He wrote on *Truth and its Counterparts* (1857), a tract against *Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister* (1862, 2nd ed. 1869), and a treatise on *The Continuity of Scripture* (1867-9). He was a Sunday-school teacher for over thirty years, and a philanthropist all his life.

Rev. W. B. W. Stephens, *Memoir of Lord Hatherley* (1882). [W. M.]

Haugwitz, CHRISTIAN AUGUST HEINRICH KURT, COUNT VON (b. 1752, d. 1831), the Prussian statesman, was born near Oels, in Silesia, and studied at Halle and Göttingen. In 1775 he accompanied Goethe and the Stolbergs in their journey in Switzerland, and afterwards fell under the influence of the greatest mystics and quacks of the time—Lavater, Mesmer, and Cagliostro. From 1781 to 1791 he lived in retirement on his Silesian estates, but having become known to Frederick William II. for his tendency to the supernatural, he was sent as Prussian ambassador to Vienna, in 1792, and accompanied the Emperor Francis to the Conference at Mainz, where he strongly opposed the coalition against France in aid of the emigrants. Having returned to Vienna, he watched the increasing irritation of Austria with her Prussian ally, and in 1794 concluded a separate treaty with England at the Hague, the collapse of which a few months later left Prussia isolated from the coalition, and forced Haugwitz in the following year to conclude the Treaty of Basel with France. On the accession of Frederick William III. (q.v.) he continued the new king's chief adviser, though in 1798 he urged him in vain to abandon the policy of Prussian neutrality. In 1800 he entered upon a Russian alliance, decidedly in Napoleon's favour, but on the

renewal of the Franco-English War in 1803, when French troops again occupied Hanover, Haugwitz renewed his entreaties for war, and in the following spring resigned rather than face the responsibility of further neutrality. He continued, however, to assist Hardenberg (q.v.) by his advice, but his hopes of a great league of allies were shattered by the disaster of Austerlitz. In December he was sent to Napoleon, and was flattered and bullied into signing the Treaty of Schönbrunn, and in the following year the still more degrading Treaty of Paris (1806). After this he was recalled to office, but his administration was characterised by carelessness, indifference, and languor. The news, however, that Napoleon was bargaining for peace with England, and promising to restore Hanover, the prize that Prussia imagined she had won at the cost of her own degradation, roused him to some sort of energy. The whole nation clamoured for war; against all military advice Haugwitz mobilised the ill-organised forces. Jena and Auerstädt followed, and the minister's public life was at an end. He fled into East Prussia with the king, retired to Silesia once more, thence to Italy in 1820, and finally died in Venice. He must be regarded as one of the old-fashioned *dilettante* and short-sighted statesmen, whose chief service to Prussia has been to act as warnings to the strenuous leaders of recent years.

Menu von Minutoli, *Der Graf von Haugwitz*, (Berlin, 1844).

Hauptmann, Moritz (b. 1792, d. 1868), German composer and theorist, a native of Leipzig, adopted music as a profession, and in 1811 became a pupil of Spohr. In 1842, on the recommendation of Mendelssohn, he became cantor at the Thomas-schule at Leipzig, and there became famous as one of the greatest teachers of his time, Von Bülow and Joachim having been among his pupils. His great work is *Die Natur der Harmonik und Metrik* (1st ed. 1853), in which he lays great stress upon the æsthetical side of art, and its supplement *Die Lehre von der Harmonik*. His compositions are numerous, and though characterised by good taste rather than inventive genius, are still in request. Among them are, a mass (Op. 28), choruses (Op. 25, 32, and 47), and numerous part-songs. His opera, *Mathilde*, produced in 1824, has been repeatedly performed.

Hauptmann's *Letters* were published in 1871 and 1876.

* **Hausmann, George Eugène, Baron** (b. 1809), French administrator, was born at Paris, and was originally an advocate. His political career began after the July revolution of 1830; and with the rise of Napoleon III. to power he too rose, until in 1853 he became Prefect of the Seine. Immediately he set himself to work to embellish the capital, until Paris became the resort of the nations,

who cared little or nothing whether such a splendid *régime* had any prospect of stability. Unfortunately Baron Hausmann was soon compelled to borrow; and though the loans were readily subscribed, it became evident that the municipal accounts were not above suspicion. In 1869 the Budget of the city was placed under the control of the Corps Législatif, and in 1870 the Prefect, having declined the demand of the new Premier, M. Ollivier, that he should resign, was dismissed by imperial decree. After a brief exile from his native land, the baron returned, but was chiefly occupied in financial speculation until 1877, when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the Corsican arrondissement of Ajaccio. Despite the wavering and waning of governments, the Boulevard Hausmann still keeps green the memory of his brilliantly profligate administration.

Haüy, René Just (b. 1742, d. 1822), French mineralogist, was the son of poor parents, and educated himself under great discouragement. In 1764 he became teacher at the Collège de Navarre, Paris, and shortly afterwards made the great discovery with which his name is associated—the geometrical law of crystallisation. It was at once recognised by Laplace as an important contribution to scientific knowledge, and L'Abbé Haüy, as he was called from being an honorary canon of Notre Dame, was elected to the Academy. His chief works on the subject are *Essai d'une Théorie sur la Structure des Cristaux* (1784), *Traité de Minéralogie* (1803), and *Traité de Cristallographie* (1812). He also made some valuable discoveries in electricity. Fortune did not treat Haüy well. He was thrown into prison by the Jacobins at the time of the revolution, and saved with great difficulty by his pupil, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, only after the restoration to be deprived of the appointments given him by Napoleon.

Havelock, Sir Henry (b. 1795, d. 1857), soldier, the son of a wealthy Sunderland shipbuilder, was educated at Charterhouse School, and in 1813 was called to the bar. A misunderstanding with his father, however, caused him, in 1815, to enter the army. He became a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, or 95th as it then was, and in 1823 went to India, having exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry. He served in the first Burmese War, and in 1828 published an account of his experiences—*Campaigns in Arva*. His marriage in the following year with Hannah, the daughter of the missionary, Dr. Marshman, was a singularly happy one, and soon afterwards he joined the Baptist community. Having risen to the rank of captain, he fought through the first Afghan War, and in April, 1842, commanded the right column in the final defeat of Akhbar Khan, and was actual commander at Istalif, where the Afghan resistance finally collapsed (Sept. 29th).

During the Mahratta campaign he was Persian interpreter to Sir Hugh Gough (q.v.), and in 1845 served in the first Sikh War. Absent on leave in England during the years 1849-51, he became in 1854 full colonel and adjutant-general of the troops in India. In 1857 he commanded a division under Outram during the Persian campaign. On the outbreak of the Mutiny, he was chosen to command the column which was to relieve Lucknow, and, if possible, Cawnpore. A series of bloody and glorious engagements at Futtehpore, Aong, and Pandoo-Nuddee, culminated in the capture of Cawnpore on July 16th and the crushing defeat of Nana Sahib, but only to discover the mangled bodies of the English garrison. Havelock then advanced upon Lucknow, and fought a second series of magnificent battles against overwhelming numbers, but his small force suffered so severely that he was obliged to recross the Ganges and await reinforcements. These arrived under Outram, who, though his superior officer, insisted on Havelock's taking the command, of which the Indian Government had thought fit to deprive him, and by brilliant manœuvring he entered the city and relieved the Residency (Sept. 25th). The relieving force was soon itself besieged, but was rescued by Sir Colin Campbell on Nov. 6th. He was too late, however, to save the blameless Havelock, who died on the 26th, worn out by anxiety and toil. "I have," he said to Outram, "for forty years so ruled my life, that when death came I might face it without fear." Two days after his death, came the honours of a baronetcy and a pension.

J. C. Marshman, *Memoirs of Sir H. Havelock*;
W. Brock, *Biographical Sketch of Sir H. Havelock*.
[L. C. S.]

Hawker, THE REV. ROBERT STEPHEN (b. 1805, d. 1875), poet and divine, was a native of Plymouth. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where the expenses of a university career were provided by his wife, a lady double his own age, who had been his godmother. Mr. Hawker gained the Newdigate prize in 1827, the subject being *Pompeii*. In 1834 he was inducted to the vicarage of Morwenstow, on the north Cornish coast, where his lonely surroundings tended to develop the eccentricity of his character. His parishioners, however, many of whom were wreckers, soon ceased to laugh at their vicar, recognising his genuine sympathy with their pursuits and ideas, which extended to a belief in the power of the evil eye. The first collection of his poems appeared when he was seventeen, *Tendrils*, by *Reuben*, and the products of his maturer years were chiefly ballads of great beauty, many of which appeared in the first instance in local papers. They have been frequently republished under various titles, such as *Ecclesia* (1841), *Cornish Ballads* (1869), and *Echoes from Old Cornwall* (1845).

The Song of the Western Men, with its old refrain, *Shall Trelawney die?* was received by Scott and Macaulay as a ballad genuinely ancient throughout. His most ambitious poem was *The Quest of the Sangreal* (1864), which contains passages of great power, but which is only a fragment, and as a complete conception will not bear comparison with the Laureate's *Holy Grail* (published in 1870). Mr. Hawker's only prose work of importance is a reprint of contributions to the periodicals, *Footprints of Former Men in Cornwall* (1870). His last years were saddened by the death of his first wife, the ruin of his church, pecuniary difficulties, and loss of health. He was struck down by paralysis at Plymouth, and is there said to have been received into the Church of Rome through the influence of his second wife, a Polish lady.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, *The Vicar of Morwenstow*; the Rev. F. G. Lee, *Life of R. S. Hawker*.

Hawkesbury, BARON. [LIVERPOOL.]

* **Hawkins**, THE HON. SIR HENRY (b. 1816), a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, is the son of Mr. J. H. Hawkins, solicitor, of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and joined the Home Circuit. In 1858 he became a Q.C., and a bencher of the Middle Temple. He enjoyed one of the most lucrative practices at the bar ever known, being retained largely in compensation cases. In the general conduct of a case, and in cross-examination, he stood unsurpassed, while his addresses to the jury were famous for lucidity. Mr. Hawkins was retained in the memorable convent case *Saurin v. Star*, tried in 1869, where he led for the defence; in the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury in connection with the Tichborne trial; and in the Lord St. Leonards will case. In November, 1876, he was appointed judge of the High Court of Justice, in the Queen's Bench Division, when he was knighted. In 1882 Sir Henry published an Address on *Police Constables and their Duties*, prefixed to Mr. H. Vincent's *Police Code*.

* **Hawkshaw**, SIR JOHN, F.R.S., F.G.S. (b. 1811), the railway engineer, was born at Leeds, and on leaving the grammar-school became a pupil of Charles Fowler, the Yorkshire surveyor. He next passed into the office of Alexander Nimmo, by whom he was sent to Venezuela to look after some heavy copper-mining operations. This visit to South America led him to his first and only venture in authorship, *Recollections of South America* (1838). In 1834 he returned to England, and entered into an engagement with Mr. James Walker, the dock engineer; but in 1837 he was appointed agent to the Manchester and Bolton Canal Railway, which very speedily brought him the like engagement on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. He was next

engaged on the Huddersfield and Sheffield Railway. The admirably constructed, but extremely ugly, Cannon Street, Charing Cross, and London Bridge Railway, is another of his great works. Hawshaw, in antagonism to his friend Stephenson, was the first English engineer to recognise the wisdom and possibility of the Suez Canal (see his *Rapport sur les Travaux du Canal de Suez*, Paris, 1863); and he was the first to propound a practical scheme of a Channel Tunnel, for which enterprise he on the part of England, and M. Lavally on the part of France, became jointly the engineers in 1875. He is also credited with having introduced one of the boldest of the many great changes in engineering since the introduction of railways, viz., that of steep gradients. The examples at Farringdon Road Station and Ludgate Hill proved that such a method was much to be preferred to the old alternative of making circuitous routes. Mr. Hawshaw was knighted in 1873.

The Practical Magazine, vii. 68.

Hawthorne, NATHANIEL (b. July 4th, 1804, d. May 9th, 1864), American novelist, was the descendant of early settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, who generally followed the sea. His father died of a fever on one of his voyages in a tropical country; and his mother, under the stroke of this affliction, lived for thirty years in seclusion. From his sailor ancestors Hawthorne inherited a robust frame and physical vigour; from his mother he inherited that extreme delicacy of sensibility which is perceptible in his romances, and that perpetual mood of the solitary verging upon melancholia, which affected his whole life. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825. Franklin Pierce, subsequently President of the United States, and H. W. Longfellow, were his associates in college. His association with them was fortunate for American literature. Longfellow's friendship procured for Hawthorne's early literary efforts a recognition which determined his career; and the possibility of a pursuit seldom remunerative in its beginnings was confirmed by those happy sympathies in politics which three times helped him to lucrative offices. Upon the completion of his collegiate curriculum he returned to his home at Salem, and lived almost as a recluse for several years. In this period he wrote and published *Fanshawe* (1828), his first romance. It fell into oblivion. He also edited at this time a *Magazine of Useful Knowledge*; and it is said that he was also the principal if not the only contributor to this periodical. Occasions upon which Pegasus becomes a dray-horse are not uncommon in literary history; and Hawthorne's useful knowledge may be assimilated with Goldsmith's contributions to natural history. He published in 1837 his collection of *Twice-told Tales*. In 1838 he was appointed weigher and gauger at Boston,

by Mr. Bancroft, the historian, who was then collector of the customs at that port. Appointed as a Democrat during the presidency of Mr. Van Buren, Hawthorne lost his office in 1841, by the rotation of politics. From Boston Hawthorne went to West Roxbury, Mass., and joined the Brook Farm Community. The Brook Farm was one of a dozen attempts to realise the ideals of different social theorists. It was an escapade of amateur communists and it was not the least of its contradictions that Hawthorne, a solitary by every inclination, should figure in a quasi-attempt to force to pre-eminence the social phase of life. In 1843 Hawthorne married Miss Sophia Peabody, and made his home at Concord, Mass., in the Old Manse. His *Mosses from an Old Manse* was published in 1846. In 1845 the Democrats were again in possession of the general government; and in 1846 Hawthorne was made surveyor of the port at Salem, which office he held until 1849, when, by the election of General Taylor, the Democrats were out again. In 1850 he published *The Scarlet Letter*, a romance directly related to his official life, since the seminal idea was derived from some ancient documents discovered in the Custom House at Salem. In 1851 he published *The House of the Seven Gables*. Both these romances were immediately very successful. His *Blithedale Romance* was published in 1852. This story has a certain recognised but undeclared relation to the Brook Farm experiment; though it is neither a description nor a satire of the life there. It is rather a humorous idealisation of the varieties of New England personalities, that always stand ready to reorganise the universe. In 1852 Hawthorne wrote the biography of Franklin Pierce, then a candidate for the presidency. Pierce was elected, and in 1853 appointed Hawthorne consul at Liverpool. He held this office until 1857, when he resigned, and travelled for three years in France and Italy. His romance *The Marble Faun* (*Transformation*), published in 1860, was the product of his residence in Rome. He returned to America in that year, and in 1863 published his book on England, entitled *Our Old Home*. This was the last of his books published in his lifetime. He was deeply troubled by the condition of the country upon his return home; and the chagrin of finding the party that had all his sympathy falsely regarded as the enemy of the Union, to which he was devoted, preyed upon his mind. He died suddenly while upon a journey undertaken for recreation. His American, English, French, and Italian note-books, and two romances, *Septimus Felton*, and *Dr. Grimshaw's Secret*, have been published since his death. His complete works, in 21 vols., were published in Boston in 1871.

Julian Hawthorne, *Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne*; W. D. Howells, *Hawthorne, the English Men of Letters Series*. [G. W. H.]

* **Hawthorne, JULIAN** (b. 1846), novelist, the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, was educated at Concord and at Harvard University (1863-7). He next entered a school of civil engineering, and went to Dresden in 1868. In 1870 he returned to America, was married at New York, and worked until 1872 in the department of docks under General McLellan. By this time he had begun to write in the magazines with considerable success, and returning to Dresden, devoted himself to the life of a man of letters. *Bressant*, his first novel, appeared in 1873, and *Idolatry* in 1874. In the latter year he settled in England, and in 1882 returned to New York. *Saxon Studies* appeared in the *Contemporary Review* of 1876; *Garth* in 1877; *The Laughing Mill* (1879); *Archibald Malmaison* (a novelette, 1879); *Yellow-Cap* (1880); *Prince Saroni's Wife* (1882); *Fortune's Fool and Dust* (1883); *Beatrice Randolph*, a story (1883); *Miss Cadogna* (1885). His interesting *Life* of his father appeared in 1883, and he brought out a posthumous novel of Nathaniel Hawthorne's, *Dr. Grimshaw's Secret*, which caused some stir. Despite the inequality of his work, Mr. Hawthorne has undoubtedly some of his father's genius.

Haydn, JOSEPH (b. 1732, d. 1809), the great musician, the acknowledged father of modern instrumental music, was probably of Bohemian origin, but was born at Rohrau, a village in Lower Austria, near the borders of Hungary. His father was a coachbuilder, with a fine voice and good musical taste. The boy having shown signs of musical powers almost in babyhood, was sent to Vienna to be trained, and Vienna continued his home for the greater part of his life. His influence, however, belongs almost entirely to the last century, and we must content ourselves here with enumerating only the most prominent points in his career. His first opera, *The Helling Devil* (*Der krumme Teufel*), was produced in 1753; his first quartet in 1754; and his first *Symphony in D* in 1760. Two years after, he came under the patronage of Prince Nicolaus of Eszterhazy, as whose *Capellmeister* he lived during several of the most productive years of his life. For the prince's new theatre at Eszterhazy he wrote the operas *La Fedeltà premiata* (1780); *Orlando Palatino* (1782); and *Armida* (1784). Meantime, Haydn's fame had spread through Europe, and his music was received with enthusiasm, especially in London. At length, after many fruitless negotiations, he was induced to visit London by a concert manager named Salomon, and arrived in Jan., 1791. After giving a series of very successful concerts through the season and the following winter, he returned to Vienna in 1792, but made a second visit to London 1794-5. The interval between the two visits was marked by his instruction of Beethoven. In 1797

Haydn composed the hymn to the Emperor Francis, and began to write the *Creation* (*Schöpfung*), which had been first conceived in England, and was finished in the following year. It was first publicly produced in Vienna, Jan., 1799. Encouraged by the success, Haydn, in 1800, composed the somewhat similar work of the *Seasons* (*Jahreszeiten*), for a libretto founded on Thomson's poem. His last compositions, an unfinished quartet (83), and a piano sonata, are dated 1803. Haydn's influence on contemporary music was inestimable. By date he stands in the gap between Mozart and Beethoven, related to neither, but powerfully influencing both. His operas and much of his other work are inevitably obsolete, but he will be gratefully remembered for his *Creation*, and, above all, for the great series of quartets in which he found his highest form of expression, being at once the modern quartet's originator and master.

C. F. Pohl, *Mozart und Haydn* (1897); and the same author's *Joseph Haydn* (1875).

Haydon, BENJAMIN ROBERT (b. 1786, d. 1846), historical painter, the son of a Plymouth stationer, became a student at the Royal Academy in 1804. In 1807 he exhibited his first picture, *The Repose of the Holy Family in Egypt*, and it was followed by *Dentatus*. Unfortunately, the hanging of this picture involved Haydon in a grave quarrel with the Academy; he quarrelled also with his patrons, partly through angularities of temper, but chiefly because he would not condescend to fawn, and retorted upon his critics with bitterness. Conscious of being a giant among pigmies, he used his strength as a giant, and in his ardour for the advancement of art, became involved in pecuniary difficulties. "My *Judgment of Solomon*," he writes in 1827, "is now in a warehouse in the Borough; my *Entry into Jerusalem* . . . is doubled up in a back room in Holborn; my *Lazarus* [now in the National Gallery] is in an upholsterer's shop in Mount Street; and my *Crucifixion* in a hay-loft in Lisson Grove." A public subscription was started for him, but he was for the second time lodged in prison for debt, where he produced the *Mock Election*, which was purchased by George IV. He now attempted portrait painting, but as he declined to flatter, he was not successful, and though he obtained good prices for some of his pictures, notably for *Napoleon at St. Helena* (1831), *Xenophon and the Ten Thousand seeing the Sea* (1832), and the *Reform Banquet* (1833), his circumstances did not improve. In 1835 he lectured in the chief towns of England and Scotland, and was well received, his audiences being delighted with his originality and enthusiasm. But his hopes of being connected with some great public work were cruelly disappointed when the judges rejected his fresco for the Houses of Parliament. His

last effort was the exhibition of his great pictures, *The Banishment of Aristides*, and *Nero Playing while Rome was Burning*. Tom Thumb was making his first appearance in the same building; his visitors were 120,000 per week, while in the same space of time Haydon had 133. Shortly afterwards, worn out by disappointment, this great painter committed suicide.

Tom Taylor, *Life of B. R. Haydon*, chiefly compiled from the artist's remarkable journal (1853); B. R. Haydon's *Correspondence and Table Talk*, edited by his son, F. W. Haydon (1876).

* **Hayes**, RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD (b. 1822), 19th President of the United States, is a native of Delaware, Ohio, and is the son of a merchant. Educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and at Harvard University, he was called to the bar in Ohio in 1845, and in 1859 became city solicitor at Cincinnati. He fought in the Civil War on the side of the Union, and emerged from it with the rank of general in 1865, when he was returned to Congress for Ohio. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and again in 1869 and 1875. By this time he had become a prominent member of the Republican party, and in 1876 was nominated by the Republican Convention as candidate for the presidency. His opponent, Mr. Tilden, was probably an abler man, and the election was only carried by double returns of electors from the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon, one of the sets being obviously fraudulent. A special electoral commission, however, decided that the disputed votes should count for Mr. Hayes. His tenure of office was uneventful. Even if he had wished to reform the Civil Service thoroughly, his too powerful supporter, Mr. Conkling, would have rendered such attempts impossible, and his attempt to veto the premonetisation of silver had to yield before the two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress. Mr. Hayes's presidency is, however, memorable as the occasion on which the last traces of the Civil War were removed by the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States. He did not offer himself for re-election, but was succeeded in 1881 by President Garfield.

American Annual Cyclopædia (1876); W. D. Howells, *Life of Rutherford B. Hayes*.

Haymerle, HEINRICH KARL, BARON VON (b. 1823, d. 1881), Austrian statesman, was the representative of a German family who have been long settled in Bohemia. Educated for the diplomatic service, he went to Constantinople in 1850, as sub-interpreter to the embassy. In 1857 he was appointed secretary of legation, and afterwards *chargé d'affaires* at Athens, when he was transferred to Dresden and afterwards to Frankfurt. After the Danish War he went to Copenhagen, and succeeded in re-establishing friendly relations between Denmark and Austria. His next important

service was in 1866, when he aided in the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Prague, after which he was created a baron, and was *chargé d'affaires* at Berlin until 1868. Once more he was despatched to Constantinople as minister, whence he passed to Athens. In 1878, while minister at Rome, he was one of the Austrian plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress. In 1879, on the retirement of Count Andrassy, Baron von Haymerle succeeded him as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the premiership being at about the same time taken by Count Taaffe. Baron Haymerle followed the policy of close friendship with Germany inaugurated by his predecessor, and added Italy to the alliance, so that his sudden death on Oct. 10th, 1881, was deplored by lovers of peace throughout the Empire.

Haynau, JULIUS JAKOB, BARON VON (b. 1786, d. 1853), an Austrian general, a natural son of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, entered the Austrian service in 1801, and became colonel in 1830, and field-marshal in 1844. During the Italian campaigns of 1848-9, he acquired an unenviable reputation on account of his ruthless rigour, especially at the capture of Brescia. He had the supreme command of the forces in Hungary in 1849, when he stormed Raab, occupied Szegedin, and gained the battles on the Theiss. Many of his marches were of wonderful rapidity, and on all occasions he showed consummate military tact; but his character as a general was marred by his barbarous cruelty towards the defeated Hungarians, and especially by his alleged flogging of women; a charge, however, which the baron denied. In 1850 he was dismissed the service for the "intractability of his disposition," when he travelled throughout Europe. But in every part of Europe he had come to be regarded as the personification of atrocious cruelty, and was hated accordingly. During his stay in London he visited the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, when he was assaulted by the draymen, and barely escaped alive. The English Government declined to give any satisfaction for this. He subsequently visited France and Belgium, where he was saved from actual assault only by the vigilance of the authorities.

Baron Schönhals, *Life of Baron Haynau*.

Hayward, ABRAHAM (b. 1803, d. 1884), critic, was born at Wishford, in Wiltshire, and coming to London in 1818, was at first articled as a solicitor, but afterwards entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1830. After attending the Western Circuit for some years he became Queen's Counsel in 1845. The appointment caused great surprise, for Hayward was far more distinguished for literary than legal power, except, indeed, that in 1828 he had been the originator of the *Law Magazine*, and continued its editor till 1844. In the

meantime he had become known in the literary world through his excellent prose translation of the first part of *Faust* (1833), that is still the most popular English version, unless we except Bayard Taylor's. Throughout life he remained a constant contributor to the highest periodical literature, especially the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Quarterly*, and a constant *raconteur* at the highest dinner-tables of intellectual society in London. Of his very numerous publications, few of which rise into permanent importance, the following may be mentioned:—*The Art of Dining* (1852), *Biographical and Critical Essays* (1858), *The Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi* (1861), *Selections from the Diary of a Lady of Quality* (1864), *Goethe, a Biographical Sketch* (1877), a work of remarkably little value; *Short Rules of Modern Whist* (1878), and *Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers*, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review* (1880). In 1848, and for a few following years, Hayward took a large share in the conduct of the *Morning Chronicle*. His correspondence was published in 1886.

Hazlitt, WILLIAM (b. 1778, d. 1830), English critic, the son of a Nonconformist minister, commenced life as a painter, but did not prosper in that capacity, although it was while an artist that he became acquainted with Lamb and Leigh Hunt, having previously been awakened to intellectual life by Coleridge. In 1805 he published his *Essay on the Principles of Human Action*, which attracted very little attention, and three years afterwards married Sarah, the sister of Dr. Stoddart, the editor of the *Times*, from whom he separated in 1822. Hazlitt is now remembered for his essays and criticisms, which although occasionally paradoxical and very unequal, are full of rare insight and literary refinement. A list of them is to be found in Mr. A. Ireland's bibliography, and it is sufficient here to mention the collections of essays, many of which were written for the *Examiner*, entitled the *Round Table* (1817), *Table Talk* (1821), and the *Plain Speaker* (1825), the criticisms on *The Spirit of the Age*, i.e. the leading men of the time (1825), and his lectures, chiefly delivered at the Surrey Institution, on the Elizabethan dramatists, the poets and the English humorists. His *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* (1817), was a great advance towards the right understanding of the dramatist's genius, and his *View of the Contemporary English Stage* is an invaluable source of information on its subject. His last work, the *Life of Napoleon*, of whom he was an extravagant admirer, was a failure. His want of ballast alienated many of his friends, but Charles Lamb's warm heart readily forgave him what little it had to forgive.

Biographical Preface, by Hazlitt's son, W. Hazlitt, to the edition of the *Essays* published in 1836; *Life of W. Hazlitt* (1867), by his grandson, W. C. Hazlitt.

* **Healy, TIMOTHY MICHAEL, M.P.** (b. 1855), Irish politician, is the son of Mr. Michael Healy, of county Cork. He was a clerk in a merchant's office, or, according to other accounts, in a telegraph office, when, upon the organisation of the Home Rule movement of 1879 and onwards, he became Mr. Parnell's private secretary. In 1880 he was arrested on a charge of intimidation, but was acquitted by the jury, and in the same year was returned for Wexford. In Parliament Mr. Healy soon became a prominent figure. His manner was extremely provocative, and his conduct turbulent. On the other hand, his debating powers were recognised as being of the first rank, and during the discussions upon the Irish Land Bill of 1881, he, Mr. Law (the Attorney-General for Ireland), and Mr. Gladstone, were thought to be the three only men who had grasped thoroughly the bearings of the measure. The "Healy clause" was an important extension of the principle of fixity of tenure, and its author wrote an admirable guide to the Land Act. Arrested in 1882, in company with Mr. Davitt, for using inflammatory language, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to find securities for his good behaviour. In July, 1883, Mr. Healy, having vacated his seat for Wexford, won an important victory for the Parnellites at Monaghan. He was called to the Irish bar in 1884, and in the same year married the daughter of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. At the general election of 1885 Mr. Healy was returned for both North Monaghan, and South Londonderry, and took his seat for the latter constituency. In 1886 he and Mr. Biggar strongly opposed the candidature of Mr. Parnell's nominee, Capt. O'Shea, for Clare, but the leader of the Home Rule party nipped the revolt in the bud. At the general election in that year Mr. Healy lost his seat.

Heber, REGINALD (b. 1783, d. 1826), prelate and poet, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He took the prize for an English poem on *Palestine*, and having carried off the Newdigate prize, was elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1804. He was ordained, and became rector of Hodnet, in Shropshire, in 1807, was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1817, preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1822, and Bishop of Calcutta in 1823. His excessive labours in the trying climate of India cut short his exemplary career on April 3rd, 1826. Bishop Heber was a voluminous author, and published editions of his Bampton lectures, his sermons, an account of his Indian travels, and a biography of Jeremy Taylor, with an edition of his works. His name is, however, known to the present generation almost solely as the writer of some of the finest hymns in our language. A collection of them, with additions by other hands, was first made in 1827. It is sufficient here to

mention *From Greenland's icy mountains ; Lo, He comes in clouds descending ; Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty ; and Brightest and best of the Sons of the morning.*

Bishop Heber's Life, by his widow (1830), and his journal published in *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*; T. Robinson, *Last Days of Bishop Heber*.

Heeren, ARNOLD HERMANN (b. 1760, d. 1842), German historian, was a native of Ambergen, near Bremen, and was educated at the University of Göttingen. After spending some years in travel he was appointed professor of philosophy in 1794, and in 1801 professor of history at his *alma mater*. He married a daughter of Heyne in 1797, and died on March 7th, 1842. His life, in fact, was as uneventful as that of most German scholars, and its interest is almost entirely literary. Heeren was one of the first, and by no means one of the least, of great German historians of the present century. Perceiving that history ought to be something more than a description of battles and treaties, of the sorrows and joys of kings, or at best hasty generalisations on the facts accumulated in the course of a few months' reading, he encouraged long and systematic study. Together with Ukert he founded at Gotha the famous *Geschichte der Europ.-Staaten* in 1819, which has been the model for many similar collections. His investigations concerned the Old World chiefly, and submitted the economic systems and social arrangements of the Mediterranean civilisation for the first time to the dry light of searching inquiry. Thus he showed many subsequent historians, notably Theodor Mommsen, the way in which to walk. His chief works are the famous *Ideen über Politik, den Verkehr, und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der Alten Welt* (1st ed., 1793-6, English translation entitled "Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the principal Nations of Antiquity," 1833), and *Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums* (1799). His *Geschichte des Europäischen Staatensystems* (1800, English translation, "The History of the Political System of Europe," 1834), although inevitably less profound, is suggestive at every turn. Heeren's history of classical literature was not so successful; indeed, he was conspicuously devoid of the higher literary instinct. He also wrote biographies of Heyne and Johann von Müller. Heeren's historical works were edited, in 15 vols., in 1826.

Hegel, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH (b. Aug. 27th, 1770, d. Nov. 14th, 1831), was born at Stuttgart, of an old Protestant family. Destined by his parents for the Church, he proceeded at the age of eighteen from Stuttgart Gymnasium to the theological seminary of Tübingen. Here he had as fellow-students the poet Hölderlin, and Schelling. With Hölderlin Hegel studied Plato and Sophocles, and one of the abiding impressions he car-

ried away from school and college was that made upon him by Greek literature and art. For six years after leaving the university (1793-9), Hegel was engaged as family tutor, first in Berne and latterly in Frankfurt. During these years he was wrestling with the fundamental conceptions of religion, as exemplified historically in the spirit of Greece, in Judaism, and in Christianity, and studying the development of philosophic thought in Kant, Fichte, and Schelling. In 1799-1800 he was trying to weld together the results of this prolonged study in a system of his own. The manuscript, published since his death, shows that he had then reached the leading ideas of his philosophy. In Jan., 1801, he entered upon a species of philosophical partnership with Schelling, who was already in the midst of a brilliant career at Jena. Hegel taught in the university, first as *privat-docent*, and after 1805 as extraordinary professor. He joined Schelling in the publication of a philosophical journal, but in 1803 the latter removed from Jena, and was drawn by his versatile spirit into other undertakings. Meanwhile, Hegel, with a laborious patience, was engrossed in working out his thoughts systematically; and in the process he became aware of the latent differences which existed between his own point of view and Schelling's. These were formulated in the *Phänomenologie des Geistes* (1807), his first important work. The preface to this book is a remarkable piece of veiled criticism, sharply differentiating his own views from those of his immediate predecessors in German philosophy. Shortly before this, Hegel had left Jena; and after acting as newspaper editor in Bamberg for a time, he was appointed rector of the gymnasium in Nürnberg, in 1808, in which post he remained till he was called to a philosophical professorship in Heidelberg, in the year 1816. At Nürnberg was published the *Wissenschaft der Logik* (1812-16), which is, in many ways, its author's chief work. His *Encyclopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften*, which presents his whole system in outline, appeared in 1817, but was greatly enlarged in a second edition ten years later. In 1818 Hegel was called to the University of Berlin, where he taught till his death, which was caused by cholera. The only new work published by Hegel during this period was the *Philosophie des Rechts* (1821), his activity being almost entirely devoted to his lectures, through which he exercised a far-reaching influence on the younger minds of Germany. By the care of his pupils, a collected edition of his works was published in 18 vols., including his lectures on the *Philosophy of History*, *Aesthetics*, *The Philosophy of Religion*, and *The History of Philosophy*. Hegel's philosophy is usually described as absolute idealism. His system is based, like those of Fichte and Schelling, on the critical investigations of Kant; but the study of Kant was combined

in Hegel's case with an unusually profound knowledge of Plato and Aristotle, and an intimate acquaintance with the chief forms in which religious experience expresses itself. These influences made it impossible for him to acquiesce in the negative or agnostic results which follow, from one side at least, of the Kantian teaching. Hegel may be said, therefore, to have dropped the negative elements of Kantianism, and to have developed its Positive or constructive elements into a system of idealism which claims to demonstrate the rationality of existence in all its parts. "The real is rational and the rational is real," constitutes Hegel's favourite text—a position which is frequently, but perhaps less clearly, expressed, as the assertion of the identity of Knowing and Being. The categories or rational conceptions which Kant had demonstrated to be present in all knowledge, are taken by Hegel in his *Logic* as the skeleton, so to speak, of reality. They are connected one with another in such a way as to form a complete system of thought-determinations, each link of the chain implying all the other links, and therefore guaranteeing the whole chain. Starting from this basis, Hegel endeavours to exhibit both nature and human history as essentially the evolution of reason. In man, reason (which in nature is "out of itself") comes to consciousness of itself, and the process of history shows us the gradual unfolding and deepening of that self-consciousness. But, though self-consciousness is thus the goal towards which we seem to progress, it is, at the same time, the one eternally existent fact which underlies the whole process of development. Hegel differs from Schelling chiefly in his emphatic assertion of rational self-consciousness as the ultimate reality. Full or complete self-consciousness, to which Hegel gives by preference the title of Spirit, is realised only in the Divine or absolute Spirit. Hegelianism remained the dominant philosophy in Germany till about the year 1848; but its adherents were divided among themselves, especially in the attitude they assumed towards religion. The one party, known as Alt-Hegelianer, or right-wing Hegelians, supported a conservative interpretation of the master's doctrine, maintaining his point of view to be that of a true Christian Theism. The left wing, or Jung-Hegelianer, on the other hand, such as Feuerbach, Strauss, and Bruno Bauer, developed the Hegelian philosophy in a pantheistic, and eventually in a materialistic, direction, denying both the personality of God and the immortality of man. Since 1848, and the growth of scientific studies, the influence of Hegelianism has been on the decline in Germany, but it has shown a remarkable vitality in Italy, America, and England.

The chief English works upon Hegel's philosophy are J. H. Stirling's *Secret of Hegel* (1865); Wallace's *Logic of Hegel* (1874); Seth's *Development*—18*

ment from Kant to Hegel (1883); Caird's *Hegel, in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics* (1883). His *Life* was written by Rosenkranz (1844). [A. S.]

Heine, HEINRICH (b. 1799, d. 1856), one of the greatest of modern German poets, was born at Düsseldorf, of Jewish parents. His early youth coincided with the French occupation, and resulted in an enthusiasm for Napoleon, especially natural in a member of a race to whom the Emperor had brought relief from disabilities and oppression. In 1819 he entered as a law student at Bonn University, the funds being supplied by his uncle, Solomon Heine, a wealthy Hamburg merchant, who had made the adoption of the legal profession the condition of his assistance. But the lectures of A. W. von Schlegel had had more attraction for Heinrich than those of the lawyers. In 1820 he transferred himself to Göttingen, whence, when rusticated in 1821, he went to Berlin. There he listened to, but was absolutely uninfluenced by, the teaching of Hegel. The acquaintance of Varnhagen von Ense and his accomplished wife, Rahel, introduced him into literary society, and he devoted himself almost entirely to letters. Besides writing for various newspapers, he published a volume of poems in 1822, and two tragedies, *Almansor* and *Ratcliff*, in 1823. The latter had, however, much less success than the former. In 1825 he returned to Göttingen, and took the degree of Doctor of Law. His race was still under such stringent disabilities that it was necessary for him to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession by baptism into the Lutheran Church. Though this was but a formal act—for Heine never pretended to have any belief in either Judaism or Christianity—it probably had rather a bad effect on his character. It is absurd, however, to denounce him for apostasy. His own kinsfolk must have sanctioned it by pressing him to become a lawyer. Heine, however, never seriously devoted himself to his profession. The next few years, the most critical of his life, were most fruitful in work which was to win him his place in literature. He rose suddenly into fame by the publication of his *Buch der Lieder* (1827) and *Reisebilder* (1826–31). The latter, even more than his songs, excited the wildest enthusiasm. A new literary light had risen, who could, in some measure, step into the place of the aged Goethe. But Heine quickly got mixed up with the revolutionary disturbances of 1830. He was especially obnoxious to the Prussian Government, and in 1831 his democratic writings made Munich an unsafe place of residence; he consequently migrated to Paris, where he lived for the rest of his life, only once or twice paying short visits to Hamburg and his family. Heine was as little of the German patriot as he had been a Jewish religionist, but his involuntary renunciation of his native land added perhaps

another element of bitterness to a nature soured by adversity, and constitutionally incapable of severe or prolonged exertion. His writings became more and more fragmentary and occasional. What little poetry he now wrote was bad. The inspired singer of the *Buch der Lieder* became an active and brilliant journalist. Yet the mass of his French and German newspaper work of the next sixteen years, though brilliant in wit and consummate in style, and often wonderfully sagacious, both in its political and literary criticisms, was necessarily mainly of passing interest. His *Französische Zustände* and *Lutetia* are typical republications of his journalistic efforts of this period. With more literary pretensions are the pieces comprised in *Die Salons*, such as his wonderfully clever articles *Zur Geschichte der Religion und Philosophie in Deutschland*, which first saw the light of day in French in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the very characteristic *Florentinische Nächte*. Nothing can be more perversely brilliant and witty than his account of Kant abolishing God as Robespierre executed Louis XVI., and restoring a Deity as a postulate of the Practical Reason because of the dismal face of his old servant, Lampe. Very spitefully, yet very skillfully, did he fall upon old friends, like Schlegel, in his *Romantische Schule*. His *Ludwig Börne* involved him in a curious duel with the second husband of Börne's widow, but his attack left Börne himself scatheless, as compared with his unmerciful abuse of the living German political exiles in Paris; a body always regarded by him with special detestation. The quaint and disappointing *Deutschland, ein Wintermärchen*, sprang from his German visit in 1844. *Atta Troll* (1846) is a still more unsatisfactory poem. *Shakespeare's Mädchen und Frauen* is very slight, but is made valuable by Heine's great critical insight. In 1835 Heine married a woman of low birth and no education, named Mathilde. In 1848 he was attacked by a disease of the spinal cord, that prostrated him on a "matress-grave" for the rest of his life. His strength gradually ebbed away. His excruciating pains could hardly be stifled by enormous doses of opium. But he endured his loneliness and misery with a patience and courage that his earlier career had shown too few signs of. His intellect remained unimpaired; and with less strength or opportunity for journalism, he reverted to his "holy plaything," poetry. His *Romanzero* (1851) and *Neueste Gedichte und Gedanken* (1853) contain, with much that is painful, some of the most matured and perfect of his poetical compositions. He died early in 1856, and was buried at Montmartre. Heine's most enduring and highest fame will be as a song writer, the Burns or the Béranger of Germany. The well-known pieces of the *Buch der Lieder*, all written long before he was thirty, combine with exquisite simplicity of thought and style

and intense individualism, which makes them unique in literature, a pathos, a gentleness, a weird imagination, and a subtle wit, that are equally peculiar to Heine. Association in many cases with the music of such great song writers as Schubert still further heightens their charm. Simple *Volkslieder*, such as *Die Lorelei*, *Du bist wie eine Blume*, *Auf Flügeln des Gesanges*, the more majestic *Nordsee Bilder*, the profound pathos of *Die Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar*, and the intense sarcasm of his later *Spanische Atriden*, the quaint combination of all most characteristic in Heine in the *Berg Idylle* in the *Harz Reise*, are but a few examples of the variety of his lyric powers. But Heine would have much resented being judged by his poetry alone. He claimed to be a "soldier in the war of the liberation of humanity," the foe of Philistinism, superstition, obscurantism, and oppression. It is hard to judge him quite seriously in these relations of his life. But, like Ulrich von Hütten, he often did good service when in his worst moods. His want of sympathy with the principle of nationality has caused him to suffer much from the hands of his own countrymen. But he kept his mind singularly clear from most species of cant, and if what he professed to be contributions to religion, and philosophy, and politics, are often little more than means to display his jests and vent his cynicism, their extraordinary wit and quaint insight make them, if not always very valuable in themselves, of importance as illustrating the extraordinary mind which inspired them.

Heine's works are published in 21 vols., including 3 vols. of *Letters*, by Hoffmann and Campe, Hamburg. Cheaper editions are now in course of issue. His life has been written at great length by A. Strudtmann. Mr. Stigand's *Life and Opinions of Heinrich Heine* is somewhat thin. Mr. M. Arnold's essay on Heine in *Essays on Criticism* is the best thing written about him in English. There are several translations of all or part of the *Buch der Lieder*. Snodgrass's *Wit, Wisdom, and Pathos of Heinrich Heine* consists of short extracts in English of his prose works. [T. F. T.]

* **Helmholtz, HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND** (b. 1821), a celebrated German physician, physiologist, and physicist, is the son of a teacher in the Potsdam Gymnasium, and in that town he received his earliest education. At a later date he entered on the study of medicine in the Military Institute of Berlin, and after graduating M.D., was attached to the staff of La Charité Hospital. He subsequently returned to Potsdam as a military surgeon. Recalled to Berlin as professor of anatomy at the Academy of Fine Arts, he occupied, the following year, the Chair of physiology at the University of Königsberg, was transferred to that of Bonn in 1855, and three years later to that of Heidelberg. In 1871 he was named professor of physics at Berlin, and was elected correspondent of the Academy of Sciences (Physical Section) on

Jan. 3rd, 1870. His works, which enjoy a European reputation, are chiefly directed to explain the physiological conditions of the impressions of senses. To him is due the invention of an instrument devoted to the study of the retina in the living eye. His principal publications—in German, though most of them have been translated, are:—*The Conservation of Force* (1847); *Manual of Physiological Operations* (1856–66); *Theory of the Impressions of Sound* (1862); and *Popular Scientific Lectures* (1865–76). His best known work is that on the *Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music*, an English edition of which was published in 1875. On Dec. 1st, 1873, the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him in recognition of his eminent services to science. A collected edition of his works was published in two parts, at Leipzig, in 1881–3; and his scattered articles and lectures in two parts (Brunswick, 1884). His researches on the relations of sound to sight have led to the establishment of the general conclusion that there are a series of sound-colours (*Klang-farbe*) which may be arranged according to the definite laws of the solar spectrum. Altogether 122 scientific papers are credited to him in the Royal Society's catalogue, all of them of the highest order of merit. Professor Helmholtz's private life has been uneventful, the chief landmarks in it being the different discoveries which he was able to chronicle. He has received both from his own and from foreign countries numerous public distinctions, and in 1883 the German Emperor issued a decree, by which he was raised to "the status of nobility." In a land of specialists he stands almost alone in being equally distinguished in physics, and in the mathematical relations of physiology, more particularly physiological optics.

Helmholtz has also published works on *Heat considered as a Mode of Motion* (1856, 3rd ed. 1875); *On the Nerves of the Invertebrata* (1842); *A Sketch of the Construction of the Living Eye* (1851); *On the Theory of Permanent Colours* (1852); *On the Relations of Natural Science with the Latest Discoveries in Physics* (1854); *On the Sight of Man* (1855). He is the author of the articles on *Physiological Optics* in the *Universal Encyclopedia of Physics* (1858); *On the Distribution of Nerve-Matter* (1850); *On the Force Required for the Production of Electric Currents*; *On Brewster's New Analysis of Solar Light* (1851); *On the Formation of Electric Currents in Living Bodies* (1853); *On the Origins of Force According to Claudius* (1854); *On the Lights in the Solar Spectrum* (1855); *On the Lines in the Solar Spectrum* (1855); *The Telestereoscope* (1857); *The Sources of Muscular Energy* (1845); *On a Method of Measuring Small Intervals of Muscular Action, and the Indications of Physiological Design* (1852); *On Heat Generated by Muscular Action* (1848); *Measurements Affecting the Periodical Contraction of Muscles and the Distribution of the Nerves Contained in Them* (1850); and *On the Accommodation of the Eye* (1865), etc.

Helps, SIR ARTHUR (b. 1817, d. 1875), essayist and man of letters, began life as private secretary to Mr. Spring-Rice, afterwards

Lord Monteagle, but in the following year (1839) transferred his services to Lord Morpeth, afterwards Earl of Carlisle. In 1859 he succeeded the Hon. W. L. Bathurst as Clerk of the Privy Council, a position which he retained till death. From early years he devoted his intervals of leisure from official duties to literary pursuits. His works may be roughly divided into drama, fiction, history, and social essays, of which the last named were by far the most important. His earliest publication, whilst still in boyhood, was a series of essays called *Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd* (1835). It was followed in 1841 by *Essays written during the Intervals of Business*, and in 1844 by the *Claims of Labour*, in which various social questions were discussed from points of view then regarded as very advanced. In 1847 the first series of *Friends in Council* appeared, and was received with great enthusiasm. It consists of brief dialogues on general, social, or intellectual subjects, written with justice, great earnestness, considerable point, and partially successful endeavours not to fall into the almost inevitable commonplace. The tone was well suited to the reflective and moralising tendencies of the time. A second series, including discourses on pleasantness, despotism, war, and biography, appeared in 1859, and met with almost equal appreciation. Meantime, similar studies, entitled *Companions of my Solitude*, had been published in 1851. Of his other essays we may mention *Brevia*, a collection of sayings and short treatises (1871); *Conversations on War* (1871); *Thoughts upon Government* (1872); *Animals and their Masters* (1873); and *Social Pressure* (1875). In history he devoted himself to the study of the discovery of America, and the early Spanish Conquests, and published several works on the period, such as *The Spanish Conquest of America* (1855–61); *The Life of Pizarro* (1869); and *The Life of Cortes* (1871). But he was deficient in the powers of brilliant and picturesque narration that distinguished other writers on the subject—and his books, overweighted also with reflection, had no permanent popularity nor scientific importance. Of his dramas and romances, the following may serve as typical examples:—*Catherine Douglas*, and *Henry II.*, tragedies, both published in 1843; *Oulita the Serf*, a tragedy, published in 1858; *Realmah*, a partly political or allegorical romance (1868); and *Ivan de Brion* (1874), a Russian story, that must rank next to the essays out of all his productions. Having been frequently brought into close connection with the Queen by his official position, he was entrusted by her with the duty of editing the *Principal Speeches and Addresses of the late Prince Consort*, published in 1862, and in 1868 he edited the Queen's book, *Leaves from a Journal of our Life in the Highlands*. He was knighted shortly before his death. [H. W. N.]

Hemans, FELICIA DOROTHEA, *née* BROWNE (b. 1793, d. 1835), poetess, was the daughter of a Liverpool merchant, who had come from Ireland. In 1800, owing to the father's misfortunes, the family settled in Denbighshire. In 1808—age fourteen—Miss Browne first appeared as an authoress. She published a volume of poems, which were abused in some review. In the same year she wrote *England and Spain*, being then under the influence of the events of the Peninsular War, in which one of her brothers was serving. In 1812 she published a second volume of poetry, *The Domestic Affections, and other Poems*; and in the same year she married Captain Hemans, of the King's Own Regiment. The marriage was not a happy one, and in 1818 they separated. Mrs. Hemans next brought out a volume of poetical *Translations*; and about the same time she wrote the several poems which have been included in the series named *Tales and Historic Scenes*. In 1820 she published *The Sceptic*, a mild performance. In the same year she made the acquaintance of Bishop Heber, then rector of Hodnet, who encouraged her in the composition of another poem, intended to extirpate religious error, entitled *Superstition and Revelation*. Towards this time also she wrote a set of papers in the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, on foreign literature; almost the only prose that she ever published, and serving chiefly as a vehicle for poetical translations. She next produced two dramas, neither of which succeeded. In 1826 appeared the *Lays of Many Lands*, including *The Forest Sanctuary*, which she regarded as her finest work. The *Records of Woman* followed in 1828, into which she put more of her personal feeling than into any of her other works. In 1831 she settled in Dublin. Meanwhile her short life was hastening to its close. She became exceedingly ill with palpitation of the heart. In 1834 she wrote her *Hymns*. In the beginning of 1835 she dictated her *Sonnets*. In May of the same year the sweet lyric singer passed away.

H. F. Chorley, *Memorials of Mrs. Hemans* (1837); *Memoir*, by her sister, Mrs. Hughes (1839).

Henley, JOSEPH WARNER (b. 1793, d. 1834), statesman, the son of Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry House, Oxfordshire, was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1817 married the daughter of J. Fane, Esq., of Wormsley Hall, in his own county. Till he was nearly fifty Mr. Henley led the ordinary life of a country squire on his own estate, and became known as an excellent landlord, an active and intelligent magistrate, and a good man of business. These qualities recommended him in 1841 to the electors of South Oxfordshire, and he was returned at the general election of that year to support the Conservative majority of Sir Robert Peel.

It is not unlikely that the second half of his life might have passed away with as little public notice as the first, had not the split in the Conservative party in 1846 forced new men to the front, to take the place of those leaders who had cast in their lot with the Liberals. Mr. Henley, however, obeyed the call with great reluctance, and in 1851, on the late Lord Derby's first attempt to form a ministry, Mr. Henley's hesitation was one of the chief reasons which induced him to relinquish it. In 1852, however, on being solicited a second time, he accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade. Lord Derby resigned in the following December, and did not take office again till 1858, when Mr. Henley returned to the Board of Trade. He disapproved of the Reform Bill brought in by the Government in 1859, and he and Mr. Walpole, "the two ravens," as they were called in the House of Commons, resigned together. The Bill would have established a uniform suffrage (£10 qualification) in town and county, and Mr. Henley said that if a hard-and-fast line were drawn between the enfranchised and the unenfranchised, there would soon be an ugly rush to break it down. His opinions on the Reform question did not, however, prevent him from giving a hearty support to Lord Derby's Reform Bill of 1867; and he was mainly instrumental in reconciling the Tory party to its provisions. He never returned to office after 1858, but continued a member of the House of Commons for twenty years longer, and retired in 1878, at the age of eighty-five, after having represented his county in Parliament for thirty-seven years. He was in his way a thoroughly representative man, shrewd, caustic, independent, a high authority on rural affairs and county business; with a fund of Conservative common sense, which occasionally found expression in terms more forcible than delicate. He was greatly respected by both parties as a model English country gentleman, and when that well-known figure in the old-fashioned black coat and waistcoat, the head sunk down upon his chest, and the hat pulled over his eyes, was missed from its accustomed place, men felt that it might be many years indeed before it was worthily filled.

[T. E. K.]

* **Hennequin, ALFRED NICOLÈS** (b. 1842), French dramatist, of Belgian extraction, was at first an engineer and afterwards a director of tramways. In 1875 he betook himself entirely to dramatic literature, his first piece, *J'attends mon Oncle*, having been played in 1869. In conjunction with *collaborateurs*, he is the author of *Les Trois Chapeaux* (1871), *Les Procès Veauradieux* (1875), *Les Dominos Roses* (1876), and *Bebé* (1877), which are familiar to English audiences under the titles of the *Three Hats*, the *Great Divorce Case*, *Pink Dominos*, and *Betsy*. The originals

are full of funny situations, bewilderingly rapid action, amusing dialogue, and gross suggestiveness. *Niniche*, by the same author (1883), was only rendered tolerable through the acting of Madame Judic.

***Henner**, JEAN JACQUES (b. 1832), a French painter, whose refinement and individuality can scarcely in the future be questioned, though the present may deny him some of the recognition that comes of official honours, and though a merely wide popularity can hardly fall within his range, is an Alsatian, having been born at Bernwiller. Salon catalogues describe him as a pupil of Drolling and of Picot, and there is one picture of his at the Luxembourg which proves that there was a time when his art was in the main undistinguishable from that of certain of his brethren and forerunners. It is a figure piece, poetical rather in aim than in actual treatment; in colour, chiefly violet-grey; wanting in atmosphere, wanting in richness of tone, and drawn coldly. The artist had not declared himself. But the Luxembourg contains others of his works—*Églogues* and *Idylles* are the names by which he is wont to call them—in which M. Henner has expressed himself with enough of force and of grace, and by which his later aims and achievements may not unfairly be judged. The poetry of Henner is not literal—it is that of subdued light and creeping shadow, of gracious and gentle line, of subtle, opulent, or pure colour. With allegory he hardly deals, nor with direct story, but an unnamed nymph, coloured like deep ivory, lies stretched in front of the dark massiveness of olive-green woodland, while a pool, in twilight meadows, catches the last lights of the fading turquoise of the sky. His limitations, like those of Albert Moore, may be quickly discerned: in both cases it takes longer to discover how much of artistic variety those limitations enclose. Thus, not to speak of the earliest of his Luxembourg pictures, which is different from his later work only because, as we have said before, he was not yet himself when he painted it, account must be taken of his *Biblis changée en Source* (1867), at the Museum of Dijon, which presents the figure on a larger scale than usual, with a nearer approach to realism, and in the light of ordinary day. Correggio-like in his sudden opposition of light to shadow, in his avoidance of sharp definition, in his preference for form when it is veiled by atmosphere, and for an illumination never so keen as to disturb the repose of his work, Henner is unlike Correggio because he is never voluptuous, never sentimental, and never insincere.

Henry, JOSEPH (b. 1797, d. 1878), American physicist, a native of Albany, was educated at a village school and started life as a watchmaker, but his talents led to his

appointment in 1826 as instructor of mathematics at the Albany Academy, and he there began those investigations in electricity which gained for him the reputation of the foremost of American physicists. In 1832 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Princeton, and in 1846 the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, which he succeeded in confining to its original objects, "scientific research and publication," instead of allowing it to become a general repository of literature and art. He also rendered great services to the Government as a member of the Lighthouse Board, particularly in investigations connected with fog-signalling. His most important scientific work was done between the years 1828 and 1837, and is to be found recorded in the *Transactions* of the Albany Institute, the American Philosophical Society, and in the *American Journal of Science and Art*. His *Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism* were collected in 1859. The great discovery of his life was the relation between the number of coils of wire round the electro-magnet, and the construction of the battery to work it, which, when supplemented by an intelligible system of registering electric effects, made the electric telegraph possible. [MORSE.] His friends founded a fund for his family, which is eventually to be devoted to scientific research, as a mark of their appreciation of his integrity and talents.

Professor Silliman in the *Am. Jour. of Science and Arts* (1878); *Nature*, vol. xviii.

Henslow, REV. JOHN STEVENS (b. 1796, d. 1861), naturalist, was the son of a Rochester solicitor, and grandson of Sir John Henslow, sometime master of the Dockyard at Chatham. He graduated as a wrangler at Cambridge in 1818, and in the following year took a geological tour in the Isle of Wight with Professor Sedgwick, during which the idea of founding the Cambridge Philosophical Society originated between them. In 1822 he was elected professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, which caused much litigation in the university, not concerning Mr. Henslow personally, but relative to the mode of election (see Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, iv. 536). In 1824 he was ordained deacon and priest, and in 1827 he was appointed professor of botany. In 1837 he was presented to the Crown living of Hitcham, where he settled permanently in 1839. In 1830 he published a clear and somewhat philosophical treatise on *The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, and in 1844 an interesting pamphlet on *Roman Antiquities*, found at Rougham, in Norfolk. His essays on the *Diseases of Wheat* (*Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, vols. ii. and iii.) and *Dictionary of Botanical Terms* (1846) are still of value. He was for some time assistant-editor of Maund's *Botanist*. At Hitcham Mr. Henslow introduced the

allotment system, which, although much opposed at first by the farmers, tended greatly to improve the position of the labourers.

Rev. Leonard Jenyns, *Life of Rev. J. S. Henslow*; *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, June, 1873.

Herbart, JOHANN FRIEDRICH (b. May 24th, 1776, d. August 14th, 1841), an eminent German philosopher, was born at Oldenburg. The works of Leibnitz and Kant formed his introduction to philosophy; and when he proceeded in 1794 to the University of Jena, he received a fresh stimulus from the teaching of Fichte. But already the opposite bent of his mind showed itself in the criticism on the *Wissenschafts-lehre*, and on the two first works of Schelling, which he submitted to Fichte. From 1797 to 1800, Herbart was a family-tutor in Switzerland, where he became acquainted with Pestalozzi, whose method of instruction he afterwards adopted in his own system of "Paedagogik." After two more years spent in private study, he qualified at Göttingen as *privat-docent* in philosophy and pedagogics, and in 1805 received the post of extraordinary professor there. In 1809 he was called to an ordinary professorship at Königsberg, where he divided his time between philosophical lectures and the direction of a pedagogical seminary, which he had founded there. In 1833 he accepted a call to Göttingen, where his studious and uneventful life came to an end. Herbart's works have been edited, in 12 vols., by his disciple, Hartenstein (1850-2). Herbart's philosophy was in great part a protest against the idealistic systems founded on Kant by Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. Accordingly, during the dominance of that mode of thought it received comparatively little attention, but the Herbartian school has since been only second in number to the Hegelian. The name given to his theory by Herbart himself—Realism—emphasises his opposition to the idealistic followers of Kant. While claiming to start, like them, from Kant, Herbart has evidently been chiefly influenced by Leibnitz. The monads or spiritual atoms of which Leibnitz constructs the universe, have their parallels in the "reals" or ultimate units of Herbart. Philosophy arises, according to Herbart, from the criticism of the conceptions furnished to us by experience. These conceptions are found to involve contradictions; and it is the business of philosophy to remove these contradictions (which cannot lie in the real as such), and thereby to reach a harmonious theory of things. The method by which Herbart proposes to remove the contradictions in question is called by him the method of relations or of contingent aspects (*Methode der Beziehungen, der zufälligen Ansichten*). The conception, for example, of a thing with several qualities involves the attribution of plurality to what is expressly described as a unit. Herbart, therefore, transforms, or as he would say, completes the con-

ception by assuming the existence of as many "reals" or substances as there are qualities. The apparent unity of the thing is really a complex of simple essences, each of which existing independently, forms the basis of a single quality. These absolutely simple and qualitatively different points of being resemble the atoms of Democritus, save that they are immaterial and unextended. They suffer no internal change, each remaining eternally the same. The appearance of change is due to the "relations" of the reals, their interference with or pressure upon one another, and the acts of "self-preservation" by which such interference is resisted. Critics have remarked, however, that such terms simply reintroduce that real relation between existences which Herbart's scheme of absolutely simple and mutually independent "reals" begins by denying. Herbart has also failed to give a satisfactory account of the being or consciousness to whom this appearance of change and relation appears. Such difficulties have since led to important modifications of the realistic position by those who, like Lotze, adhere in the main to the Leibnitio-Herbartian conception of the universe. Herbart applied the notions of "interference and self-preservation" with marked success in psychology. His investigations are regarded, indeed, as the beginning of exact or experimental psychology in Germany, and constitute one of his chief titles to remembrance. Herbart's influence has also been great upon the science of education.

[A. S.]

Herbert of Lea, SIDNEY HERBERT, BARON (b. at Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1810, d. at Wilton House, near Salisbury, Aug. 2nd, 1861), statesman, was the son of George Augustus, 11th Earl of Pembroke, and the Countess Catherine, only daughter of Count Woronzoff, for many years Russian ambassador at St. James's. He was educated at Harrow, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself in the Union Debating Society, and was returned to the first Reformed Parliament for the Southern Division of Wiltshire. He entered the House of Commons a pledged adherent of Sir Robert Peel, and a thoroughgoing Tory. He made his maiden speech in 1834, against the admission of Dissenters to the universities. He strenuously opposed the Ballot, and was one of Sir Robert's ablest coadjutors in upholding the system of Protection; in fact, the last gun fired in the Peelite Cabinet in defence of their old position was levelled by his hand. Having been Secretary of the Admiralty from 1841 to 1845, he became in the latter year Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, and while in this position he was put forward by his chief to oppose Mr. Cobden's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on the

agricultural interest. He performed his task with much ability, and the motion was rejected by a majority of ninety-two. This was in March, and before the end of the year it was all over. Sir Robert had "steered his fleet into the enemy's port," and among the other captains who followed him was the member for South Wiltshire. Mr. Sidney Herbert is henceforth known as a prominent member of that little band of politicians who, according to the *Times*, held themselves better than other men. The Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. James Graham, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Gladstone were the chief ornaments, if not, indeed, the sole constituents, of the Peelite party, and it was their object for a long time to endeavour to hold the balance between the two rival connections of the Whigs and Tories, and to occupy the same place in politics as had been occupied in the last century by the Grenvillites, and more recently by the followers of Mr. Canning. They succeeded so far that in the coalition Government formed under Lord Aberdeen, in December, 1852, they occupied, with two exceptions, the most important places, Mr. Herbert being once more Secretary at War. But affairs were about to take a turn unfavourable to the peculiar genius of Peelite statesmanship, and brought into conflict with the stronger character and more decided views of Lord Palmerston, they were forced to give way to measures of which they secretly disapproved. This is the key to the disaster of the Crimean War, which was undoubtedly due to divided counsels in the English Cabinet. The Peelites, and Mr. Sidney Herbert among them, took a very exaggerated view of the power of Russia and the weakness of the Turks, and in a letter written by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Sidney Herbert on Sept. 21st, 1853, he endeavours to combat this opinion, which he well knew to be unfounded. But it was no use, and the war, which might have been prevented by a vigorous attitude in 1853, was forced upon us in 1854. Against the many great services which Mr. Herbert rendered to his country, history will always have to set his participation in that effeminate policy which entailed on us the "hideous and heartrending" story of the siege of Sebastopol. The Secretary at War was not, however, thought to have been equally blamable with the Secretary for War, the Duke of Newcastle, on account of the sufferings of the army, and when the Aberdeen Cabinet fell before a hostile vote of the House of Commons, he accepted the office of Colonial Secretary under Lord Palmerston. He and his friends, however, retired again in a week's time rather than be a party to the committee of inquiry proposed by Mr. Roebuck, which they thought would be an act of disloyalty to their former colleagues; and the subject of this memoir remained out of office

till 1859, when he again accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Secretary for War. The separate Secretaryship had been amalgamated in 1859, and the ordnance, commissariat, and transport services consolidated under one head. Thus Mr. Herbert found the labours of his new office much more laborious than any which he had previously undertaken. But during his short tenure of it he performed great things. He organised the Volunteers, he presided over the fusion of the British and Indian armies, and he carried out extensive reforms in the sanitary arrangements of the entire force. These exertions quite broke down his health, which was never very strong, but he refused to abandon his post, and literally worked himself to death in the public service. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Herbert of Lea in 1861. But the relief, if any, which a seat in the Upper House would have secured him came too late; and he died in August of that year, having not quite completed the fifty-first year of his age. Lord Herbert was extremely popular with all classes, and it was thought by some that he had in him the making of a statesman of the first class. Such men, of course, never forgave the memorable sarcasm of Mr. Disraeli, who described him on one occasion as Sir Robert Peel's valet, sent down to tell the Protectionists, like a cast-off mistress, that he could have no whining there. But though he did not deserve such a sharp thrust as this, he scarcely merited the extravagant flattery of his panegyrists. He was, however, a capital specimen of a first-class English administrator, an accomplished gentleman, and a man of fine taste, of which he has left a monument in the church at Wilton. [T. E. K.]

* **Herkomer**, HUBERT, A.R.A. (b. 1849), is an artist of German parentage, but chiefly of English training. Waal, in Bavaria, is his birthplace, and his father is Lorenzo Herkomer, a skilful wood carver. He was taken to the United States when he was but two years old, and came back when he was eight. His father then settled in Southampton, and at thirteen Hubert was entered at the Art School there. Afterwards he was enabled to study for a while at South Kensington, but it was at Southampton that he made the most progress and obtained the first recognition. He worked also for a while under Professor Echter, at Munich. In 1868 he was living very quietly in a village on the Kentish coast, from which he sent one or two pictures to the Dudley Gallery, then an exhibition of some importance. Soon afterwards he came to London, and the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, received contributions in one or other of the various mediums of which he has essayed the mastery. As a book and magazine illustrator he won, perhaps,

more immediate distinction, for it was about 1871 that he contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* some singularly truthful and characteristic designs for a novel of Erckmann-Chatrian's which was passing through its pages. But it was the year 1875 that saw his first very distinguished and very prominent success, and several years elapsed before that success was in any measure repeated. *The Last Muster*—the picture of Chelsea pensioners attending service in church—was exhibited in that year's Academy. Critics praised it, and the English public took to it, and three seasons later it made a sensation in Paris. Since then, as before that time, indeed, Mr. Herkomer's subjects have been very various. Still, perhaps, it was felt, up to 1885, that the promise afforded by *The Last Muster*, of ten years earlier, had not quite been fulfilled, though it was very nearly being fulfilled in 1881 by the forcible and pathetic canvas called *Missing*, which was a very noble and imaginative record of the scene outside Portsmouth Dockyard gates, when the loss of the *Atalanta* and of her crew became known. But in 1885 Mr. Herkomer exhibited two portraits, which rendered the neat phrase, "experimental art," no longer applicable to his production, though as descriptive of his temper of mind it is probable that it will always hold good. The portraits were those of Mr. Villiers Stanford, the admirable musician, and of Miss Grant, a distinguished and sculptural beauty. The character of both of his models was seized by Mr. Herkomer with complete skill, and the realism of the Villiers Stanford was happily audacious; that of the Miss Grant was as refined as it was simple. Since his election to the associateship of the Royal Academy, in 1879, many honours have been pressed on Mr. Herkomer. Among them we need name only two. In 1881 he was made an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. In 1885, in recognition, not only of his artistic accomplishment, but likewise of his energy in imparting as well as acquiring knowledge, he was elected to the Slade professorship of fine art in the University of Oxford. He had previously conducted, with extreme enterprise and devotion, an important life-school, of his own founding, at Bushey. Four or five years ago, and again in the beginning of 1886, he went to the United States, partly, no doubt, to lecture, and partly to paint pictures and to sell them. Should he be able to avoid the too profuse and ready scattering of his energies, his real interest in the fortunes of humanity, in combination with his technical achievements, will probably permit him to paint masterpieces. His is, at all events, a very vigorous and distinct personality. [F. W.]

Hérodé, LOUIS JOSEPH (b. 1791, d. 1833), French composer, entered the Conservatoire

at Paris, and produced his first successful opera, *Les Rosières*, in 1817. It was followed by *Le Muletier* (1823) and *Mario* (1826), both of which are occasionally revived. For a short time Hérodé turned aside to compose ballets, of which *La Somnambule* was the most graceful, but soon came back to operatic writing. In 1821 he produced his *chef-d'œuvre*, the immortal *Zampa*, one of the finest works of the French school, and shortly afterwards the *Pré aux Clercs*, which is almost equally fine. A few months afterwards he died of a chest malady, just, as he modestly remarked, as "he was beginning to understand the stage."

Jouvin, *Hérodé*, *sa Vie et ses Œuvres*; M. Gustave Chouquet in *Grove's Dictionary of Music*.

Herries, JOHN CHARLES (b. 1778, d. April, 1855), statesman, was the son of Colonel Herries, and nephew of Sir Robert Herries, the well-known banker. Mr. Herries, though his name is comparatively little known to the present generation, held a prominent place in the political world during the first half of the nineteenth century. He began life as a clerk in the Treasury, at a salary of £95 a year, and rose by sheer merit through various grades of employment to be a Cabinet minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and left behind him the reputation of one of the ablest financiers in the country. From 1811 to 1816 he held the office of Commissary-General. From 1816 to 1823 he was auditor of the Civil List; and in the last-mentioned year was appointed Secretary to the Treasury, and entered Parliament as member for Harwich. He was greatly trusted by Lord Liverpool, who was accustomed to consult him on financial questions, and he acquired the full confidence of his successor, Mr. Canning. In the short-lived Goderich administration of 1827 he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and under the Duke of Wellington Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade. In the Peel Cabinet of 1834-5 he was Secretary at War, and had he been able to retain his seat in Parliament would have held high office in the Government of 1842. Unfortunately, however, he was rejected at Harwich and defeated at Ipswich, after which he remained out of Parliament till 1847, when he was returned for Stamford. Though by no means an ultra-Protectionist, he joined that party in the House of Commons, and was welcomed to its ranks with acclamation, as Mr. Disraeli tells us in his biography of Lord George Bentinck. Mr. Herries, however, was now seventy years of age, and though at the solicitation of Lord Derby he accepted the office of President of the Board of Control in 1852, he felt that his official career was nearly over. Lord Derby, it is said, was anxious to make him leader of the House of Commons in his new administration, instead of Mr. Disraeli, thinking, perhaps, that his age and experience

would make him more acceptable to the party, and at the same time take off something from the appearance of rawness presented by the new Cabinet. He was, however, dissuaded from doing so, and though it appears that Mr. Herries, in spite of his age, would have liked to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, other considerations prevailed, and the rising statesman who possessed the necessary mastery of debate, which Mr. Herries did not, was chosen in his place. Mr. Herries was neither a great minister, nor a great statesman, nor a great politician. But he was an admirable public servant, and so great a master of business that no Government which had any colourable claim upon his services was willing to be deprived of them. He has been accused of currying favour with George IV. by pandering to his extravagance, and of intriguing under Lord Goderich to overthrow the ministry and get rid of the Whig alliance, which was not very agreeable to the king. But his son, Mr. Edward Herries, has completely disposed of these charges.

E. Herries, *Memoir of the Public Life of J. C. Herries* (1890), which contains an interesting account of parties and politics from the accession of George IV. to the Crimean War.

[T. E. K.]

Herring, JOHN FREDERICK (b. 1795, d. 1865), animal painter, was a native of Surrey, and having acquired the rudiments of art, contented himself with painting signboards until the sight of the race for the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster is said to have inspired him with nobler ambitions. For some time, however, he was compelled to drive a coach on the North Road. His farmyard and stable subjects gradually won for him deserved popularity, and his *Frugal Meal*, painted in 1847, was engraved by Burnet. All his animals are depicted with great spirit and fidelity to nature, especially his race-horses; and during the first half of the century very few of the heroes of the turf were neglected by him.

Herschel, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM (b. 1738, d. 1822), the most illustrious of modern astronomers, was the son of Isaac Herschel, a hautboy player in the Hanoverian Guards, into which service he also entered in his seventeenth year. As a bandsman he visited England in 1755, but two years after his return to Hanover, he suddenly left the service of the Elector King—deserted it, some unkindly critics will declare—and sought his fortune as a musician in this country. What befel him between 1757 and 1760 is not very well known, except that he suffered much privation. About the latter year, however, he obtained employment as an organist and teacher of music in the north of England, though it was not until his appointment in 1766 to the post of organist in the Octagon

Church at Bath, then in the heyday of its fashionable popularity, that fortune began to smile on him. The next five years were busy ones with the German "Kapellmeister." He taught and played, directed musical entertainments, but being a singularly systematic man, found time not only to earn money and make influential friends, but even for the study of Smith's *Harmonics* and Ferguson's *Astronomy*. Feeling that with Beau Brummel and Bath smiling on him he could afford to play the patron, he brought his brother Alexander and his sister Caroline over to assist him in his musical and astronomical pursuits. What we know of William at this period is mainly derived from the *Memoir* which Caroline published towards the close of her long life. For years she was his housekeeper, his secretary, and his assistant, and though never fond of astronomy, and imbued with an absolute distaste for the work on which she was engaged, she learned the routine of observation with such success that she independently discovered eight comets, and received numerous distinctions from scientific societies. Her devotion to her brother has been described as "spaniel-like." But directing an orchestra of a hundred voices, with Caroline as soloist, and Alexander as cellist, in the *Messiah*, *Judas Maccabeus*, and *Samson*, and giving lessons to the fashionable folk every hour of the day, did not absorb all Mr. Herschel's life. Smith's *Harmonics* had led him to mathematics, and mathematics, with his usual thoroughness, to optics, and optics in due time to what astronomy Ferguson, Keill, and Lalande could teach him. Books were, however, soon put aside, and he determined to systematically "sweep" the heavens for himself. Finding a telescope too costly for his means, he endeavoured to construct one, by fixing a small Gregorian reflector first in a tube of pasteboard, and then in one of tin. But sorry as this makeshift instrument proved, it gave him such wonderful glimpses of the stars that he determined to construct a still larger telescope. With the aid of his devoted sister he succeeded, after the tedious toil of years, in producing the *Newtonian* telescope of six feet focal light, on which they had set their heart. But great was their reward, and the reward of the world which they were so soon to astonish. In 1780, when Herschel was forty-two years of age, his first memoir on the varying lustre of the stars was communicated to the Royal Society, and others on different astronomical questions, all showing deep insight and remarkable grasp, speedily followed, until, in 1781, "Mr. William Herschel, organist of the Octagon Chapel, Bath," was able to announce a discovery which at once made the world ring with his name. This was the new planet which he named the "Georgium Sidus," but which is now known as Uranus. This was quickly followed by other papers, in which he proved that the same laws affected the

heavenly bodies that obtained on earth, and that the most distant members of the starry firmament are bound together by the same physical influences as those which cause the solar system to revolve in its harmonious course. In brief, without analysing the entire history of astronomy, it is not too much to affirm that since the days of Galileo no such astounding discoveries had burst upon the world as those which the "Hanoverian fiddler" announced in such rapid succession. "Almost every notion of astronomy," Mr. Holden declares, "comes either from Herschel or from his great predecessors, Ptolemy and Galileo." The mere observing activity of his life was amazing. Double stars, planets, satellites, nebulae, the moon, the sun, all of these he observed with an assiduity that shames us, his successors. But it is not as a mere observer that we must regard him. Up to his time the sky as a whole had never been examined. He formed the plan of examining its every part. But his main end was not to discover stars, it was to unfold the laws of their distribution, of their connection with each other; to find out, in Herschel's favourite phrase, "the construction of the heavens." But long before his task was half accomplished Herschel had begun to reap the harvest of honour which awaits those who can catch the ear of Vanity Fair. "At one bound he became one of the best known men in Europe." The king appointed him his private astronomer, first at Datchet and afterwards at Slough, though, as his salary was never more than £250 per annum, the frugal king "purchased honour" at a very moderate cost to his purse. Now, however, the astronomer had time—and by-and-by money—for his chosen pursuit. Music no longer occupied the hours of daylight, and hence from Datchet and Slough the Royal Society received the long series of memoirs which he contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions*. At Slough also he constructed the forty feet reflector, which his sister regarded as a far finer telescope than Lord Rosse's, and some less partial judges as one of the chief efforts of his genius and perseverance. In 1788 he was knighted, in 1789 received what he valued more highly than this tardy distinction—the Copley medal of the Royal Society; and on the foundation of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1820, he was elected first president, and his only son John (q.v.) first secretary. He died at Slough, Aug. 25th, 1822, and is buried under the tower of St. Laurence Church, Upton. Caroline, who transferred to her nephew the devotion she had paid to his father, died in 1848, in her ninety-seventh year, after receiving the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, not so much for her own discoveries, or for her *Catalogue of Nebulae and Star Clusters* observed by her brother, as for the services which she rendered to him in his illustrious career, a circumstance which was

eloquently alluded to by Sir James South on the occasion.

Sketches of the Herschels will be found in all the contemporary journals, and in the histories of science. A good popular account, with portraits, is that of Prof. Holden, *Century Magazine*, June, 1885, pp. 179-85. Prof. Pritchard's, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, from which some facts are taken, is the fullest.

[R. B.]

Herschel, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM (b. 1792, d. 1871), only son of Sir F. W. Herschel (q.v.), was an astronomer only less eminent than his father. He commenced life, however, under conditions widely different. He was brought up in a household no longer poor; and had for his daily associates the most illustrious men in England. From Eton he went to Cambridge, where he graduated as senior wrangler, and immediately entered on that brilliant career which he pursued for more than fifty years. Forming, as Professor Pritchard tells us, an informal compact with his fellow undergraduates, Peacock and Babbage, to "do their best to leave the world wiser than they found it," the three associates published a treatise on the differential calculus and cognate branches of mathematical science, which did much to bring mathematical learning up to the level of the Continental methods; while the memoirs which he communicated to the Royal Society at once stamped him as an original cultivator of science. At first his intention had been to study law, with a view to practice. This design was, however, soon abandoned, and for a time he devoted himself with such assiduity to chemistry that he became a candidate for the Chair of that science in the University of Cambridge. This love was, however, also deserted, partly, it may be inferred, from the bad success which attended his application, but mainly from a desire to gratify his father by adopting astronomy as the labour of his life. During the next few years we find him pursuing this study with unflagging zeal, re-examining with Mr.—afterwards Sir James—South his father's discoveries, and making many of his own. Nor could he complain of his labours being unappreciated, for he won in the course of a few years more distinction than usually falls to men less fortunately situated in the course of a lifetime. In 1826 he received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and about the same period the Lalande medal of the Institute of France; and four years before he had been awarded the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for his researches in pure mathematics. From 1824-7 he was Secretary of the Astronomical Society, and in the latter year elected president, a post which he occupied on two subsequent occasions. In 1831 he was knighted, and in 1833 was again laureated by the Royal Society, for his investigations regarding the orbits of double stars. He now entered on another phase of

his life. Decided to survey not only the northern sky, he determined to "sweep" the southern heavens. Accordingly, in 1833, he left with his family for the Cape of Good Hope, and early in 1834 began the laborious task which he had allotted to himself. In 1838 he returned, having laid the foundation of all our knowledge of the southern sky, just as his father had put our acquaintance with that of the north on an equally sound basis. The two—or rather, we should say the three—Herschels were thus the founders of modern astronomy. At the coronation of the Queen Sir John Herschel was created a baronet. His subsequent life was less eventful, though still fruitful in admirable work, and even in great discoveries. His example led Lassell to establish himself at Malta, Warren de la Rue to "mind the heavens" in like fashion in London and at Cranford, and a score of other less wealthy amateurs to begin investigations which in time bore excellent fruit. Though Herschel had abandoned scientific chemistry as a calling, he never lost his interest in it. By discovering the solvent action of hypo-sulphate of soda on the salts of silver, he may be regarded as the pioneer of photography, and in 1839 he solved, independently of Mr. Fox Talbot, the problem of taking and multiplying photographic plates. He also, according to Professor Pritchard, was "the first person to introduce the now well-known terms *positive* and *negative* in photographic images, and to deposit upon glass a sensitised film for the reception of the picture. He also paved the way for Professor Stokes's important discovery of the change which luminous waves may suffer in their period of oscillation, by his addition of the lavender rays of the spectrum, and by his announcement of 'epipalial dispersion' as exhibited by sulphate of quinine." He also made other important and successful researches connected with the undulating theory of light, which are embodied in his treatises on *Light* in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. Herschel was, however, not only a physicist and astronomer: he was also a man of letters, and possessed of none of the narrow intellectual prejudices of the specialist. His addresses to the Astronomical Society are models of elegant composition, and his *Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy*, and *Outlines of Astronomy*, must always remain classics, even after the data in their pages become more or less obsolete. Much of his time was spent in the useful work of simplifying his store of information. In this he was even more successful than his contemporary, Brewster (q.v.), and was the forerunner of the eminent men who in later years displayed a laudable activity in the same direction. His *Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects* and his *Collected Addresses* are models at once of profound knowledge and of simple exposition, while his treatises on *Meteorology*,

Physical Geography, and the *Telescope*, are still among the best text-books. Personally, the character of Sir John Herschel was extremely lovable. A fast friend, without jealousy, or self-seeking, or littleness, he neither disparaged the work of his rivals, nor neglected the labours of his juniors. As Master of the Mint, a member of nearly every scientific society in the world, and the greatest *savant* of his later years, he possessed an enormous amount of influence, which he exercised to the advantage of the nation. He could, had he pleased, have been president of the Royal Society, and the representation of the University of Cambridge in Parliament was not beyond his reach; but he preferred to devote his leisure to translating the *Iliad* into English verse, just as earlier in life he had done a similar service for Schiller's *Walk*. In brief, what Humboldt was in Germany, Herschel was for many years in England, only Herschel was rather the larger-minded of the two men. Every opportunity of life was open to both of them, and it is not saying anything to the disparagement of the great German to affirm that the great Englishman accepted the position in which he found himself, with equal wisdom, patience, moderation, and high purpose. Sir John Herschel died at Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, in Kent, May 11th, 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, close to the grave of Newton.

[R. B.]

* **Herschell**, THE RIGHT HON. FARRER, BARON (*b.* 1837), Lord Chancellor of England, the son of the late Rev. R. H. Herschell, was educated at the University of Bonn, and at University College, London (B.A. Lond. Univ. 1867). Called to the bar in 1860 he became a Q.C. in 1872, and two years later was elected member for Durham, in the Liberal interest. From 1873 to 1880 he was Recorder for Carlisle, and in the last year, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry, Mr. Herschell became Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. In Feb., 1886, Sir Farrer, having been defeated for the Lonsdale division of North Lancashire at the general election, became Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage.

* **Hewett**, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT, K.C.B. (*b.* 1834), naval officer, the second son of the late Mr. W. W. Hewett, M.D., Yorkshire, was born at Brighton. He entered the navy in 1847, and became lieutenant in 1854, commander in 1858, captain in 1862, and rear-admiral in 1878. He served in the Burmese War (1851) and in China (1857); and his bravery in the field before Sebastopol and at Inkermann during the Crimean War was conspicuous. In 1874 he was nominated K.C.B., for his services in the Ashantee War, where he was present at the taking of Coomassie. He was commodore on the west coast of Africa from 1873-7,

and commanded an expedition against the pirates of the Congo River in 1875. He commanded the naval forces in Egypt in 1882, when he received the thanks of Parliament. In 1886 he was appointed admiral of the Channel Fleet.

Heyne, CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB (b. 1729, d. 1812), the scholar, was born in extreme poverty at Chemnitz, and in 1748 was sent as a penniless student to Leipzig University, where he heard Ernesti. Having attracted the attention of Count von Brühl, he was invited to Dresden in 1752, and next year was made a copyist in his library. In 1755 he edited Tibullus, and in 1756 Epictetus. In 1760 he was appointed sub-librarian to the royal library, but a few weeks afterwards lost the whole of his property and literary possessions in the siege. Nevertheless, next year he married Therese Weiss, and in 1763, when his distress was extreme, he was invited to the professorship of eloquence at Göttingen, various other official posts being attached to the appointment. For the next fifty years his labour was unremitting, and he raised the reputation of Göttingen throughout Europe. Though possessing little of the constructive genius of Wolf, he may be regarded as his forerunner, and he was the first scholar who attempted a serious and scientific explanation of classic mythology. His edition of Virgil is well known (1767-75), and has been the foundation of subsequent issues. He also edited *Pindar* (1773), and the *Iliad* (1802). Heyne's daughter, THERESA (b. 1764, d. 1829), became famous as the wife of George Forster, the naturalist, and after her divorce from him and her marriage with L. F. HÜSER, as the authoress of some books of travels and several novels and tales, of which *Notes on Holland* (1811), and *Ellen Percy* (1822), may be mentioned.

Carlyle, *Essay on Heyne*, and Speech at Edinburgh University, 1865.

* **Heyne**, PAUL JOHANN LUDWIG (b. 1830), one of the greatest of modern German novelists, was born in Berlin, and is the son of a philologist of high reputation. After passing through the usual university course, he went in 1852 to study in Italy, but he had already turned from philological science to literature, and in 1854 he was invited by the King of Bavaria to Munich. His earlier publications were chiefly tragedies, such as *Francesca di Rimini* (1850), and *Meleager* (1854), and from time to time he has returned to the drama and to dramatic stories in verse, such as *Louis of Bavaria* (*Ludwig der Baier*, 1862), *Rafael* (1863), and *The Madonna in the Olive Grove* (*Die Madonna im Oelwald*, 1879); he has also published excellent verse translations of Shakespeare (1867), Giusti (1875), and Leopardi (1878). But his reputation will rest on his two great novels, *The Children of the World* (*Die Kinder der Welt*, 1872), and *The*

Paradise Club (*Im Paradiese*, 1875). They describe severally with great feeling and exactness the most modern and advanced phases of social and artistic life in Berlin and Munich. Though strongly condemned at the time of their publication for their supposed anti-religious and even immoral tendencies, they are now generally recognised as the two most powerful and artistic works of modern German fiction. Since the production of these two great works Paul Heyse has confined himself for the most part to short tales (*Novelle*) for newspapers and magazines. Several of these have been published in collections or in separate form, such as *Tales and Romances* (*Novellen und Romane*, 1881); *Lady F. and Roman Tales* (*Frau von F. und Römische Novellen*, 1881), *The Luck of Rothenburg* (*Das Glück von Rothenburg*, 1881), and a series of *Moral Tales* (*Moralische Novellen*).

Hicks, ELIAS (b. 1748, d. 1830), an eloquent American preacher and controversialist belonging to the Society of Friends, was born in Long Island, U.S., and early apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter. Soon after his marriage in 1770, his religious convictions increased upon him, and in a few years he became a recognised minister in the Society of Friends. He was early convinced of the iniquity of slavery, and accordingly abstained from all participation in the products of slave labour. For many years he was the most eloquent preacher and best organiser among the Quakers. But about the beginning of the century his orthodoxy began to be doubted. He was called upon to formulate his doctrines. He replied that he could not hold the accepted notions as to the deity of Christ and a vicarious atonement; but he had still the deepest reverence for the sacred Scriptures; and he could still recognise the Divine authority of Jesus Christ. Angry disputations followed. The result was a schism; and Hicks's immense influence carried a great number with him. His party, called the Hicksites, was formed in 1828.

Elias Hicks, Journal of his Life and Labours (1828); *History of Society of Friends*, vol. iv., ch. 5.

Hicks, WILLIAM, PASHA (b. 1830, d. 1883), soldier, entered the Bombay army as an ensign in 1849, and served in Bengal during the campaign of 1857-9 with the 1st Belooch Battalion, and as staff officer to the Punjaub Movable Column. He was next in the Rohilcund campaign with Major-General Penny's forces. He was subsequently with Lord Clyde's force. Lieutenant in 1856 and captain in 1861, he served as brigade-major, 1st Division, during the Abyssinian campaign in 1867-8. He was gazetted lieutenant-colonel in 1875, and honorary colonel in 1880. When Baker Pasha was requested by the Egyptian Government, in 1883, to secure the services of retired British officers for the expedition which was being prepared to march against the Mahdi

in the Soudan, he appointed Colonel Hicks to the post of chief of the staff. On Sept 9th, Hicks Pasha, with over 10,000 men, began his march up the Nile from Um-Durma, opposite Khartoum, keeping close to the western side of the White Nile. It was next resolved to strike across the desert to El Obeid, trusting to surface pools for water. For weeks nothing was known of Hicks Pasha's movements, but at length the news reached Khartoum, that through the treachery of a guide, the whole of the Egyptian army had been surrounded and destroyed by the rebels.

* **Hill**, OCTAVIA (*b. circa 1838*), social reformer, began the work amongst the poor by which she is best known, in 1864, partly at the suggestion and under the guidance of Mr. Ruskin, who advanced the necessary capital for the earliest beginning of the scheme. Having purchased three cottages in one of the poorest courts of Marylebone, Miss Hill became her own rent-collector, manager, and agent, and succeeded in the gradual reformation of the court and its tenants without any commercial loss. By degrees the remaining houses of the same court came into her hands, and in time the Countess of Ducie and other landowners or companies entrusted their property in Marylebone and Drury Lane to her management; and since that time (1873) the system has spread rapidly, till it is now recognised as one of the most hopeful means of raising the moral and physical condition of the very poor. Miss Hill gave her support to the Artisan Dwellings Act of 1874, and in 1884 gave evidence before the Special Commission of Enquiry into the Housing of the Poor. She also took an active part in the institution and development of the Charity Organisation Society.

Octavi: Hill, *Homes of the London Poor* (re-published magazine articles from 1866 to 1875), (1875).

Hill, REV. ROWLAND (*b. 1744, d. 1833*), divine, brother of General Lord Hill, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Before he was of age to take orders, he occasionally preached at the Tabernacle and at the Tottenham Court Road Chapel, which threw some obstacles in the way of his receiving ordination. Eventually, the Bishop of Bath and Wells was induced to admit him to deacon's orders, which was the highest step he was permitted to attain in the Church. Ever tenacious of his clerical character, however, Mr. Hill always regarded himself as an episcopal clergyman. In 1784 the Surrey Chapel, London, was opened, of which he became the nominal pastor, although the chapel was never licensed as under his pastoral care. He retained this connection with the chapel till his death in 1833. His ecclesiastical position was ambiguous. He was a Dissenter within the Church, a Churchman among Dissenters. This very catho-

licism made him a controversialist, as witness his *Imposture Detected* (1777), *Aphoristic Observations* (1790), and *Village Dialogues* (1801). As a preacher he was exceedingly unequal, somewhat unmethodical and rambling, interspersing touches of genuine pathos amid much that bordered upon the ludicrous. Among his sayings, "The devil shall not have all the good tunes," his reason for making use of "Rule Britannia," and other secular melodies in the Surrey service, has passed into a proverb. He generally preached during the winter in the Surrey Chapel, and the summer he spent in various parts of the United Kingdom preaching in places of worship of almost every denomination which would admit of his services. His *Hymns* are admired for their sweetness and sincerity.

Lives of Rev. Rowland Hill, by J. Sherman, E. Sidney, W. Jones, and E. W. Broome.

Hill, ROWLAND, VISCOUNT (*b. 1772, d. 1842*), soldier, nephew of the Rev. Rowland Hill, entered the army at an early age, and by 1793 had attained the rank of captain. He distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon of 1793, and in Abercrombie's Egyptian campaign, and having become brigadier-general in 1803, he was Wellington's right-hand man throughout the Peninsular War. His great achievements were in Portugal, where he won the victory of Arroyo de Molinos, and captured the forts of Almaraz, for which service he was created Baron Hill of Almaraz. His active career was brought to a close at Waterloo, where he repulsed the last charge of the Old Guard. In 1828 he succeeded Wellington as commander-in-chief, and held that office until 1842, when he resigned, to the universal regret of the army, by whom he was deservedly beloved. Created a Viscount, he died at the close of the year.

E. Sidney, *Life of Lord Hill* (1845).

Hill, SIR ROWLAND, K.C.B. (*b. 1795, d. 1879*), was born at Kidderminster, lived for a time at Birmingham, removed to London in 1825, and established a school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham. He, however, soon retired from the office of schoolmaster, on the score of ill-health. About this time an association was formed for the colonisation of South Australia, on the plan of Mr. E. G. Wakefield, in which Mr. Hill took an active part. The Act having been passed and the commission appointed for carrying the objects into effect, Mr. Hill was named secretary. He held this post for four years. He next began to interest himself in postal matters, when he found the working of the Post Office most faulty, and formed large and bold plans for its thorough reorganisation. In 1837 he published his plan in a pamphlet headed *Post Office Reforms*, advocating a uniform penny postage and an adhesive stamp. It was treated with scorn by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, but quickly roused the interest of the

public. Associations were formed to carry it through, and petitions to Parliament in its favour began to pour in. In the spring of 1838, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the plan. Uniformity of postage was carried only by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Wallace. During the year 1839 the agitation continued; and towards the close of the session ministers reluctantly gave away. Early in 1840 the penny postage was carried into effect, with the assistance of Mr. Hill, and on the lines of his pamphlet, he for the purpose receiving an appointment in the Treasury. On the accession of the Peel ministry, in 1842, he was removed from office, on the ground that his services were no longer required. This conduct was indignantly resented by the public, who presented him with over £13,000 in 1846. In 1845 he became chairman of the London and Brighton Railway Company, and was instrumental in introducing the system of cheap excursions. On the accession of the Liberal party in 1846, he was appointed secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854 he became chief secretary. In 1860 he was made K.C.B. In 1864 his health broke down, and he was forced to retire from the cares of office, when the Treasury awarded him his full salary of £2,000 a year for life, along with a Parliamentary grant of £20,000.

G. B. Hill, *Life of Sir Rowland Hill, and History of Penny Postage*, [W. M.]

Hiller, FERDINAND VON (b. 1811, d. 1885), the composer and musician, was born of Jewish parentage, at Frankfurt, began to compose at twelve years old, and in 1825 was entrusted to Hummel, in Weimar. Two years later he visited Vienna, and composed his first piano quartet. From 1828 to 1835 he lived in Paris. In 1837 he visited Italy, and remained for some time at Milan engaged in the composition of the *Destruction of Jerusalem* (*Die Zerstörung Jerusalems*), which was produced at Leipzig under Mendelssohn's direction in 1840. The following year Hiller spent in Rome, but returning to Germany he set to work upon his two operas, *A Christmas Night's Dream* (*Traum in der Christnacht*), and *Conradin*. In 1847 he was appointed Kapellmeister at Düsseldorf, and in 1850 was invited to the same position at Cologne, where he afterwards became director of the Conservatorium, as he continued till the autumn of 1884. His compositions, some of which are of high, though not the highest, excellence, number 183 works, including the important *Spring Symphony* in E, the cantata of *Nala and Damajanti*, composed expressly for the Birmingham Festival of 1871, and a small volume of songs of considerable merit. He visited England more than once, and was always welcomed as one of the last and best representatives of the strict old "classical"

school. Nevertheless, he will not be remembered for his musical works, but for his annals of musical life and reminiscences of great musicians and poets. The following are the chief:—*Records of Modern Musical Life* (*Aus dem Tonleben unserer Zeit*, 1867, with a continuation, *Neue Folge*, in 1871); *Mendelssohn, Letters and Reminiscences* (1874); *Personal and Musical* (*Personliches und Musicalisches*, 1876); *An Artist's Life* (*Künstlerleben*, 1880); *Goethe as a Musician* (*Goethes musicalisches Leben*, 1883); and *Reminiscences* (*Erinnerungsblätter*, 1884).

Hinton, JAMES (b. 1822, d. 1875), surgeon, the son of a Baptist minister, the Rev. John Hinton, entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and both before and after taking his medical degree travelled to Sierra Leone, Jamaica, and Edinburgh. In 1850 he established himself in London as a general practitioner, but gradually confined himself to aural surgery, and from 1862 to 1874 was lecturer on that department of medicine at Guy's Hospital. Dr. Hinton had a great ambition to obtain distinction as a metaphysician as well as a writer on medical subjects, but a remarkable essay on *Man and his Dwelling-place* (1858), and a series of papers, *Life in Nature* (1862), and *The Mystery of Pain* (1865), were all that the exigencies of his profession allowed him to produce. *Philosophy and Religion*, and *The Law-Breaker and Coming of the Law* were published posthumously in 1881 and 1884.

Ellice Hopkins, *Life and Letters of James Hinton*, with an introduction by Sir W. Gull (1878).

Hobart-Hampden, THE HON. AUGUSTUS CHARLES, generally known as HOBART PASHA (b. 1822, d. 1886), sailor, was the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. In 1836 he entered the Royal Navy, and served in the *Rose* and the *Dolphin* in South America for the suppression of the slave-trade. His gallant conduct in the South American waters secured him the appointment to the Queen's yacht in 1845. Afterwards, as lieutenant, he was appointed acting commander of the *Driver* during the Crimean War, was present at the capture of Bomarsund in 1854, and commanded the English mortar boats during the bombardment of Sveaborg in 1855. He retired from active service on half-pay about the year 1860, and on the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861-5) he proceeded to the United States, where he commanded the *Don*, a swift blockade-runner, along the coast of North Carolina. He next found employment in the Turkish service. He suppressed the revolt in Crete in 1867. On his return to Constantinople he was promoted pasha, and created a full admiral. He was next appointed naval adviser to the Sultan, when he raised the standard of efficiency of the fleet. In 1867, when he proceeded in the service of Turkey against our allies, the Greeks, his name was struck off the British

Navy List, in accordance with a provision of the Foreign Enlistment Act; but having made a personal application in 1874 to Lord Derby, then Foreign Secretary, he was restored to his former rank as captain in the Royal Navy on the retired list. In 1877, on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War, Hobart Pasha was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet of Turkey, and again set the Foreign Enlistment Act at defiance, England having proclaimed a neutrality. His name was once more dropped out of the official list. In 1881 the Sultan raised him to the rank of mushir and marshal of the empire. In June, 1885, he was again reinstated to his place in the English Navy List, with the rank of vice-admiral.

Hobart Pasha, *The Story of my Life*.

Hobhouse, J. CAM. [BROUGHTON.]

Hofer, ANDREAS (b. 1767, d. 1810), the Tyrolese patriot, born in the Passeyr valley, was the son of a tavern keeper. His first prominent act was in 1796, when he commanded a company of riflemen against the French at Lake Garda. The Tyrol having been transferred from Austria to Bavaria against the wishes of the people, by the Treaty of Presburg, in 1805, Hofer secretly planned a scheme of national resistance, and when the whole of the Tyrol rose in arms in 1809 he was at once chosen to the command of a large division of the insurgents, and inflicted an overwhelming defeat on the Bavarians at Sterzing. He subsequently repulsed the Bavarians at Innsbruck, and despite the treaty of the evacuation of the Tyrol by the Austrians after Napoleon's victory at Wagram, he gallantly resolved to maintain the struggle. On Aug. 13th he put to flight the combined forces of the French and Bavarians, and completely freed his country from foreign yoke. Thereafter an independent government was set up, with Hofer at its head; but the Bavarians having again asserted their supremacy after the Treaty of Vienna, Hofer made an heroic resistance, but was eventually compelled to seek safety in the mountains. Betrayed by one of his followers, he was captured, and shot as a rebel by the orders of Napoleon a few hours after his condemnation.

Hoffmann, AUGUST HEINRICH VON FALLERSLEBEN (b. 1798, d. 1874), poet and philologist, was born at Fallersleben, in Hanover, and turned to the investigation of old German literature under the influence of the brothers Grimm. Having published some original *Songs and Romances* at Bonn in 1821 he went to Leyden to study Dutch literature, which, next to poetry, remained his favourite pursuit. In 1823 he became sub-librarian at Breslau, and full professor of German literature in 1835. Meantime several of his best-known *Children's Songs* (*Kinderlieder*) had been ap-

pearing since 1827, and in 1836 his *Book of Love* (*Buch der Liebe*) was published. As results of his special and scientific labours we may mention the important treatises *Foundations for the History of German Language and Literature* (1830 and 1837), and *Horæ Belgicæ* (1830-62). He also fully investigated the history of Silesian literature, but whilst thus engaged was dismissed from his professorship (1842) for the supposed revolutionary tendencies of his *Unpolitical Songs* (1840). Between 1843 and 1848 he published the *German Street Songs*, the *Drawing-room Songs*, and *May-wine* (*Maitrank*), all of which were more or less political in tone. But he took no active part in the movements of 1848, and in 1854 settled in Weimar as editor of the *Weimar Annual*. In 1860 he became librarian to the Duke of Ratibor at Corvey on the Weser, where he remained till his death. Popular as many of his lyrics are, and though some of his *Songs for Children* (collected in 1877) almost reach the highest excellence, he cannot be described as a great or successful poet. Perhaps, indeed, his greatest service was to the literature of the Netherlands. Unfortunately he never quite decided whether he was poet, revolutionist, or professor.

J. M. Wagner, *Hoffmann von Fallersleben*. (Vienna, 1868).

Hoffmann, ERNST THEODOR WILHELM, or AMADÉUS, as he called himself in honour of Mozart (b. 1776, d. 1822), the romantic writer, musician, and painter, was born at Königsberg, and after a random bringing up, he entered the university of his native town. After occupying minor positions as a legal official at Gross Glogau and Berlin (1796-1800) he was appointed to a magistracy in Posen, and two years later banished to a similar position at Plock, in East Prussia, for drawing caricatures of Posen dignitaries. In 1804 he was removed as councillor to Warsaw, and there wrote the music to the *Cross on the Baltic*, by Zacharias Werner, his friend and fellow-mystic. The occupation of Warsaw by the French in 1806 drove him to Berlin, where he lived in extreme destitution till invited to undertake the management of the theatre at Bamberg in 1808. In the same year he finished his opera of *Love and Jealousy* (*Liebe und Eifersucht*). Finding the officials at Bamberg both fraudulent and bankrupt, he gave up his position, and supported himself by writing, till in 1813 he was invited as music-director to Dresden. In the meantime he had begun several of the sketches that appeared afterwards in different form—the *Ritter Glück*, the music to *Dirna*, and, above all, *Undine*, his masterpiece of musical composition, an opera for a libretto from Fouqué's story arranged by Fouqué himself. It was produced with great success some years later at Berlin, and was admired by Beethoven. The experiences of the bombardment of Dresden,

and the battles around the city, added the final touch of horror to his already disordered imagination. Besides his *Imaginary Tales* (*Fantasiestücke*), and *The Golden Pot* (*Goldener Topf*), one of the most deservedly popular of his stories, he began the grim series of *Devils' Enchantments* (*Elizire des Teufels*). Next year (1814) he was again cast adrift, and returned to the pursuit of law in Berlin, where after living by his pen for some months he was appointed to a small clerkship under the Minister of Justice, and before his death he had risen to be a councillor of the supreme court and a member of the Senate of Appeal. During these years at Berlin Hoffmann wrote some of his best tales:—*Nutcracker* and the *King of Mice* (*Nussknacker und der Mäusekönig*), the most popular of his fairy stories, was written in 1814; the series known as *Midnight Stories* (*Nachtstücke*) was begun in 1817, and the satirical pictures of modern society called *The Views of Tom-cat Murr* (*Lebensansichten des Katers Murr*) began to appear in 1820. To the last Hoffmann was inexhaustibly productive; his musical works include eleven operas, a symphony, and several songs and shorter pieces; his collected works (Berlin, 1871-3) occupy 12 vols. He may serve as the type of the German romantic writer as Europe gladly welcomed him some sixty years ago. His imaginations are prodigious. When he escapes from the terrific, he is almost a humorist. Wild, exuberant, and uncontrolled in thought, and style, and life, he came of the same stock as Werner and Jean Paul Richter, and may perhaps be best defined as standing between the two.

Hoffmann's *Leben und Nachlass*, edited by his friend, J. G. Hitzig (Berlin, 1823); *Weird Tales*, by Hoffmann, translated by J. T. Bealby, with a memoir (London, 1895).

Hogg, JAMES (b. 1770 or 1772, d. 1835), the Ettrick shepherd, was born of peasant parents dwelling in a hut on the banks of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire. In boyhood he contributed to the support of his distressed family by tending sheep and cows. What little education or culture he received was chiefly due to the consideration of a Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, in whose service he remained from 1790 to 1800. During this period he made his first attempt at literature—*The Mistakes of a Night* (1794). In 1801 a small collection of his songs and ballads was published under the title of *Scottish Pastorals, Poems, Songs, etc.* In the same year, having returned to his parents' cottage, Hogg made the acquaintance of Walter Scott, who further encouraged him towards literature. The next few years were spent in useless search for more profitable employment in the Highlands, Cumberland, and Nithsdale. He also wrote a *Treatise on the Diseases of Sheep*, and in 1807 his *Mountain Bard* was published, with an introduction by Scott. In the same year he took a farm in Dumfriesshire, but

being reduced to ruin in three years, was at last forced to turn to a literary and journalistic life in Edinburgh. For a time he acted as editor of *The Spy*, but was only partially successful. In 1813, however, he published the *Queen's Wake*, one of his longest poems, and perhaps the best known. He had now obtained considerable local reputation, and in 1814 the Duke of Buccleuch presented him with the farm of Altrive, in Yarrow, where he continued to live for the most part from 1817 till his death. During these years he contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and published several separate volumes of poems, and of the short prose tales of shepherd life and fairy lore, in which, perhaps, his best strength lay. Two long romantic poems, *Mador of the Moor* and the *Pilgrims of the Sun*, were published in 1814; the *Poetic Mirror*, a series of parodies on living poets, in 1815; *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, and other Tales in 1817; *Winter Evening Tales* in 1820; *Queen Hynde*, Hogg's longest, but not most successful, poem, in 1826; and *Lay Sermons* in 1834. Hogg was a prolific, and sometimes diffuse and careless, writer, without power of self-criticism. Of his tales, the *Shepherd's Calendar* is the best; of his poems, perhaps the fairy ballad of *Kilmory*. He will probably be remembered as, on the whole, the foremost imitator of Burns and Scott, and his importance was increased by his honest origin and hard experience of nature. In literary history he will remain an interesting figure as an associate of the great names that mark the highest period of Scottish development.

Hogg's *Autobiography*; Thomas Thomson's *Memoir*, prefixed to his edition of Hogg's works (1868). [H. W. N.]

* **Hohenlohe** CLODWIG CARL VICTOR, PRINZ VON (b. 1821), Bavarian statesman, is the representative of the line of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, of the line of Waldenburg. He entered the Prussian diplomatic service, which he exchanged for the Bavarian on becoming possessor of the family estates of Schillingsfürst. In 1867 he succeeded Baron Pfordten as Bavarian Prime Minister, and became at the same time Minister for Foreign Affairs. As such he became an inevitable opponent of Prince Bismarck's designs for German unity, and was even thought to be organising a southern rival to the North German Bund. His election in 1868 and 1869 to the post of vice-president of the Customs Parliament of the German Confederacy was supposed to be a direct slight upon Prince Bismarck. Although a Roman Catholic, Prince Hohenlohe was no Ultramontane, and on account of his opposition to the decrees of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, the influence of the priests was brought to bear against him at the Bavarian elections of 1870, and he was compelled to resign. By this

time he had become a convert to the creation of a new empire, and the incorporation in it of Bavaria, and the members of the first German Parliament marked their sense of his services by electing him their vice-president. After the recall of Count Arnim (q.v.) in 1874, Prince Hohenlohe was chosen to succeed him as German ambassador at Paris, an appointment which he resigned in Sept., 1885, and his investigations were the cause of the famous Arnim trial. In 1878 he was one of the three German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin. In 1885, having entered the Prussian service, he was appointed Stadtholder of Alsace-Lorraine.

Holkar. [INDORE.]

* **Holl**, FRANK, R.A. (b. 1845), portrait and subject painter, is the son of the late Francis Holl, A.R.A. (d. 1884), a well-known engraver, and was born in London. After being educated at University College School, London, he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and in 1863 won the students' gold medal for historical painting, his subject being *Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac*. Soon after this he began to exhibit in the Royal Academy annually. The following are some of his more important contributions, with the dates of their exhibition:—*Fern-Gatherers* (1866); *No Tidings from the Sea* (1871); *Leaving Home* (1873); *Deserted* (1874); *Going Home* (1877); *The Gifts of the Fairies*, portrait of Signor Piatti, and *Abandoned* (1879); *Ordered to the Front* (1880); *Home Again*, and portrait of General Rawlinson (1881); portraits of Lord Cranbrook and General Roberts (1882); portraits of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and Mr. Bright (1883); and portraits of Dr. Haig-Brown and Mr. Francis Holl (1884). It will be observed from this list how portraiture has of late turned the artist's thoughts from the province of painting in which his earlier powers were displayed with such rare dramatic force and technical skill. Mr. Holl was elected A.R.A. in 1878, and R.A. in 1883.

Holland, THE KINGS OF, date from the year 1806, when Louis Bonaparte, the father of Napoleon III., was imposed by Napoleon I. on the Republic which had been established in 1795, with the title of King of Holland. [BONAPARTES.] On his abdication in 1810, Holland was for the time being united to France, but in 1814 it was again erected into a kingdom by the Allied Powers, and the representative of the House of Orange, which formerly ruled with the title of Stadtholders, was placed on the united throne of Holland and Belgium, with the title of King of the Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg. **WILLIAM (FREDERICK) I.** (b. 1772, d. 1843), had hitherto been known as the Hereditary Prince of the United Pro-

vinces. He had married a daughter of the King of Prussia, and had commanded the Dutch troops in the various campaigns against the French Republic, and had fought in the Allied Armies against the Empire with some ability. He came over from England in 1813, was proclaimed by an assembly of notables in the following year, and the Congress at Vienna set to work to demarcate the boundaries of the new kingdom of the Netherlands, and to formulate a Constitution. Their labours, interrupted for a time by the events of the Hundred Days, were eventually brought to a conclusion. The Powers imagined that they had established a kingdom with well-defined frontiers, powerful enough in material strength to bar the way to French aggression towards the north-east, and furnished with a well-balanced system of government, consisting of a king, estates-general, and provincial councils, with a wide franchise, free press, and free religion. Unfortunately, however, it was discovered that Gallic and Catholic Belgium was not disposed to live harmoniously with German and Protestant Holland; and the character of King William, whom exile had rendered suspicious and reactionary, was not calculated to make him particularly popular in either province. The Belgians caught the spirit of the French Revolution of July, 1830; they threw off the Orange yoke, and the Powers sitting in conference at London decided that the independence of Belgium should be recognised. The obstinacy of King William, however, delayed the final settlement of the question for nine years, and plunged Holland into much financial distress. The Dutch Government showed its resentment at the assumption of the throne of Belgium by Leopold of Saxe-Coburg by invading that country; it refused to surrender the citadel of Antwerp which it had seized, and had to be coerced by England and France. The Convention of 1833 settled some of the difficulties at issue, but it was not until 1839 that a definitive peace was signed. The tenacity of William had been so far fortunate that he had succeeded in keeping hold of Limburg and a portion of Luxembourg, but his subjects felt that such result was not commensurate with the outlay, and the signs of popular discontent became so unmistakable that the King abdicated in favour of his son in 1840, and spent the remainder of his life in morose retirement.

WILLIAM II., his son (b. 1792, d. 1849), passed his childhood in England, where he was educated by Dr. Howley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He smelt powder in the Peninsular War in the capacity of extra aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and commanded the Army of the Netherlands during the Hundred Days, being severely wounded at Waterloo. He endeavoured to win for his bride the Princess Charlotte of Great Britain; she, however, placed her hand at the

disposal of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the future King of Belgium. Upon his accession to the throne William II. gave proofs of the possession of liberal tendencies, and his short reign was in consequence peaceful and prosperous. Shortly before his death he wisely neutralised the effect upon his subjects of the French Revolution of 1848, by agreeing to the revision of the Constitution. He married a sister of Nicholas of Russia.

* **WILLIAM III.** (b. 1817), succeeded his father, having ten years previously married the Princess Sophia of Würtemberg. He has, on the whole, had a successful reign, and is personally popular with his subjects, who appreciated the generosity of his voluntary surrender of half the Civil List. The chief features in home affairs have been protracted disputes between the Chambers and the ministry; some outbreaks of religious bitterness, notably after the revival of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in 1853; and the great development of the canal system, the great canal connecting Amsterdam with the North Sea having been finished in 1876. Abroad a policy of strict neutrality has been pursued towards European complications. When Prussia and France were wrangling over Dutch Luxemburg, the King of Holland, to whom it had been guaranteed by the Powers in 1867, kept in the background as much as possible, and with equal prudence, when war did break out, he espoused neither side. The Dutch colonies are still of some importance. Slavery was abolished throughout the Dutch West Indies in 1863; in 1867 the Dutch effected a transfer of territory on the Gold Coast with England, the new frontier being the Sweet River; and in 1873 they were involved in a vexatious war with the Sultan of Achin in Sumatra, which lasted until 1879, and which appeared likely to begin again in 1884 when he seized the crew of the English vessel *Nisero*. The most serious question now impending is that of the succession. Alexander, the Prince of Orange, the last male descendant of the line (b. 1851) died in 1884; and by his second marriage, with the Duchess of Albany's sister, Queen Emma, King William has issue one daughter, the Princess Wilhelmina (b. 1880). There is, therefore, in any case, the certainty of a minority reign, and the probability of a foreign Prince Consort; but the Chambers, with wise precaution, have already elected Queen Emma Regent. [L. C. S.]

Holland, HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX, 3RD BARON (b. 1773, d. 1840), the nephew of Charles James Fox, was educated by his uncle, and then at Eton and Christ Church. In 1797 he married Lady Webster, the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, after having figured as co-respondent in the trial in which her husband gained a divorce. His political career began about the same time, when he

became prominent among the few Whigs who still supported Fox's policy in the House of Lords. In 1806 he became Privy Counsellor, and was sent by Fox with Lord Auckland to negotiate the commercial treaty with the United States which ultimately produced the aimless war of 1813. After the death of Fox Lord Holland was, during the brief remaining existence of the ministry of "All the Talents," Lord Privy Seal. During the long period of Tory ascendancy which followed, Lord Holland continued to support Whig principles steadily, but with no superabundance of energy. He was not a man to lead a party from defeat to victory, and his polished utterances found more attentive audiences in Holland House, which his own social charms, combined with those of his wife, converted into the nearest approach to a Parisian *salon* that England had perhaps ever been able to produce. When at last the Tories collapsed in 1830, Lord Holland became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and held that office, with the exception of two short intervals, until his death. He was the author of some translations from the Spanish, a country to which he paid several visits; *Foreign Reminiscences* (1850), and *Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time* (1862-4)—an acquaintance with which is indispensable to an accurate knowledge of the political history of the period.

The Opinions of Lord Holland, as recorded in the Journals of the House of Lords from 1797 to 1841, edited by D. C. Moylan; Lord Brougham, *Statesman of the Time of George III. and George IV.*; Macaulay's essay on Lord Holland; Princess Mary Lichtenstein, *Holland House* (1874).

Holland, SIR HENRY (b. 1788, d. 1873), physician, was educated at private schools, and became clerk in a merchant's office, but afterwards embraced a medical career, and graduated at Edinburgh University in 1811. In 1816 he set up as a doctor in London, and speedily acquired a considerable practice, which was due in part to his social powers. He was also a great traveller, and wrote a pleasant account of his *Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, and Greece* (1st ed. 1812). Sir Henry Holland published his *Medical Notes and Reflections* (1839), *Chapters on Mental Physiology* (1852), and some reprints from the reviews in 1862. He became F.R.S. in 1816, F.R.C.S. in 1828, physician in ordinary to Prince Albert in 1840, physician in ordinary to the Queen, 1852, and a baronet in 1853.

His *Recollections of my Past Life* were published in 1872.

* **Holland, SIR HENRY THURSTON, K.C.M.G., 2ND BARONET** (b. 1825), was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1847). He was called to the bar in 1849, became legal adviser to the Colonial Office in 1867-70, and Assistant Under-Secretary at the same office from

1870-4. In 1874 he was first returned for Midhurst in the Conservative interest. In 1885 he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and at the general election of the same year was returned for Hampstead. In 1887 he entered Lord Salisbury's Cabinet as Colonial Secretary, having previously served as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

* **Holmes, OLIVER WENDELL** (b. Aug. 29th, 1809), an American author, is the son of Rev. Abiel Holmes, of Cambridge, U.S., author of *The Annals of America*. His primary instruction was acquired in local schools, and in Phillips' Academy at Andover. At sixteen he entered Harvard University. He composed and read a number of poems while at college, and was the poet of his class. He graduated in 1829. Upon leaving college he began to study law. He contributed several poems to a short-lived periodical entitled *The Collegian*. After a year's trial of law he relinquished it for the study of medicine. This he studied with Dr. James Jackson during two and a half years, when, for fuller instruction and for observation of practice in the great hospitals, he went to Europe. His degree of Doctor in Medicine, from Harvard, was taken in 1836. In 1839 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth College. This office he held two years, and resigned it in order to devote himself to the practice of medicine in the city of Boston, where he has lived for fifty years. He married in 1840 Miss Amelia Lee Jackson. In 1847 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Harvard Medical College. He held this office until 1882, when he resigned his professorship, and was appointed professor emeritus. For fifty-six years, consequently, he has studied, taught, or practised medicine; but his lifelong relation with medical science has been mainly that of a teacher of its principles. Dr. Holmes's first literary ventures were made in college periodicals and in the annuals. These ventures were mainly occasional poems, humorous in spirit, and a collection of these was, his first volume, and was published in Boston in 1836. His *Urania* was published in 1846; and a second edition of his collected poems in 1849. For nearly thirty years his literary activity has been associated with the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*. This periodical was from its beginning in November, 1857, the organ of a literary group, of whom the most famous individuals were Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Motley, and Holmes. In its pages has appeared all that Holmes has written since its origin, except his books upon medical science, and it has given parts even of these. His breakfast-table series was its great feature for years. This series began with *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table*, was continued

with *The Professor at the Breakfast-table*, and concluded with *The Poet at the Breakfast-table*. These books are an artistic construction around an idea not new in literature. "Table talk" is common enough; but from Selden downwards it has always been more suggestive than satisfying—as at best the mere scraps of a feast. Dr. Holmes has treated this subject artistically, and given the whole menu of the wise, witty, and genial rambling of an inextinguishable talker. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table* was published separately in 1858, *The Professor* in 1859, and *The Poet* in 1872. *Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny*, was published in 1861, and *The Guardian Angel* in 1867. In addition to his originally collected poems, Dr. Holmes has published *Songs in Many Keys* (1862), *Songs of Many Seasons* (1875), and *The Iron Gate and other Poems* (1880). His *Homoeopathy and its Kindred Delusions* (1842), *Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science* (1861), *Border Lines of Knowledge* (1862), and *Mechanism in Thought and Morals* (1871), are books related to medical subjects, as the titles indicate, but they are contributions to the philosophy of medicine. Dr. Holmes's *Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson*, in the series of *American Men of Letters*, was published in 1884, and in 1885 he published a tale entitled *A Mortal Antipathy*. He paid a visit to England in 1886. [G. W. H.]

Hone, WILLIAM (b. 1780, d. 1842), satirist and antiquarian, was the son of a Bath citizen of strict religious principles. In 1790 he entered an attorney's office in London, and was afterwards clerk to a solicitor in Gray's Inn. Having imbibed the political and religious ideas of the London Corresponding Society he rapidly drifted from the orthodoxy of his youth, and, abandoning the law in 1800, he made several ventures as book-seller, writer, and publisher, all of which were *fiascos*. In 1817 he started the *Reformer's Register*, and his talent for parody and lampoon soon made it a power in the land. He was accordingly prosecuted by Government on three informations: the first, for publishing Wilkes's *Catechism of a Christian Member*; the second, for a libel on the Prince Regent, *The Litany or General Supplication*; and the third, for a parody on the Athanasian Creed and *The Sinecurial's Creed*. He gained acquittals in each case, having defended himself with great acuteness. This result naturally gave great impetus to the sale of his satirical poems, which acquired additional popularity from Cruikshank's illustrations. Nevertheless, Hone gradually abandoned free-thought and satire for religion and antiquarian research. His *Every-Day Book* (1826), *Table Book* (1827-8), and *Year Book* (1829) are full of out-of-the-way information, and are still read with pleasure, more especially when it is remembered that Lamb took part in their preparation.

They were, however, at the time distinct failures, and poor Hone saw the inside of the King's Bench prison for debt. His last publication of importance was an edition of Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes* (1830), but he never succeeded in rescuing himself from indigence. Hone at least deserves admiration for possessing the courage of his opinions, and in the history of Radicalism his name has an honourable place.

There is a good account of Hone's trials in Harriet Martineau's *History of the Peace*, vol. i., chap. x.

Hood, THOMAS (b. 1799, d. 1845), poet and humorist, was the son of a London publisher, partner in the firm of Verner and Hood. Thomas, the second son, was born in the Poultry in May, 1799, and educated in a private school at Clapham. After the loss of his father and his elder brother, he was the mainstay of his mother until her death, which, however, followed at no great interval upon that of her husband. In his *Literary Reminiscences*, published in *Hood's Own*, the poet states that he was early placed "upon lofty stool at lofty desk" in a merchant's counting-house, and that he continued in this capacity until his health began to fail. Mr. W. M. Rossetti considers that this statement is not to be implicitly accepted as serious. What is certain is that towards the age of fifteen Hood was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Sands, as an engraver, and afterwards to one of the Le Keux family. This occupation he was eventually compelled to abandon on the ground of his weak health. On the recommendation of physicians, he was "shipped, as per advice, in a Scotch smack," to his father's relations in Dundee. He made his first literary venture there in the *Dundee Advertiser* in 1814, being then fifteen and a half years old. Returning to London in 1820, Hood began to practise as an engraver. In 1821 he became sub-editor of the *London Magazine*, and in that capacity his talent first displayed itself in the shape of humorous answers to correspondents. It was through this magazine that Hood became acquainted with John Hamilton Reynolds, Charles Lamb, De Quincey, and other men of letters. In 1824 Hood married the sister of Reynolds, and she is described as a lady of cultivated mind and literary tastes. The *Ode to Dr. Kitchener*, and the more important poem *Lycus the Centaur*—which first testified to the breadth and originality of Hood's powers—appeared in the *London Magazine*. In conjunction with Reynolds, the poet published in 1825 the *Odes and Addresses to Great People*. To this succeeded the first series of *Whims and Oddities*, issued in 1826, and in the year following the second series was published. Two volumes of *National Tales*, constructed on the model of the Italian writers, next appeared, but met with a mixed reception. At this time Hood fully established

his reputation as a genuine poet, and one of fine promise, by the publication of a volume containing *The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies*, *Hero and Leander*, and other poems. The volume was rich in imaginative poetry, though the conceptions were not in the usual popular grooves. In *The Gem*, an annual which Hood edited for a year, appeared *The Dream of Eugene Aram*, Hood's most striking and powerful ballad, and one which will always hold its place in English literature. But the comic side of Hood's genius was also, from first to last, irrepressible, notwithstanding the humorist's chronic ill-health. As he laughingly observed, he was "compelled to be a lively Hood for a livelihood." The first of Hood's *Comic Annual* series was issued at Christmas, 1830, and for two years subsequently its writer occupied himself with theatrical work. He wrote the libretto for an English opera, an entertainment for Mathews, a pantomime for the Adelphi, and, conjointly with Reynolds, dramatised *Gil Blas*. While living at Lake House, Wanstead, he produced the poem of *The Epping Hunt*, and his novel of *Tynney Hall*. About the close of 1834, a firm with which Hood was connected failed, and the disaster involved him in serious loss. Declining to avail himself of any legal protection, he left England for a time, with the intention ultimately of paying all his creditors in full. He proceeded to Coblenz, his health at the time being in a most precarious condition. From Coblenz he migrated to Ostend, where he resided for nearly three years, returning to England in 1840. A medical examination demonstrated that he was suffering from a complication of disorders, and his mental activity and indomitable spirit were a marvel to his friends. During his stay on the Continent Hood's *Own* had appeared, and this was followed by *Up the Rhine*. The latter work had a most encouraging success. But legal proceedings with publishers ensued, and their protracted nature embittered the remainder of his life. After a brief residence in Camberwell, and then at St. John's Wood, Hood settled down at Finchley, where he produced his *Rhymes for the Times*, *Miss Kilmansiegg*, and other effusions. In 1841 he succeeded Theodore Hook in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, from which he received a salary of £300 per annum. The Christmas number of *Punch* for 1843 contained Hood's pathetic lyric *The Song of the Shirt*, a poem which thrilled the heart of England, and the fame of which is now universal. Relinquishing his connection with the *New Monthly Magazine* in January, 1844, Hood began a periodical of his own with the title of *Hood's Magazine*, but under its continuous demands upon him, aggravated by other troubles and anxieties, his health utterly broke down. The grief of his closing days was assuaged by the kindness of Sir Robert Peel, who recommended a

Government pension of £100 to Mrs. Hood, in consideration of the serious illness of her husband. After months of intense suffering, Hood at length died. A monument erected to his memory in Kensal Green Cemetery was unveiled on July 18th, 1854, by Mr. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), who pronounced a glowing eulogium on the author of *The Song of the Shirt*. The springs of humour and pathos never lay more closely together, than in the case of Hood, and both had their rise in the heart. His sensitiveness, his tenderness, and his deep love of humanity has given him an abiding place in the affections and admiration of his countrymen. Hood left two children, one a daughter, Mrs. F. F. Broderip, compiler of the *Hood Memorials*, and a son, Thomas (b. 1835, d. 1874), better known as Tom Hood, who also made a position for himself in letters. The younger Hood was the editor of *Fun* and the *Comic Annual*, and in addition to various humorous writings, he was the author of *Fairy Realm*, *Pen and Pencil Pictures*, and a number of novels, including *A Disputed Inheritance*, *A Golden Heart*, *The Lost Link*, and *Love and Valour*.

Mrs. Broderip, *Memorials of Thomas Hood*, with a preface and notes by his son (2 vols., 1840); *Works of Thomas Hood, Comic and Serious*, edited by his son and daughter (1862-3); *The Poetical Works of Thomas Hood*, edited, with a critical memoir, by W. M. Rossetti; *Moir's Poetical Literature of the Past Half Century*; *Gillilan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits*; *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1845. [G. B. S.]

* **Hook, JAMES CLARKE, R.A.** (b. 1819), painter, the son of a former judge-arbitrator in the mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, is descended on his mother's side from Adam Clarke, the Biblical commentator. He was entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1836, and his connection with its schools was long and successful. He took the first medal in the Life school in 1842, he had the gold medal for historical painting in 1846, and he obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy in 1846. Upon this he went to Italy. He married in the same year. His absence from England did not exceed eighteen months, and at its close he settled down to paint what it is hardly too much to say that everyone now forgets—almost countless subjects from Italian and French history and poetry. Thus having been inspired by Boccaccio in 1844, he illustrated, in oil-painting, *The Merchant of Venice* in 1847, and *Othello* in 1849. In 1850 Mr. Hook was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1860 he was made a full member. Between these two dates came some change, though not the final change, in his practice, and a great change in his subjects; for, while he was elected an Associate solely by reason of his acceptability as a painter of history and elegant romance, it is impossible that his landscape should have

counted for nothing when he was elected a full member. *The Brambles in the Way*, *The Passing Cloud*, *The Welcome Bonny Boat*, had been exhibited in 1856; *The Signal on the Horizon* in 1857; *The Coast Boy Gathering Eggs* in 1858; and the admirable *Luff, Boy!* in 1859. A painter of the sea and of the coast and of fisher-folk had then declared himself, and the foundations had been laid of that edifice of fame which we respect to-day. But Mr. Hook, like David Cox, has improved with his later years. For years, during a period of life in which a painter often retrogrades, Mr. Hook preserved accuracy and picturesqueness of vision, and added certainty and force to his touch, and charm to his presentation of colour. We will only mention *Home with the Tide* and *Sea Pools* in 1880, *Catching a Mermaid*, and *Carting for Farmer Pengelly* in 1883, and *The Broken Oar* in 1886. He is fond of an incident rather large in his canvases, and his incidents cannot always or even often be important, or in themselves deeply interesting. And now and again his figures are not in perfect relation to the landscape they pass or pause before: in sky or moving waters remains the essential charm. At other times a genuine beauty and delight belongs to these seaboard faces, coloured with the Cornish sun and with the saltiness of the western wind, and they hold their place, not unworthily, by the impressive spectacle of the great waters. Following after Turner and Cotman, who had painted our seas with power and beauty, and after Clarkson Stanfield, who had painted them with pleasantness, Mr. Hook had much ado, it may be thought, to be at the same time original and veracious, the more so as he never gave himself to minute detail like Mr. Brett, nor to the chiefly exceptional aspects of the waste of waters, like Mr. Powell, of the Water Colour Society. Yet Mr. Hook has managed to stand absolutely alone, and in doing so to be perfectly faithful to the various impressions he has laid himself open to receive. His art is not an art of violent contrasts, but of variations as subtle and infinite almost as Nature's. [F. W.]

Hook, THEODORE EDWARD (b. 1788, d. 1841), wit, satirist, and author, born in London, was the son of James Hook, a popular composer, by his wife Miss Madden (d. 1805), author of *The Double Disguise*, and other novels. Theodore Hook was educated at Harrow and Oxford. At the age of seventeen he produced his first drama, *The Soldier's Return*, a comic opera, which was acted in 1805. In 1806 he wrote the farce *Catch Him Who Can*, and *Killing no Murder*, with a host of other operative pieces, soon followed. In 1813 he was appointed treasurer of the Mauritius, and held the office till 1818, when the confused state of the accounts entrusted to his charge led to his being sent home by

the Governor under a charge of defalcation. His friends, however, rallied round him, and his cell in the King's Bench, where he was confined for a considerable time, rang loud with bursts of laughter. Liberated at length, he began to write again. Ever a staunch Tory in principle, he became editor of the *John Bull* newspaper. Many of his poems, essays, and *jeux d'esprit*, in the *Bull*, from his pen, were afterwards collected and published in a separate form. During the last twenty years of his life, Mr. Hook wrote extensively in biography and fiction. His *Sayings and Doings*, *Parson's Daughter*, and *Births, Deaths, and Marriages* were all pre-eminently successful; and his *Memoirs of Kelly*, the actor, and *Biography of Sir David Baird*, are still the only biographical records we have of these interesting men. His company was much sought after: his wit, his humour, his ready jest, and prompt repartee, and his extemporaneous effusions, whether in poetical or in musical composition, made him the idol of everyone.

Rev. R. H. Dalton Barham, *Life and Remains of Theodore Edward Hook*.

Hook, WALTER FARQUHAR (b. 1798, d. 1875), ecclesiastical historian and divine, was the nephew of Theodore Hook, and lifelong friend of Lord Hatherley, both noticed above. He was born in London, and educated at Winchester College and Oxford. He was ordained in 1821, and the first curacy which he served was that of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, of which parish his father was rector. In 1825 he removed to a curacy in Birmingham, and in 1827 he was appointed one of the royal chaplains under George IV., and continued to hold that post under William IV. and Queen Victoria. Even at this time he gave a significant proof of the sentiments for which he was destined to be subsequently so widely known, by the publication of two sermons on *The Peculiar Character of the Church of England*, and *The Catholicity of the Church of England*. From 1828 to 1837 Mr. Hook was one of the vicars in Coventry. In 1837 he became vicar of Leeds. He now confessed himself to be a "High Churchman, and something more;" and to the principles enunciated in the earlier *Tracts for the Times*, he gave a general adhesion. In 1838 he proclaimed his views in a sermon, *Hear the Church*, which speedily ran through a hundred thousand copies. A whole army of pens—Episcopalian, Nonconformist, and Roman Catholic—were set to work in order to reply to it, and, if possible, refute it. The Tractarian movement shortly after showing its Romeward tendencies, Dr. Hook became estranged from it, and passed from strictly theological to educational labours. He was the means of having the vicarage of Leeds divided up into seventeen districts or parishes, and of establishing upwards of twenty new schoolrooms with accommodation for some

8,000 children. In 1846 he suddenly astonished his party by coming forward, in spite of his High Church theories, as the advocate of a larger and broader system of national education than that which the clergy of the Establishment had as yet accepted (see *Letter to Lord Bishop of St. David*). In 1859 he was appointed to the deanery of Chichester. His leisure hours he devoted to writing *The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury* (1860-76) from the earliest times down to the post-Reformation era. The work is not without its defects, but it is at least a monument of his unflinching industry and vigour. If no enduring literary work will record his name, he was nevertheless true to the literary traditions of his family. Of his works, perhaps the best known are his *Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography* (8 vols., 1845-52). The *Church Dictionary* (1842); *Meditations for Every Day in the Year* (1864); and *The Three Reformations, Lutheran, Roman and Anglican* (1847). Dean Hook held very dogmatic opinions regarding the position of the Church, and denounced in strong terms the "schism" of Dissenters.

Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, *Life and Letters of Dean Hook*. [W. M.]

* **Hooker**, SIR JOSEPH DALTON, C.B., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., etc. (b. 1817), naturalist, the only surviving son of Sir Wm. Hooker (q.v.), was born at Halesworth, brought up in Glasgow, and studied medicine in the university there, graduating M.D. in 1839. Medicine, however, had less attractions for him than science, for though almost immediately he was appointed assistant-surgeon to H.M.S. *Erebus*, then on the eve of being despatched with the *Terror*, under Sir John Clarke Ross, on a voyage of discovery in the Arctic regions, it was well understood that the botany of the region to be visited was to receive the special attention of Dr. Hooker. During the three years' cruise of the vessels, he not only examined the botany of every land they touched at, but made the first extended collection of the flora of New Zealand and Tasmania, which subsequently appeared in the great *Flora Antarctica*, in which he had the assistance of various botanists, though the notes and the extremely valuable essays on the origin and nature of the different floras were contributed by the nominal author. These *Floras* are still standard works. On returning, he acted for a time as the substitute for Professor Graham in the Edinburgh Chair of botany, though he failed to be elected to the professorship when it fell vacant in 1845. At a later date he received the appointment of botanist to the Geological Survey. But in 1848 he started on another journey, viz. to India and the Himalayas, which lasted two years. The *Rhododendrons* of the *Sikkim Himalayas* and the *Flora Indica*, which is still in progress, contain the principal

technical achievements of the expedition, and in his *Himalayan Journals* (1854) may be found a more popular account of the journey. In 1860 he accompanied Admiral Washington on a journey in Palestine. In 1871 he made, in conjunction with Mr. John Ball, an interesting visit to Morocco, including the Atlas, which is described in their *Tour to Morocco* (1878), and in 1877 he crossed America on a botanical expedition with Professor Asa Gray. However, in 1855 he was appointed assistant-director of Kew, and on the death of his father, in 1865, to the sole directorship, so that from that period the chief labours of his lifetime were the increase of the collections there, and the extension of its field of operation. In this he has been so successful that when he resigned office in 1885 he might be said to have as much enlarged Kew from what it was when he took over the establishment as his father did during his tenure of office. For more than twenty years Kew was the Mecca of botanists. From it, as from a clearing-house, plants were sent hither and thither, and to it come to be named, described, and distributed collections more numerous even than those which accumulated there during Sir Wm. Hooker's life. The series of colonial floras which had been begun by his father were continued by Sir Joseph, and the State aid to botany was extended in directions never before contemplated. But this was only a portion of the director's work. The great *Genera Plantarum* which he and Mr. Bentham (q.v.) carried to a successful conclusion, might have served as the basis of any man's reputation. *The Student's Flora of the British Isles* was a less important though a not less useful volume, while his numerous memoirs—such as those on the nature of the Arctic flora and on insular floras—display the highest philosophical insight, these questions being considered from the Darwinian point of view, Dr. Hooker having been one of the first—the very first, indeed—to adopt Mr. Darwin's theory. He it was who was entrusted with the original draft of it, and by him the germ of the “origin of species” was communicated to the Linnean Society. In 1868 Dr. Hooker was president of the British Association, his address being an advocacy of, and popular explanation of, Darwinism; and in 1873–8 he served as president of the Royal Society. In 1869 he was nominated C.B., and in 1877 was made a K.C.S.I. He is also a V.P. of the Linnean Society, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and of most of the home and foreign learned societies and academies, an LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and a D.C.L. of Oxford. His son-in-law is the present director of Kew.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1786, d. 1865), botanist, was a

native of Norwich. His father, Joseph Hooker, a man of independent means, claimed to be of the same family as the author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*. Not compelled to adopt any profession, he early devoted himself to natural history studies, led to them by the example of his father. At first he was more attracted by entomology and ornithology than botany, but happening to consult Sir James Edward Smith, also a Norwich man, regarding a rare moss which he had discovered, he was impelled, like Robert Brown (q.v.), through an exactly similar incident, to confine himself to that field. His first investigations were made in Iceland, not then so familiar a hunting ground as at present. Unfortunately, the expedition which was undertaken in 1809 at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, turned out badly, for the collections, drawings, and notes made were lost by the burning of the ship in which he sailed for England. Aided, however, by a good memory, he wrote his impressions in the privately printed *Journal of a Tour in Iceland* (2 vols., 1811), of which a second edition was published in 1813. Failing, owing to the disturbed condition of the island, to carry out the plan which he had formed for the exploration of Ceylon, he bent all his energies to the formation of a herbarium and the study of the species which speedily began to pour in upon him. With this object in view, he not only entered into correspondence with botanists in all parts of the world, but made many excursions into France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy, and formed excellent relations with various Government departments and his fellow-workers in the different European States. In 1816 he married the daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, the eminent botanist and Anglo-Saxon scholar, and henceforth remained at home, occupied at great personal sacrifice in enlarging his collection, and publishing the result of his researches. His first home was at Halesworth, in Suffolk, which speedily became a haunt of botanists, and there he remained until he was appointed in 1820 Regius professor of botany in the University of Glasgow. His *British Jungermannias* (1816) was a monumental work, and is still a classic, while his edition of Curtis's *Flora Londinensis* (1817–28), his description of the cryptogamic plants in Humboldt's voyage, his *Muscologia Britannica*, undertaken in 1818 in conjunction with Dr. T. Taylor, and his *Musci Exotici* (1818–20), form the principal works which he either began or issued prior to entering on his official life. At Glasgow he was exceedingly popular as a teacher and a counsellor of his students. Here also he continued to enrich literature with some notable works. The chief of these were his *Botanical Illustrations* (part i., 1821), *Exotic Flora* (3 vols., 1822–7), the *Botanical Magazine* (1827–65), *Icones Filicum* (in partnership with Dr. Greville, 1829–31); the *Flora Scotica* (1867);

the *British Flora* (in conjunction with Dr. Walker-Arnot, 1830), *Flora Boreali-Americana* (1840); *Icones Plantarum* (1837-54); the *Botany of Beechey's Voyage* (in partnership with Dr. Arnot, 1841); the *Genera Filicum* (1842); the *London Journal of Botany* (1842-8); *Species Filicum* (1846-64), etc. In 1841 he was appointed director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and immediately began those reforms which, under him and his son and successor, made what had been for years little better than a playground for the royal children the first botanical establishment in the world. Here, in addition to some of the works already mentioned, appeared his *Journal of Botany and Kew Miscellany* (1849-57); his *Century of Orchideæ* (1846); his *Filices Exotice* (1857-9); and numerous other works and memoirs. But Kew was his greatest work. Under him it expanded in area. Museums were built, the herbarium enlarged, and successive Governments had such confidence in him, that Sir W. Hooker—for in 1836 he had received the order of K.H.—was until the close of his life the virtual patron of all botanical appointments. On his recommendation, naturalists were assigned to the different surveying or exploring expeditions; and the collections made by these expeditions gravitated to Kew as a matter of course. Scarcely one of these narratives does not contain enumerations by Sir William. The nucleus of the noble herbarium was formed of the collection presented to the nation by Sir William, while the equally extensive library was also due in great part to his munificence. He was busily engaged with Mr. Baker on his *Synopsis Filicum* when he was carried off on Aug. 12th, 1866. Personally, Sir W. Hooker was a man of the most amiable and honourable character, highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was elected F.R.S. in 1810. He was also a vice-president of the Linnean Society, D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Glasgow, and an honorary member of nearly every scientific academy abroad. Mount Hooker, in the Rocky Mountains, was named in his honour by David Douglas, the botanist. "*Hookeria*" is a natural order of mosses, of which *Hookeria lucens*, a British species, is the type. [R. B.]

* **Hope, THE RIGHT HON. ALEXANDER J. BERESFORD** (b. 1820), politician, is the son of the late Mr. James Hope, a man of letters of some ability. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he took a distinguished degree in 1841. His political career has been chequered; from 1841 to 1852, he sat for Maidstone, and again from 1857 to 1859. He was defeated at Cambridge University in 1868, and at the subsequent elections, including that of 1885. Mr. Beresford Hope is styled an Independent Conservative, and his personality stands out distinctly among the rank and file of that

party. He is perhaps even better known for his energetic support of ecclesiastical undertakings, and is an ardent advocate of the Gothic revival. In 1844 he purchased the buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and founded a college for missionary clergy there, and was president of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1855-67. Besides numerous papers and articles upon religion, religious architecture, and politics, Mr. Beresford Hope has written two very clever novels, *Strictly Tied Up* (1880), and *The Brandreths* (1882).

Hope, THOMAS (b. 1770, d. 1831), novelist and antiquarian, was the descendant of a family of rich Scottish merchants, and having acquired considerable artistic tastes, went in 1788 for a prolonged tour abroad, and returned with a valuable collection of antiquities. His *Costumes of the Ancients*, *Designs of Modern Costumes*, and *Historical Essay on Architecture* (the last published posthumously), display considerable research, and his *Household Furniture and Design*, published in 1805, went not a little way towards improving the somewhat barbaric tastes of the age. He is now chiefly, if not solely, remembered for his novel *Anastatus*, published anonymously in 1817. It created some stir, not so much on account of its merits, which, however, are not inconsiderable, as its subject, modern Greek life, and its tone of emphatic philhellenism caused it to be ascribed at first to Lord Byron. Hope's *Origin and Prospects of Man*, published in 1831, displays distinct originality of mind, and he was one of the first to recognise the talents of Thorwaldsen, Flaxman, and Gibson.

* **Hornby, SIR GEOFFREY THOMAS PHIPPS** (b. 1825), admiral, is the son of a distinguished admiral, Sir Phipps Hornby, and a nephew of Sir John Burgoyne (q.v.). He entered the Royal Navy in 1840, and was present at the bombardment of Acre in 1840. In 1852 he became captain, rear-admiral in 1869, and vice-admiral in 1875. He was a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's administration until 1878, when he was made commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. It was under him that the British fleet made the famous passage of the Dardanelles, when the capture of Constantinople by the Russians seemed imminent. Created admiral in 1879, he was president of the Naval College, Greenwich, from 1881 to 1882, when he was appointed naval commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

Horne, RICHARD HENRY (b. 1803, d. 1884), poet, dramatist and miscellaneous writer, first saw the light on New Year's Day 1803. Designed for the army, he was educated at Sandhurst; but he left the college abruptly, and at an early age entered the Mexican naval service, went through the Mexican War, travelled a good deal, and returned to

England, to start afresh as a literary man. Dating from 1828, when he contributed an ambitious poem called *Hecatompyles* to *The Athenæum*, he was a rapid and notable producer. His *Exposition of the False Medium and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public* came out in 1833, and his *Spirit of Peers and People, a National Tragi-Comedy*, in 1834. For a time he edited *The Monthly Repository*, writing a great deal for it; and in 1837 he issued his tragedies of *Cosmo de' Medici* and *The Death of Marlowe*, and an edition of Hazlitt's *Characteristics*. About the same time he published an anonymous pamphlet, *The Russian Catechism, with Explanatory Notes*; and in 1839 he contributed an introduction to Black's translation of Schlegel's *Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature*. His tragedy of *Gregory VII.* appeared in 1840; and in 1841 came out *Chaucer Modernised*, of which he did a large portion, as well as *The History of Napoleon*, written by Horne with assistance. His labours connected with the Royal Commission on the employment of children in mines, etc., kept him off literature to some extent for awhile; but in 1843 he made his most ambitious literary appeal to public judgment, in offering the epic poem *Orion* for one farthing. A small but notable dramatic piece called *The Fatches* appeared in *Finden's Tableaux* about this time. In 1844 came out *A New Spirit of the Age*, an admirable critical work, written by Horne with the assistance of Mrs. Browning (then Miss Barrett) and Robert Bell. In 1846 followed a volume of *Ballad Romances, The Good-natured Bear, a Story for Children of all Ages*, and *Memoirs of a London Doll, written by Herself, edited by Mrs. Fairstar*. Another pseudonymous work of Horne's was *The Life of Van Amburgh, the Brute Tamer, by Ephraim Watts*, and to the same period belongs *Murder Heroes*, which, before being printed under that title, had appeared in a periodical as *Gottlieb Einhalter, or the Philanthropic Assassin*. In 1848 came out the miracle-play of *Judas Iscariot*, and in 1850 *The Poor Artist, or Seven Eyesights and one Object*, and a reconstruction of Webster's *Duchess of Malft*. In 1851 the remarkable two-volume story *The Dreamer and the Worker* was reprinted from *Douglas Jerrold's Magazine*; and in 1852 Horne abandoned the exclusive calling of letters for that of roughing it in the gold-fields of Australia. There he filled many important posts, still sending home articles, etc., which appeared in *Household Words*, and writing poems and plays, many of which have never yet seen the light. His *Australian Facts and Prospects* (containing his Australian autobiography) was published in 1859, and in 1864 came out the lyrical drama *Prometheus the Fire-bringer*, five years before Horne's return to England. Since that time (1869) *The Great Peacemaker*, a poem on the first Atlantic cable, has been published (1872);

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Cosmo de' Medici has been republished with some miscellaneous poems (1875); and Mrs. Browning's letters to Horne, with Horne's comments on them and on contemporaries; have appeared (1877). In the same year he reprinted from a magazine his novelette *The Countess Von Labanoff, or the Three Lovers*. The tragedy of *Laura Dibalzo, or the Patriot Martyrs*, followed in 1880, *Bible Tragedies* and *King Nihil's Round Table* in 1881, and *Sithron the Star-stricken* in 1883. Horne's extraordinary literary merits, though fully recognised by his leading contemporaries forty years ago, have never been appreciated by the general public, who are liable to resent those qualities which were salient in all he did—great daring, advanced views, and a clear ulterior purpose, philosophic, moral, or educational. Indeed, he never wrote without having a purpose outside the region of pure art. *Orion*, *Cosmo*, *Marlowe*, and *Judas*, alone, would, nevertheless, have ensured a permanent reputation. The great mass of his extremely clever work may not improbably obstruct eventual justice to his masterpieces. [H. B. F.]

Horne Tooke. [TOOKE.]

HORNER, FRANCIS (b. 1778, d. 1817), political economist, a native of Edinburgh, was educated at Edinburgh University, and called to the Scottish bar in 1800. He came to London in 1802, and five years afterwards was called to the English bar. In 1806 he entered Parliament as member for St. Ives, in the Whig interest, and his knowledge of economical and financial matters soon made him one of the most convincing members of the House. Office was offered to him by Lord Grenville in 1811, but he refused it, on the ground that no man should accept a ministerial appointment if the income attached to it was indispensable to him. Mr. Horner was chairman of the Bullion Committee of 1810, and it was chiefly through his efforts that payment in cash was resumed, and the evils of an inconvertible paper currency, which financial ignorance had thrust on the kingdom, at last checked. His letters prove in what high regard he was held by Romilly, Lord Holland, and the other great Reformers of the time.

Memoirs and Correspondence of F. Horner, M.P., published in 1843.

* **HORSLEY**, JOHN CALLCOTT, R.A. (b. 1817), artist, the son of a musician of some eminence, was educated as an artist, and exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1855 he was elected A.R.A.; R.A. in 1864, and treasurer of the Academy in 1882. Mr. Horsley has distinguished himself in many branches of his art: in fresco, notably at the competition for the decoration of Westminster Palace (his *Religion* securing a place in the House of Lords), in portraiture, in religious and in ideal subjects. The following of his productions are perhaps to be specially mentioned:—The

altar-piece of St. Thomas's Hospital, *The Healing Mercies of Christ*; *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, executed for Prince Albert; *The Holy Communion*, *The Gaoler's Daughter*, *The Banker's Private Room*, *Coming Down to Dinner*. His variety has not staid in his more recent exhibitions in the Royal Academy, among which may be mentioned, *Leading Strings* (1880), *Château Gardens at Fontainebleau* (1881), *A Merry Chase* (1882), *Wedding Kings* (1883), and *Hide and Seek* (1884).

Horsman, EDWARD (b. 1807, d. 1875), statesman, was educated at Rugby School, called to the Scottish bar in 1832, and entered Parliament in 1836 as member for Cocker-mouth, in the Liberal interest. He sat for Cocker-mouth until 1852, when he was defeated, and for Stroud from 1853 to 1868, after which he was returned for Liskeard, and again at the general election of 1873. For a brief period in 1841 he was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and from 1855 to 1857 was Chief Secretary for Ireland. After that Mr. Horsman held no further official post, but was well known in Parliament as the "candid friend" of several Liberal ministries. "That superior person" was the description once bestowed upon him by Mr. Disraeli, and it was felt that the shaft was well aimed.

Hortense, QUEEN (b. 1783, d. 1837), sometime, Queen of Holland, was the step-daughter of Napoleon Bonaparte, by his wife Josephine, sister of Eugène Beauharnais, quondam Viceroy of Italy. In 1802 she was married to Louis, third brother of Napoleon, but the marriage was an unfortunate one. In 1804 Louis was proclaimed King of Holland, and Hortense Queen. Hortense is said not to have liked the Dutch, nor her husband; at any rate, she quitted Holland in 1807, and never saw her husband afterwards, except on one or two public occasions. Three sons were born of the marriage, the eldest of whom died in childhood, the second was killed in the insurrection in the Romagna of 1832, and the youngest became Napoleon III. By the Comte de Flahaut, or, perhaps more accurately, the Dutch Admiral Verhuell, she was the mother of the Duc de Nemours.

L. Wrazall and E. Wehrhan, *Memoirs of Queen Hortense*.

Houghton, RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, BARON, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1809, d. 1885), was the only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Bawtry Hall, and Great Houghton, by his marriage with a daughter of the 5th Viscount Galway. At Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Master's degree in 1831, his friends included Tennyson, Arthur Hallam, and Charles Buller. The fruit of his association with such companions was soon seen in his literary tastes and his early appearance as a writer of verse. On leaving Cambridge he proceeded to add the usual finishing touch to a "liberal education"

by a course of foreign travel. His poetry falls mainly within the ten years included between 1834 and 1844, and bears the impress of his experiences as a wanderer. *Memorials of a Tour in Greece*, chiefly Poetical, appeared in 1833; *Memorials of a Residence on the Continent*, and *Poems of Many Years*, in 1838; *Memorials of Many Seasons*, and *Poetry for the People*, in 1840; and *Poems, Legendary and Historical*, and his best-known work, *Palae Leaves*, dealing with Eastern life and thought, in 1844. Monckton Milnes, to use the name by which he is best known, was hardly a poet, but he had a happy taste in verse, and his pieces are almost always graceful, simple, and finished. In prose he was gifted with a bright and perspicuous style, which was, however, displayed chiefly in short essays, prefaces, memoirs, and introductions. His most considerable prose work, *Monographs, Personal and Social* (1873), consists merely of a collection of scattered essays written in the preceding twenty-seven years, and descriptive of some of the principal persons with whom he had been intimate, such as the Miss Berrys, Lady Ashburton, Sydney Smith, Cardinal Wiseman, Landor, and Humboldt, together with an interesting monograph on Heine, whom Monckton Milnes had succeeded in translating with more skill and apprehension than have distinguished most attempts to render Heine into English. He also edited Keats's *Life, Letters, and Literary Remains*, in 2 vols. (1848), and wrote a short memoir for the edition of Keats's *Poems* of 1864; *Boswelliana* (1855), a preface to David Gray's *The Luggie* (1862), and to Peacock's works, (1875), make up the list of his literary productions. It was more by reason of his conversational powers, and the unfailing interest he took in all literary work, than on account of his own writings, that he came to occupy the unique position that he long held in London society. He has been well styled the modern Mæcenas. His breakfast-table was the rendezvous of the young writers of the day, and there was not one who did not retain a warm memory of his brilliant host's kindly interest, and often very substantial assistance. Lord Houghton was not, however, simply a generous man of letters and friend of writers; he took a keen interest in political matters. He entered Parliament in 1837, as member for Pontefract, and sat for that constituency for twenty-six years, till called to the Lords in 1863. He began as a follower of Sir Robert Peel, but on the break-up of the Tories on the Corn Law policy he joined Lord John Russell, and afterwards, though he declined office, gave his consistent support to Palmerston. Foreign affairs especially excited his interest. He defended Italy against Austria in a telling pamphlet, *The Events of 1848*, which gave some offence to the Conservatives, and spoke eloquently on behalf of the Poles during the insurrection of 1863. In social

reforms, the first Juvenile Reformatory Bill was due to Monckton Milnes. He wrote on "the admission of the working classes as a part of the social system," in *Essays on Reform* (1867); and advocated in *The Real Union of England and Ireland* the concurrent endowment of the Protestant and Catholic churches. Besides occasional literary work, attendance at the House of Commons, and afterwards in the Lords' chamber, Lord Houghton exercised his remarkable influence in a number of useful capacities. He was president of the Newspaper Press Fund and of the London Library, and the Royal Literary Fund owed much to his support. He was trustee of the British Museum, a fellow of the Royal Society, foreign secretary of the Royal Academy, president of the Royal Society of Literature, and represented the Geographical Society at the opening of the Suez Canal. Among academic distinctions, it may be mentioned that he was hon. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh. The last years of his life were not marked by any continued literary work, and on one of his frequent journeys abroad he was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis at Athens, which, although apparently slight, hastened his end.

Times, Aug. 12th, 1855; *Athenæum*, No. 3,016.
[S. L.-P.]

* **How**, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WALSHAM, D.D. (b. 1823), divine, was born at Shrewsbury, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1843). He became curate of St. George's, Kidderminster (1846), of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury (1848), and in 1851 he became rector of Whittington, Shropshire. In 1860 he became honorary canon of St. Asaph's Cathedral, and in 1869 was elected proctor for the diocese. In the same year Mr. How was select preacher at Oxford University. In 1879 he was appointed rector of St. Mary Axe, London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, but in July he became Suffragan Bishop of Bedford (East London). Bishop How has displayed great energy and powers of organisation in his work in the East End, and was a member of the Royal Commission inquiry into the Housing of the Poor (1884-5). He administers the Bishop of Bedford's Fund, established in 1880. Many of his sermons and addresses have been published, and he is the author of a *Commentary on the Four Gospels*.

Howe, SAMUEL GRIDLEY (b. 1801, d. 1876), American philanthropist, graduated at Brown University in 1821, and began a medical career in his native city, Boston. In 1824 he fought with courage in the War of Greek Independence, and brought welcome contributions from America to Greece during the famine of 1827. On his return to Boston, in 1831, he established a school for the blind known as

the Perkins Institution, of which he became principal. He was also most successful in his treatment of deaf-mutes, and the case of Laura Bridgeman, a blind deaf-mute, whom he taught to spell, write and play the piano is justly celebrated. Dr. Howe also established a college for idiots in South Boston. He was a prominent abolitionist, and the author of an *Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution*, besides numerous reports and treatises on the education of the blind and the idiotic.

J. W. Howe, *Memoir of Dr. S. G. Howe*.

* **Howells**, WILLIAM DEANE, (b. 1837), American novelist, and the son of a journalist, was born at Ohio. He was first a printer, and then became a member of the staff of the *Ohio State Journal*. His literary ability procured for him the post of United States Consul at Venice from 1861 to 1866, and on his return to America he published *Venetian Life and Italian Journeys*. Mr. Howells edited the *Atlantic Monthly* from 1871 to 1880. Among his writings may be mentioned *Poems of Two Friends*, himself and J. J. Pratt (1860), *Poems* (1873), *Life of Rutherford B. Hayes* (1877). His celebrity rests almost entirely upon his novels, which, like those of Mr. Henry James (q.v.), are full of delicately finished etchings of character, and which have been very justly described as "the strongest exponents of that union of national feeling and extra-national judgment which constitutes the representative quality of American genius." Mr. Howells's best-known novels are *A Chance Acquaintance* (1873), and *A Foregone Conclusion* (1874), and he has also written *No Love Lost* (1868), *Suburban Sketches* (1870), *Their Wedding Journey* (1872), *Counterfeit Presentment and A Day's Pleasure* (1876), *The Parlour Car and Out of the Question* (1877), *The Lady of Arcoostook* (1879), *The Undiscovered Country* (1880), *A Fearful Responsibility* and *Dr. Breen's Practice* (1881), *A Modern Instance* (1882), *A Woman's Reason* (1883), *The Register Farce and The Rise of Silas Lapham* (1884), *An Indian Summer* (1886). His play, *Yorick's Love*, has been acted in this country, as well as in America. A volume of critical and biographical notices on the Italian poets was published in 1886.

Mrs. S. Orr, in the *Contemporary Review*, vol. xxxvii.

Howitt, WILLIAM (b. 1792, d. 1879), and * **MARY** (b. 1805), miscellaneous writers, belonged to Quaker families in the Midlands. William Howitt showed a precocious tendency, and began to publish verses as early as 1808. In his twenty-eighth year he married Miss Mary Botham, a lady of remarkable talent. The newly wedded couple immediately took to literature as a profession. In 1823 they published their first volume of poems, *The Forest Minstrel*; this attracted favourable notice, and was followed by a narrative poem, *The Desolation of Eyam*, in 1827. Meanwhile,

William Howitt had published alone, in 1824, *A Poet's Thoughts at the Internment of Lord Byron*. In 1831 he produced *The Book of the Seasons*, the most popular of his early works. A rather fiercely polemical work, *The History of Priestcraft*, followed in 1834, and had a great success. The publicity forced upon Mr. Howitt in consequence—he had been made an alderman, and was being urged to enter upon politics—forced him to leave Nottingham for Esher. Among his works at Esher, *Pantika*, a romance, is the most remarkable. In 1838 appeared his popular *Rural Life in England*. In 1840 the Howitts settled at Heidelberg for the education of their children. Here their attention was drawn to the literature of the North. They immediately resolved to introduce Fredrika Bremer and Hans Andersen to the English public, and while Mrs. Howitt translated the tales of those authors, Mr. Howitt published, in 1845, her *Life in Dalecarlia*. In 1847 he brought out perhaps his most original and delicate composition, *The Homes and Haunts of the British Poets*. He was now largely engaged in journalistic work. In 1846 Howitt became editor of the *People's Journal*; but in 1848 began to publish on his own account a rival serial, *Howitt's Journal*, which did not run, however, to more than three or four volumes. A visit to the Australian gold-fields in 1851 resulted in several popular works, such as *Land, Labour, and Gold*, and *The History of Discovery in Australia*. He next wrote *Illustrated History of England* (1854–61). Amongst the many other works which he wrote in conjunction with his wife is *Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain*. Mrs. Howitt is the authoress of *Steadfast Gabriel* (1881), *Tales of English Life* (1881). Most of the writings of William and Mary Howitt have proved to be ephemeral, but their influence has always been healthy and noble in its tendency. In their joint works they are as difficult to dis sever in thought, the Corn-Law Rhymer has remarked, “as the heads of William and Mary on the face of an old coin.” About the year 1873 they became converts to spiritualism.

Mrs. Howitt Watts, *Pioneers of the Spiritual Reformation* (1883); London Standard, March 3rd, 1879; Godey's Lady's Book (1858).

Howson, THE VERY REV. JOHN SAUL (b. 1816, d. 1885), took a distinguished degree at Cambridge in 1837, and entered holy orders in 1845. In 1849 he became principal of the Liverpool College, and in 1867 Dean of Chester. He was a prolific writer, dealing chiefly with theological and antiquarian subjects. He was the author of the *Metaphors, Character, Companions, and Scenes from the Life of St. Paul* (1864–71), *The Miracles of Christ* (1871–7), *Horæ Petrinæ* (1883), *Chester as it was* (1872), *The River Dee, its Aspect and History* (1875), and *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul* (1852), which he wrote in

conjunction with the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and which is an esteemed authority.

Huber, FRANÇOIS (b. 1750, d. 1831), Swiss naturalist, was a native of Geneva. At the age of eighteen he became totally blind from over-study, but aided by his wife Marie Aimée, and servant, François Burnens, he was able to continue his researches in natural history. *Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles* (1st ed. 1792, trans. 1806) paved the way for Sir John Lubbock's wonderful investigations in the manners and customs of the bee-tribe, and he collaborated with Senebier in the valuable *Mémoire sur l'Influence de l'Air dans la Germination*. Huber's son, Pierre Huber (b. 1777, d. 1840), was the author of a great monograph on ants, *Recherches sur des Mœurs des Fourmis indigènes* (1st ed. 1810).

Hudson, GEORGE (b. 1801, d. 1871), the notorious “Railway King,” was the son of a small Yorkshire farmer, and was early apprenticed to a draper at York. His apprenticeship over, he was immediately offered by his employers a share in their business. The firm, under the name of Nicholson and Hudson, was successfully carried on till 1828, when a distant relative unexpectedly bequeathed Mr. Hudson a legacy of £30,000. Mr. Hudson shortly afterwards retired from the haberdashery establishment, took part in the politics of the city, became local head of the Tory party, and in 1837 was elected Lord Mayor of York. In 1833 he made his first venture in speculation by successfully establishing the York Banking Company, a joint-stock concern. He next became the guiding spirit of the York and North Midland Railway Company, which was also a success. The general adoption of his amalgamating schemes, and of the system of uniform working of railways, brought him a prestige. Railway boards competed to have him for their chairman, and the public had faith in his measures. He soon became the arbiter of capitalists—in fact, a railway king. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Sunderland, and at once took his seat on the front Opposition bench, beside the Protectionist leaders. His power, however, culminated shortly after in the railway mania of 1847–8, and he disappeared from the political scene in 1849. Charges were brought against him of having “cooked” accounts of various companies. Legal proceedings followed, which overthrew his credit and despoiled him of his wealth. In his later years he lived on the charity of friends.

Spectator, Dec. 23rd, 1871; *Fraser's Magazine*, Aug., 1847.

* **Hughes,** THOMAS (b. 1823), author and lawyer, is the son of the late Mr. John Hughes, of Donnington Priory, Berks. He went first to Twyford School, and then to Rugby, to which great school, and its headmaster, Dr. Arnold, he afterwards raised so noble a monument in *Tom Brown's School*.

Days. Mr. Hughes took his B.A. degree from Oriol College, Oxford, in 1845, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He pushed at once into the movement for the improvement of the social and sanitary condition of the London poor, of which Charles Kingsley and F. D. Maurice were the apostles, and in 1865 was returned for Lambeth as a Radical. His political life came to an end in 1874, when he withdrew from the poll at Marylebone. He had been elected for Frome in 1868. In 1869 he became a Queen's Counsel, and was appointed a county-court judge in 1882. It is unnecessary to sound the praises of Mr. Hughes's *Tom Brown's School Days*, by far the best description of public-school life that ever has been, or is ever likely to be, written. The first edition was published in 1857, and it was followed by the less successful *Tom Brown at Oxford* (1861). Mr. Hughes has further written interesting biographies, *Memoirs of a Brother*, G. C. Hughes (1873), and a *Memoir of Daniel Macmillan* (1882), and a biographical preface to Kingsley's *Alton Locke*. *The Scouring of the White Horse* was published in 1859. His publications of a social nature include *A Layman's Faith*, originally published in *Tracts for the People*; and *The Old Church: What shall we do with It?* He has edited Mr. Russell Lowell's *Biglow Papers*, F. D. Maurice's *Friendship of Books, A Manual for Co-operators* (1881), and letters from his sons, entitled *Gone to Texas* (1884).

HUGO, VICTOR MARIE (b. Feb. 26th, 1802, d. 1885), French poet and novelist, was born at Besançon. His father, brothers and sons were all distinguished in literature, but Victor surpassed them all. His father, General Count Hugo, a soldier of the Republic, and a general of the Empire, retired into private life after Waterloo, and devoted the last thirteen years of his life to writing memoirs and military works. His eldest brother, Abel Hugo (b. 1798, d. 1855), was first an officer, then a writer. He embraced different subjects, but never rose above mediocrity. The second, Eugène Hugo (b. 1801, d. 1837), wrote when very young an ode on the death of the Duc d'Enghien, but is especially known for having created, with Victor Hugo, a literary paper called *Le Conservateur Littéraire*. Victor Hugo followed his father to Italy, then to Calabria, of which General Hugo was governor. He saw Paris for the first time in 1809, when Mme. Hugo, with her three sons, settled in the Impasse des Feuillantines, a quiet retreat in the Faubourg St. Jacques. His first teachers were his mother, M. de la Rivière, and General Lahorie, a political exile. Hugo's earliest playfellow was Mlle. Foucher, who was one day to become his wife. In 1811 he went with his mother to Madrid to join his father, then at the court of King Joseph. He

was there sent to the college for the sons of noblemen. Next year he returned to Paris, and continued his education at the "Pension Cordier." He was then already writing ballads, odes, and satires, and at the age of twelve composed his first tragedy, *Irtamène*. In 1817 he competed for the academical prize for poetry. The subject was *Les Avantages de l'Étude*, in which he speaks of himself as a poet of fourteen. The academicians could not believe that he had given the right age, and granted him only an honorary mention. With his certificate of birth in his hand he proved that he had stated the right age, but it was too late. During the Hundred Days, in spite of his vocation for poetry, he was, with his brother Eugène, destined to follow the military profession, and sent to a preparatory school, but at last his father let him follow literature. Unwilling to compete any longer for the prizes of the Paris Academy, he sent for three consecutive years three poems to the Academy of Floral Games at Toulouse, and each time got the prize. Chateaubriand, then in the zenith of his glory, nicknamed him "l'Enfant Sublime." He was but nineteen when he lost his mother. It was then he wrote his first novel, *Han d'Islande*, the hero of which is so terrible, and yet so attractive. This novel, written in 1823, and the next, *Bug Jargal* (1825), mark Hugo's separation from the Classical style, and the advent of the Romantic school of which he was to become the chief. In 1828 Hugo's early poetical productions were published under the title of *Odes et Ballades*, but the complete edition appeared in 1828. The following year Hugo brought the Romantic school on the stage with a drama, *Cromwell*. In 1829 appeared a second volume of poems, under the title of *Les Orientales*, and the following year, *Le dernier Jour d'un Condamné*. In the meanwhile appeared further dramatic works, all of the new school:—*Marion Delorme*, temporarily forbidden by the "Censure"; *Hernani*, and *Le Roi s'amuse*, played on Nov. 22nd, 1832, and forbidden after the first night. The second performance took place exactly fifty years after, on Nov. 23rd, 1882, and Victor Hugo was present. Then came *Lucrèce Borgia*, and *Marie Tudor* (1833), *Angelo* (1835), *Ruy-Blas* (1838), and *Les Burgraves* (1843). Hugo's most remarkable historical novel, *Notre-Dame de Paris*, appeared in 1831. In the same year another volume of poems, *Les Feuilles d'Automne*, made its appearance. Then followed, in quick succession, *Les Chants du Crépuscule* (1835), *Les Voix intérieures* (1837), *Les Rayons et les Ombres* (1840). In the meantime several works in prose had been published—*Étude sur Mirabeau*, *Littérature et Philosophie mêlées*, and numberless articles which appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, the principal of which is *Claude Gueux*. In spite of his ultra-romantic style, so contrary to the

traditions of the French Academy, such was his great popularity and genius that he was at last elected a member in 1841. He pronounced his *discours de réception* on June 3rd. It was M. de Salvandy, the president of the day, who received him. He shortly afterwards made a tour on the Rhine, and next year (1842) published *Le Rhin* (two volumes of letters), a magnificent description and relation of his voyage. He soon made another voyage, and while in Spain was suddenly recalled to Paris by a terrible boating accident near Le Havre, which cost the life of his daughter, Leopoldine, and his son-in-law, Charles Vacquerie. This sad event also deprived of her reason another daughter of Victor Hugo, Adèle, the only child who survives him, and whom he used to go and visit every week in the *maison de santé* where she was confined. His last visit was but a few days before his death. In 1845 Victor Hugo was made a peer of France by King Louis Philippe, and the king's eldest son, the Duke of Orleans, with his wife, went to congratulate him in person when he made his *discours de réception* at the Luxembourg Palace. Ever since the year 1830 Victor Hugo was staying in the Place Royale, in a stately and grandiose mansion of the Louis XIII. style, where his old friends, and also the younger generation, were hospitably received. All the great men in arts and literature were seen at his homely receptions: Paul Foucher, Alexandre Dumas, Emile and Antony Deschamps, Alfred de Vigny, Louis Boulanger, Méry, Gustave Planche, Sainte-Beuve, Alfred de Musset, Alphonse Karr, Théophile Gautier, Paul Meurice, Laurent Pichat, Gérard de Nerval, Arsène Houssaye, Léon Gozlan, Jules Sandeau, and numberless others, formed round the man whom they delighted in calling "the master," an intrepid phalanx under the banner of the Romantic school. Victor Hugo's receptions were resumed when he returned to Paris after years of exile, and lasted till his death. The Revolution of 1848 threw Victor Hugo into the political life. He was elected a member of the constituent assembly by the electors of Paris, and appears on the list between the names of Pierre Leroux and Louis Napoléon Bonaparte. In that assembly he invariably voted with the Conservative party. He claimed the abolition of the penalty of death in political matters, supported all the decrees against revolutionary measures introduced by the Radical members of the Assembly, and also voted against the amendment of Deputy Grévy (the present President of the French Republic) on the question of the election of the President of the Republic. This amendment was to the effect that the President should be elected not by universal suffrage, but by the vote of the assembly, and if carried would have rendered impossible the election of Louis

Napoléon Bonaparte. Even after the election of Bonaparte, on Dec. 10th, and until the dissolution of the Assembly, Victor Hugo continued to vote with the party which assumed the name of *le parti de l'ordre*. Very different was his attitude in the next, the Legislative Assembly to which he was again elected tenth out of twenty-eight, by the Département de la Seine. He had been converted to republican and democratic ideas by another former Conservative and Royalist, the publicist, Emile de Girardin (q.v.). Victor Hugo soon became one of the chiefs, and especially one of the principal orators of the ultra-republican party. With all the warmth of a new convert he spoke in favour of, and voted for, all the measures he had condemned in the previous Assembly, and was bitterly reproached for his change of opinions by the Moderate Republicans, the Royalist and the Catholic members, and especially by M. de Montalembert, who threw in his teeth the Royalist poems of his youth, and the moderate works of his manhood. At the same time he fought for the cause of revolution in a newspaper (*L'Événement*) which he founded in 1848, and which, after being condemned and suppressed, reappeared under the title of *L'Avènement*. Victor Hugo also seized every opportunity of attacking the President of the Republic, whose ambition of becoming an emperor he already feared. After the *Coup d'État* of Dec. 2nd, 1851, Victor Hugo was on the first list of proscription of the most ardent enemies of the then existing Government. He first went to Brussels, where he published, in 1852, that most biting satire, *Napoléon le Petit*; the following year appeared a volume of poetry written in the same spirit, *Les Châtiments*. Victor Hugo went afterwards to London, then to Jersey, with his family and Auguste Vacquerie, the brother of Charles Vacquerie. From the windows of his study Victor Hugo could see the coast of France, that he loved so much. But he was yet considered as being too near by the Government of the period, and in 1855 all the French exiles were expelled from Jersey by the order of the Palmerston Government. It was then that Victor Hugo settled at Hauteville House, Guernsey, where he remained till the fall of the Empire. Victor Hugo was greatly respected at Guernsey, and made himself especially popular by a yearly treat he gave to one hundred poor children. There he wrote *Les Contemplations*, which were published in 1856 (2 vols.), and in 1859 another grand poetical composition, *La Légende des Siècles*, 1st series (2 vols.). On Aug. 15th of that year, after the successful campaign of Italy, a general amnesty was granted in all political cases, but several refugees refused to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to France, and amongst the principal ones were E. Quinet, L. Blanc, and V. Hugo, who sent to the decree a haughty protestation. He

again refused to profit by the fresh amnesty granted ten years later, in 1869. The further poetical productions of Victor Hugo were:—*Chansons des Rues et des Bois* (1865); and after his return to Paris, *L'Année terrible* (1872); *La Légende des Siècles* (nouvelle série, 1873); *L'Art d'être Grand-père* (1877); *Le Pape* (1878); *La Pitié Suprême* (1879); *Religions et Religion* (1880); *L'Âne* (1880); *Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit* (1881); *La Légende des Siècles* (dernière série, 1883). Victor Hugo's most celebrated prose work after *Notre-Dame de Paris*, is undoubtedly *Les Misérables*, that great dramatic novel translated beforehand in nine different languages, which appeared on the same day (April 3rd, 1862), in Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin. It has since been translated into twelve more languages. Victor Hugo wrote four more descriptive novels and prose works:—*Les Travailleurs de la Mer* (1866), *L'Homme qui Rit* (1869), *Quatre-vingt Treize* (1872), and *L'Histoire d'un Crime* (1877). The greatest Parisian triumph of Victor Hugo during the years of his exile was the revival of *Hernani*, which was played at the Théâtre Français in 1867, on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition. The enthusiasm was indescribable. There were, after 1870, several revivals of his former pieces, but since *Les Burgraves* (1843), he wrote nothing for the stage until the year 1882, when *Torquemada* appeared. It is, however, supposed that *Torquemada* was one of Victor Hugo's earlier works, put aside and then revised by the author. Madame Victor Hugo died at Brussels in 1868. Victor Hugo, his sons, and some political exiles and friends of the family, accompanied the body as far as the frontier of France, when some other friends took charge of it and saw it conveyed to Paris, where the funeral took place. Victor Hugo returned to Paris on Sept. 5th, 1870, the day after the fall of the Empire, and, except on some very few occasions, never left it to the day of his death. A member of the National Assembly, he was made a senator for the Département de la Seine in the year 1879, and re-elected the first on the list in 1882. On Feb. 26th, 1881, Victor Hugo entered his eightieth year. This was made the occasion of a magnificent national demonstration organised in Paris in honour of the poet. It was partly renewed on Feb. 26th, 1882, and Victor Hugo, hale and hearty, lived to see three more birthdays, which were each time celebrated by a banquet organised by his friends. He died on May 22nd, 1885, and it was decided that he should have a national funeral at the expense of the state. On May 26th a decree pronounced the secularisation of the Pantheon, where Victor Hugo was to be buried. On May 31st the body was laid in state under the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile*, and on June 1st the funeral took place. In literature Victor Hugo is the undisputed chief of the Romantic school, and the greatest

French poet, novelist, and historian of the nineteenth century. For the stiff rules of classical tradition he substituted life, poetry, and action. He revived love for mediæval art, literature, and architecture, and gave a great impetus to the artists of a whole generation.

To Victor Hugo's works already mentioned might be added a few of lesser importance which cannot easily be classified:—*Amy Robart*, a drama written in 1825, and played at the Odéon Theatre, but without success; *La Emeralda*, an opera adapted from *Notre-Dame*, and of which Mlle. Berlin composed the music; a series of articles, translations, and pieces of poetry which appeared in the following papers: *Le Conservateur Littéraire*, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, *La Revue de Paris*, *Le Globe*, *L'Étincelle*, and *L'Aténisme*; three speeches pronounced at the French Academy, his speeches pronounced in the house of peers, and in the republican assemblies of the second and third republic; his addresses to his electors; a series of speeches called *Discours de l'Exil*, and which appeared at Brussels in 1853; a collection of light poetical works suitable for children, and called *Les Enfants*; *Livre des Mères* (1858); *Littérature et Philosophie naïves* (1864, 2 vols.); *William Shakespeare* (1864), and a series of sketches entitled *Actes et Paroles*, and subdivided into three parts: *Avant l'Exil*, *Pendant l'Exil*, and *Depuis l'Exil*. Victor Hugo was also a remarkable draughtsman, and a clever caricaturist. He drew all the illustrations of a work of his called *Livre d'Étrennes*, and also contributed to a literary and artistic publication called *L'Artiste*. Two of his most important sketches, *Un Château en Espagne* and a ship in a storm, entitled *In Mare Malus Et Crux*, have been engraved. There are several editions of Victor Hugo's works. The oldest, published in 1838 in 22 vols., has been illustrated by Raffet, Tony Johannot, Colin, and L. Boulanger, all of them friends of the poet. Another one was published by Charpentier. Victor Hugo himself superintended the publication of a general and final edition of his works (1860 and following years) in 40 vols. There is also an autobiography of the poet, entitled *Victor Hugo: raconté par un Témoin de sa Vie* (1863, 2 vols.), and written, it is said, by Madame Hugo. Since the poet's death, his executors, one of whom, M. Lockroy, married Charles Victor Hugo's widow, found amongst his papers several manuscripts, and numberless unpublished pieces in prose and poetry. After careful selection they will gradually appear, and be added to the final edition. The first to be published will be a poem of 6,000 verses, entitled *La Fin de Satan*. The publishers of the *Édition Définitive* have also issued a volume of extracts of all the works of the veteran poet. This book is called *Édition du Monument*, the reason being that the financial proceeds of the publication are to be devoted to contribute to the funds now being collected for a national monument. The best English studies of the poet are those of Mr. Swinburne and Mr. D. Cappon, and among the numerous biographies of the poet, besides *Victor Hugo raconté par un Témoin de sa Vie*, may be mentioned *Victor Hugo*, by Paul de Saint-Victor; *Victor Hugo et son Temps*, by H. Barbon; *Victor Hugo*, by E. de Mircourt; and *La Jeunesse de Victor Hugo*, by M. de Challes. The first anniversary of the poet's death was commemorated by the publication of a series of illustrations of his works by M. François Flameng, which will be included in the definitive edition. [H. L.]

Hullah, JOHN PYKE (b. 1813, d. 1884), a native of Worcester, became a pupil of Horsley, a glee-writer of some celebrity,

and in 1832 entered the Royal Academy. His first important production, *The Village Coquettes*, to which Charles Dickens wrote the words, was produced by John Braham at the St. James's Theatre in 1836, and it was followed by the *Barber of Bassora* (1837), and the *Outpost* (1838), both produced at Covent Garden. In 1840 he adopted Wilhem's *Orphéon* system of singing, and established a training college at Battersea, which was a great success. In 1847 St. Martin's Hall, in Long Acre, was built for him by his friends, but it was unfortunately burnt down in 1860. He became professor of music at King's College, London, and from 1874 to 1882, when he was succeeded by Dr. Stainer, was Inspector of Training Schools for the United Kingdom. He received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University in 1876, and in 1882 received a Civil List pension. Dr. Hullah was a copious author; two courses of lectures were republished under the titles of *A History of Modern Music*, and *The Transitional Period of Musical History*, and he wrote some good educational works, the *Grammar of Harmony*, the *Grammar of Counterpoint*, etc. His collections of part music and vocal scores are of considerable value.

Life of John Pyke Hullah, by his widow (1886).

* **Humbert I.**, KING OF ITALY (b. March 14th, 1844), the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, received, under his guidance, an excellent political and military education. In 1859, then only fifteen, he followed his father in the field, and learnt and saw with his own eyes how Victor Emmanuel fought for Italy. Humbert took an active part in the reorganisation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and in the visit he paid to Naples and Palermo in 1862 he was enthusiastically received. During the war against Austria in 1866, he and his brother Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, distinguished themselves, particularly at the disastrous battle of Custoza. Humbert, then Prince of Piedmont, would certainly have lost his life, had not the 4th battalion of the 49th Regiment formed in haste a square, and enclosed him in their midst. He married, on April 22nd, 1868, at Turin, his first-cousin, Princess Margherita of Savoy, "the angel of Italy," daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, brother of Victor Emmanuel, who died in 1855. From that union a son was born in Naples, Nov. 11th, 1869, who received the name of Victor Emmanuel, and the title of Prince of Naples. Humbert succeeded his father on Jan. 9th, 1878, as Humbert I., or more properly, Humbert IV. It was a time of great difficulty. The ministry was unpopular, the Republican party unsettled. But the new king was assisted by fear of the Clerical party, by the death of the Pope, and the general horror at the attempt of a would-be assassin. As he was visiting Naples with his queen in Nov., 1878, a lunatic

from Salerno, Passanante by name, attempted his life with a poniard, but he received only a slight scratch. Passanante was condemned to death, but the king generously commuted the sentence into imprisonment for life. When, in 1884, the cholera was causing frightful ravages in Naples, Humbert, against the advice of his ministers, hastened there, and his courage and generosity were much admired. Under him the kingdom has considerably increased in material prosperity, and political parties have begun to crystallise, making durable Governments possible. The visit of King Humbert to Vienna in 1881, was a matter of some importance, as it marks the admission of Italy to the triple alliance of the Emperors. His Government has shown considerable hostility towards France, particularly when the Republic annexed Tunis in 1880; and a strong disposition to co-operate with England in questions of international importance, such as the financial condition of Egypt. In 1885, during the English campaign in the Soudan, a body of Italian troops occupied Massowah, but the acquisition is not likely to be of permanent value, though the supposed defensive alliance of Italy with Great Britain was considered of some importance at the time, and was made the subject of several sarcastic allusions.

Humboldt, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ALEXANDER, BARON VON (b. 1769, d. 1859), a famous German geographer and naturalist, was born at Berlin, where his father held the post of royal chamberlain; but from the year 1779 the education of himself and his elder brother, who was scarcely less eminent (q.v.), devolved on the mother, a woman of much ability, though imbued with many extremely aristocratic prejudices. For a time the future naturalist displayed little of the comprehensive intellect for which he was subsequently celebrated, and his health was very feeble. But in the passion for collecting and arranging plants, shells, and other natural objects, the "little apothecary," as he was called, proved that the boy was father to the man. Intended for a political career, he joined the now vanished University of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, in order to study finance, but here, as at Göttingen (where he was a pupil of Blumenbach and Heyne), Jena, and Berlin, science claimed the greater portion of his attention. Entering the famous mining academy of Freiberg, he listened to the lectures of Werner, and had for his bench-fellow Robert Jameson. An excursion up the Rhine resulted in his first work, *Mineralogische Beobachtungen über einige Basalte am Rhein* (1790), and his investigation of the mines of Freiberg, in the *Flora Subterranea Freibergensis Specimen* (1793), while the range of his studies may be judged from the fact that in 1797 he printed two volumes on muscular irritability, which in its French translation had the honour of being

annotated by Blumenbach himself. By this time Humboldt had received the appointment of mining assessor, and, in discharge of his studies, spent some years chiefly in Upper Franconia. Hitherto, however, he had only been preparing himself for the future labours of his life. The friendship which he had contracted at Göttingen with George Forster, the companion of Cook on his second voyage, and the excursions they took through Belgium, Holland, England, and France, had imbued him with an eager desire for distant exploration. Humboldt, therefore, eagerly studied languages, astronomy, meteorology, and other sciences, though his adhesion to the philosophical coterie of Weimar for a period led him into the airier world of metaphysics. However, *Die Lebenskraft, oder die rhodische Genius*, which he contributed, in 1795, to Schiller's *Die Horen*, was almost his only excursus in that direction. It was not until the death of his mother in 1796 that he felt free to follow the bent of his own inclinations. At first he had intended joining Captain Baudin on his voyage of circumnavigation. Then he and Bonpland, the designated botanist of the proposed voyage, hoped to have formed part of Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt, but the means of transport being insufficient, they were compelled to turn their eyes to the New World. Armed with powerful introductions from the Madrid authorities, the two friends set out on their memorable journey on June 5th, 1799, and after visiting Teneriffe, and making many observations on the Peak, landed at Cumana, in Venezuela, on July 16th. The next four years were spent in exploring a vast extent of country in Venezuela, Grenada, Ecuador, and Peru, after which Humboldt sailed for Mexico, which he crossed from west to east, afterwards visiting Cuba, and collecting materials for his *Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba* (1826). Thence he proceeded by sea to Philadelphia, from whence he sailed to Bordeaux, and lived for awhile in Paris, in order to arrange the vast collections and notes in every department of science, which he had accumulated with so much labour and skill and cost. After a visit to Italy, and a political mission, with Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, from Berlin to Paris, he in 1807 settled down in that city, which he regarded as his true home up to the year 1827. Germany in these turbulent times was a country ill-fitted for preparing such a work in as that on which Humboldt was engaged, or for such researches as those with which he continued to occupy the little leisure this labour left him. But in 1807 the first volume of his great work appeared, and, at uncertain intervals volume after volume followed, until, in 1817, when the last was issued, the narrative, with the subsequent appendices, comprised thirty folio, quarto, and octavo volumes, and atlases, containing no less than 1,425 copperplates. It was not really one work, but seven

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systematic treatises. Even then it was incomplete, and to the end of his life he was every now and again bringing out addenda, expansions, or corrections of this monumental report. Immediately he became the most famous of *savants*, and a person almost as much talked about as the "Corsican ogre." Honours out of number were heaped upon him. His king gave him the post of royal chamberlain, with a pension—which for Prussia was handsome—without exacting any duties in return, and would fain have made him Minister of Public Instruction. In 1814 he came with the Allied Sovereigns to England, and in 1817 accompanied the king to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Five years later he served in the same capacity at Verona, visiting on the way Rome and Naples. Still Paris was his home, and when at last he was summoned to Berlin, and its narrow, pedantic, "nebulous society," which he never ceased to detest, he left the former place with sincere sorrow. At first he tried to break the monotony of his life by frequent visits to Paris. By-and-by, however, the friendship of the king and his successor, if they did not reconcile him to Berlin, kept him there, and for the next thirty years Potsdam, or the Prussian capital, knew no more familiar figure than the somewhat self-conscious, very benignant form of the famous traveller, generally with a book or a pamphlet in hand, moving along its streets on his way to or from the court or the academy. Scientific work occupied much of his time, and the great influence which he possessed helped him to lay the foundation of magnetic science, by inducing Russia and other Governments to found magnetic observatories, or order magnetic surveys of their territories. In 1829 he made a journey across part of Siberia, which, though rapid, resulted in several valuable discoveries, and between 1830 and 1848 he was sent on various diplomatic and other missions to France, England, etc., lecturing in the interval on *Cosmos*, publishing his *Examen critique de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent* (1835-8), his *Cosmos* (1845-8), and many other memoirs and works of a more or less popular character. This remarkable series of labours was in great part undertaken when far advanced in life, during what he used to call his "improbable years;" but up to the last his intellect was—for science—sound, though in other matters he displayed a deplorable amount of weakness. He never married nor, it is believed, ever entertained the thought of marriage. But, as one of his biographers (Miss Clerke) remarks, he was under more than "matrimonial bondage" to his old servant, Seifert, to whom, before his death, he made over his entire property, notwithstanding the affection the donor entertained for his brother's family. Humboldt had so long been the pet of the great world of two capitals that he was unhappy when not basking in royal sunshine.

Indeed, he latterly failed to understand that what was of interest to him, to his gracious Sovereigns, Wilhelm III. and Wilhelm IV., might not be so entrancing to a younger prince and court. In truth, to the young people of the last years of his life the aged *savant* was something of a bore. Prince Bismarck gives a trenchant picture of the evenings at the sleepy court of the present Prussian king's predecessor—Humboldt reading out to the ladies, while half of the courtiers were asleep; the conversation at supper—Humboldt trying to monopolise the talk, and nobody except his immediate friends listening to him. But all the time, spite of his chagrin, the philosopher on no condition omitted to make an excellent supper. It may from this be inferred that he was somewhat arbitrary, transparently vain, very egotistic, and though warm in his friendships, and social, if not domestic, rather inclined to be snappish in his *unprinted* criticism on his contemporaries. His worst feature was his habit of being everything to every man, and his unwillingness to acknowledge his extensive obligations to those whose ideas he had assimilated, except in the form of laudatory citations. But, on the other hand, the services he rendered to science raise him head and shoulders above all of his contemporaries. He was the founder of modern meteorology and magnetism, and laid the broad foundations of our knowledge of the natural history and geography of the New World. No department of science did he touch which he did not adorn, and it is impossible to point to any of his numerous works and memoirs which we would willingly lose. In botany his treatise on the geography of plants is extremely important; in zoology and anatomy he has left behind him proofs of vast industry and knowledge, and in his *Vues des Cordillères et Monuments des Peuples indigènes de l'Amérique* (1810) are to be found excellent observations on the ethnology of the American continent. Geology has equally benefited by his researches, and in his *Essai politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne* (1811) philosophical reflections and statistical facts bearing on political economy abound. Finally, the respiration of fishes, reptiles, and fungi, the chemical constitution of the air, and the ways of electric eels, may be cited among the many subjects with which this many-sided man busied himself. He died within six months of entering his ninetieth year. His funeral was a state ceremony, in which the principal part was taken by the present German emperor, then prince-regent; and ever since the world has honoured his name. Cities, countries, lakes, and rivers are named after him. Statues of him have been erected in the Old World and the New, and his first centenary (Sept. 14th, 1869) was celebrated with the utmost enthusiasm.

Many biographies of Humboldt have appeared. The fullest of these is that of Bruhms and his

coadjutors, of which there is an English translation (1873) by the Misses Lassell. In the German edition there is a bibliography of his literary labours, and most of his more popular works have appeared in English versions. His letters to Varnhagen von Ense (1861) have also been translated, and in this volume, as well as in his correspondence with "einem jungen Freunde" (Friedrich Althaus), with Heinrich Berghaus, with Pictet, with Bunsen, and with his brother, all of which have been published, may, with his *Correspondance scientifique et littéraire* (1865-9) afford a fair idea of this remarkable man's life, labours, and character.

[R. B.]

Humboldt, KARL WILHELM VON (b. 1767, d. 1835), the elder brother of Alexander (q.v.), is almost as distinguished in literature as the latter was in science. Like his brother, he was educated at Berlin, Göttingen, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, the subjects to which he principally devoted himself being antiquities, philology, the philosophy of Kant, art and law—themes which he afterwards pursued during the usual grand tour. Receiving the rank of Counsellor of Legation, he might, through the interest of his family, have obtained immediate employment. But literature had already weaned his affections from diplomacy. In the years 1795 and 1797 he had brought out translations of several of the Odes of Pindar, which the rather artificial taste of the period affected to hold in considerable esteem, though a critical essay on Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea* (1800) gave him a firmer claim as a scholar with deep æsthetic insight. His marriage with a wealthy lady of rank still more disinclined him for an official career, while his friendship with Schiller led to his busying himself with poetry and kindred pursuits. For some years he remained in retirement on his wife's estate in Thuringia, or engaged in philological investigations in France and Spain, until in 1802 he was recalled to take up the post of Prussian plenipotentiary at Rome. Here he was the life and soul of literary society, and the judicious patron of many a struggling artist. While there he printed *Rom*, a poem. Being offered the post of Councillor of State and Minister of Public Instruction, he returned to Berlin, and during his brief tenure of this office, which had been created for him, he did much to promote the instruction of his native country, having, among other services, been instrumental in founding Berlin University. He soon, however, withdrew from a post which was little in keeping with his retiring disposition, but in 1812 was again summoned in order to go to Venice as envoy during the stirring times which witnessed the remaking of Europe on the fall of the Napoleonic Empire. At Prague he is credited with having persuaded Austria to unite with Prussia and Russia in opposing France. In 1815 he signed the capitulation of Paris; in the same year he managed to aggrandise Prussia at the expense of Saxony; in 1816, at Frankfurt,

he aided in resettling the map of Germany; in 1817 he was conducting negotiations in London; and in 1818 attended the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. But in 1819 Wilhelm von Humboldt, who was less reactionary than his brother, disgusted at the tendencies which the King of Prussia was beginning to display, resigned his office, and retired to his estate, nevermore to take any part in political affairs. Tegel, for the next sixteen years, was his principal place of residence. Here he laid out fine gardens, and formed a valuable collection of ancient sculptures, devoting the best portion of his time to those literary pursuits which public life had interrupted. Wilhelm von Humboldt's labours, though of less popular interest than his brother's, and in a manner overshadowed by his, are nevertheless of great scientific value. Leaving out of account his more literary labours, his *Ästhetischen Versuchen* (1799), his poems, and incursions into philosophical speculation, he has left an enduring mark on philology. The Basque language he especially studied, and to him is due the theory, still very widely held, that the Basques at one time inhabited a large section of France and Spain, where they are no longer found, and are akin to the old Iberians, whom again he regards as identical with the Berbers of Northern Africa. This view is developed in his *Prüfung der Untersuchungen über die Urbewohner Hispaniens vermittelst der Baskischen Sprache* (1821). *Ueber den Dualis* was another philological research on which he entered in 1828. The ancient Kawi language of Java was occupying him at the time of his death, his researches in it being issued in 1836-40 by Dr. Buschmann (*Ueber die Kawi-sprache*, 3 vols.), and in 1836 appeared a posthumous fragment by him on the diversity of language and its influence on the development of speech (*Ueber die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues und ihren Einfluss auf die geistige Entwicklung des Menschengeschlechts*), which is still a classic in philology, since it showed that speech must necessarily be as diversified as the people using it, and that a sound has no value until a meaning is infused into it, which meaning embodies the opinions of the entire community. These, and his scattered memoirs in the transactions of the Berlin and other academies, were collected and edited by his brother in 7 vols. (1841-52), which contain not only his poems already mentioned, but his translation of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, published in 1816, indicating that it had been made while he was supposed to be engrossed in diplomatic affairs. Indeed, his additions and corrections to Adelung's *Mithridates*, published in 1817, must have been collected and edited during the same stirring period. The genial character of Wilhelm von Humboldt is favourably displayed in his *Briefen an eine Freundin* (Letters to a Lady Friend, 1847), which have appeared

in English, while his correspondence with Schiller (*Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Wilhelm von Humboldt*), published in 1830, form a valuable contribution to literary history, and to the character of the two men of letters, who, to the close of Schiller's life, kept up the warmest friendship. Personally the great philologist was better liked than his brother. His sympathies were warmer, his self-esteem less marked, and his courtier-like leanings not so intrinsically a portion of the man as they were in Alexander. [R. B.]

Hume, JOSEPH (b. 1777, d. 1855), political reformer and economist, was a native of Montrose, his father being the master of a coasting vessel trading from that town. Mrs. Hume, who was early left a widow with a large family, established a retail crockery business in Montrose, and by her energy and industry supported and educated her children. Joseph Hume's elementary education was acquired in the local schools of his native town. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a surgeon, with whom he remained for three years, and in 1796 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. In the following year he entered the marine service of the East India Company as assistant-surgeon. Finding that few of the Company's servants at Calcutta had acquired the native languages, he resolutely set to work and mastered the difficult accomplishment. From this time forward Hume's progress in the service was rapid, and it was materially assisted by an incident which occurred in 1802, on the eve of the Mahratta War. Lord Lake, the British commander, discovered that the gunpowder in store had become useless through damp, a fact which excited much consternation. Hume, who possessed considerable knowledge of chemistry, undertook to restore the powder to a serviceable condition, and succeeded. During the ensuing five years, 1802-7, Hume not only filled the office of Persian interpreter to the army, but at the same time continued his medical duties. He further filled in succession posts in the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the forces, in the prize agencies, and in the commissariat. He was also enabled to amass considerable wealth; and when he resigned his employment under the East India Company, and returned to England in 1808, he was the possessor of a fortune of upwards of £30,000. Hume now commenced studying the history and resources of Great Britain. In the same spirit he visited a large portion of the Continent, to increase his stores of political experience. Through the influence of Sir J. Lowther Johnstone, Hume entered Parliament for Weymouth in 1812, being then, and for a brief period subsequently, a Tory. Losing his seat in 1813, he was for nearly six years out of the House. During this period he was a member of the

central committee of the Lancastrian school system. He also advocated the establishment of savings banks upon principles afterwards adopted. One of the chief objects of his ambition was to obtain a seat on the East India Board of Directors, but he was invariably unsuccessful in his candidature. He became a sleepless critic, however, of British administration in India. In 1818 Hume re-entered Parliament as member for the Montrose Burghs, and soon became known as the most prominent of the philosophic Radicals. He was returned for Middlesex in 1830, but losing his seat for that constituency in 1837, he was returned for Kilkenny through the influence of Daniel O'Connell. In 1842 he was once more returned for the Montrose Burghs, which he continued to represent until his death. More than once Hume declined office under Liberal Governments, on the ground that it would fetter his action. He was a strong supporter of all the great remedial measures of his time, including the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic emancipation, and the Reform Act of 1832. He waged a continuous war against all classes of sinecures, proposed radical reforms in the army, navy, the Church, and the ecclesiastical courts. He laboured earnestly for the abolition of military flogging, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt; and he was mainly instrumental in procuring the repeal of the old Combination Laws, in removing the prohibition from the export of machinery, and in abolishing the Act which prevented workmen from going abroad. Wherever he could discover abuses he exhibited an almost Quixotic zeal in attacking them, and he accomplished much good work in reforming local and municipal government, the licensing and election systems, and in reducing the duties on paper, print, tea, and other useful articles. In 1835 he brought forward a series of resolutions in the House of Commons showing the existence of an enormous number of Orange lodges in the army, whose proceedings were in contravention of the army regulations; and these resolutions led to action on the part of the Government and the commander-in-chief. Hume advocated a relaxation of the civil and criminal laws, the adoption of a better system of public accounts, and a great reduction in general taxation, duties, and customs. Many and vigorous were his attacks upon the public expenditure. He died Feb. 20th, 1855. Lord Palmerston, in alluding to the event in the House of Commons, observed that "it had been said of one eminent statesman (Mr. Burke) that he 'to party gave up what was meant for mankind,' whereas the very reverse might be said of Mr. Hume, for the party to which he had devoted himself was his country, and, beyond his country, the general interests of mankind at large." Hume's whole career was of the most dis-

interested character. He had an abiding hatred of abuses, a love of liberty, an uncompromising honesty, and unconquerable perseverance.

J. B. Hume, *J. Hume, a Memorial*; Harriet Martineau, *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*; *Hamard's Debates*, vol. 136, March, 1855; *Gentleman's Magazine* (1855). [G. B. S.]

Hummel, JOHANN NEPOMUK (b. 1778, d. 1837), German musician, was a pupil of Mozart and Haydn, and at one time was thought to be one of the first musicians of the age. Time, however, has not substantiated that verdict, and it is difficult now to understand the adulation with which he was regarded by his contemporaries. He succeeded Haydn as *capellmeister* to Prince Esterhazy in 1804, became conductor of the theatre of Stuttgart in 1814, and of Weimar, where he died. He composed several operas, which are now forgotten, two masses (Op. 80 and 111), which have also fallen into neglect, though less deservedly, and numerous pieces for the pianoforte. By these he is still remembered, and they are not unworthy of his great masters. Among them are the concertos in A and B minor, the sonata in F sharp minor, and some chamber music. His *Great Pianoforte School*, a book of instructions, proves him to have possessed an excellent method.

Hunt, GEORGE WARD (b. 1825, d. 1875), politician, was the son of the Rev. George Hunt, of Wadenhoe. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, whence he took his B.A. degree in 1848. In 1851 he was called to the bar, and was first returned for North Northamptonshire in the Conservative interest in 1857. Mr. Ward Hunt soon distinguished himself by his knowledge of agricultural matters, and became Financial Secretary to the Treasury in July, 1866, whence he was transferred, from February to December, 1868, to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the formation of the Conservative ministry of 1874, Mr. Ward Hunt became First Lord of the Admiralty, and held that appointment until his death. It cannot be said that his administration was altogether a success. He promptly raised a scare as to the state of the navy which proved for the most part baseless, and this was followed by the fugitive-slave circulars of 1875, and Admiralty decisions on the loss of the *Vanguard* and the destruction of the *Mistletoe* in the same year, which were not too favourably criticised. On the other hand, the uniform courtesy of the First Lord, and the courage with which he struggled to perform his duties down to the very last, caused his loss to the House of Commons to be sincerely regretted.

Hunt, HENRY (b. 1773, d. 1835), reformer and orator, was in the early part of his life a successful Wiltshire farmer, noted for his flocks of Southdowns. In 1801, when the

fear of French invasion seized the English mind, he was active in preparation for defence, and his zeal on this occasion earned the special thanks of the Lord Lieutenant. An enthusiast in everything he undertook, he was a fine huntsman and a Yeomanry officer of repute. In consequence of some misunderstanding between him and his commander he was asked to resign his commission. Indignant at such treatment, he at once challenged his superior; and for this offence he was fined and imprisoned. This was the turning point in his life; henceforth the opulent farmer was a Radical reformer. He unsuccessfully contested Bristol in 1812; but he made his mark as an orator, advocating the repeal of the Corn Laws and Parliamentary Reform. He was again defeated at Somerset, Westminster, and other places. He declaimed at the meeting at Spa Fields which resulted in the "Manchester massacre" of 1819, and was sent to prison for three years for his seditious speech. He was elected M.P. for Preston in 1830, as a Reform Bill candidate; but was defeated in the Tory reaction of 1833. Mr. Hunt was the author of several violent political pamphlets.

Autobiographical Memoirs, written in prison.

Hunt, JAMES HENRY LEIGH (b. 1784, d. 1859), poet, essayist and critic, was the son of Isaac Hunt, a refugee from America, the representative of a Barbadoes family whose fortunes had declined, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. After being some time in the office of his brother, who was an attorney, he received an appointment in the War Office from Mr. Waddington. Already, however, he had written literary and theatrical criticisms for the *Times* and other London papers, and in 1802 he published *Juvenilia*, a collection of juvenile verses. In 1808 he quitted the War Office, to become editor of the *Examiner*, which was being started by his brother John. The journal soon gained a reputation for literary ability. With Hazlitt and Lamb, Leigh Hunt vindicated the fame of the Lake poets, and established a school of criticism independent of the reviews. At first non-political, the journal was soon forced by the reactionary times to speak somewhat boldly, and an attack upon the Prince Regent occasioned the prosecution of the editor and an imprisonment for two years (1813-15) in Surrey Gaol, with a fine of £1,000. The imprisonment, though actually undergone, was lightened by the public sympathy and occasional visits from friends, such as Brougham, Shelley, and Keats. Among the literary fruits of his leisure in prison, published after his release, was the well-known story of *Rimini* (1816), which has made a permanent mark in English literature, uniting as it does a return to Chaucer's versification with a fine art of poetical narrative. The subsequent works of Shelley and Keats manifested the deliverance that Hunt had effected in narra-

tive poetry. Hunt defended Shelley with spirit in the *Examiner*, and welcomed Keats, whose sensitive nature was much hurt by the harsh treatment of the *Quarterly*, with enthusiasm. In 1821 Hunt accepted an invitation from Byron and Shelley to join them in Italy, and aid them in starting a periodical work, in which Liberal opinions should be advocated with more freedom than was possible at home. His arrival in Italy, however, in 1822, was almost coincident with the tragic death of Shelley. Four quarterly numbers of the *Liberal* appeared, when Byron sailed for Greece, and the magazine that was to do so much collapsed. Hunt stayed on at Genoa, however, till 1825, producing in the meantime his matchless translation of Redi's *Bacco in Toscana*, and the religious work *The Religion of the Heart*. In 1828 he published *Lord Byron and his Contemporaries*, which gave much offence to Byron's friends, and which Hunt afterwards regretted, as being "unnecessarily harsh and bitter." He next made some vain attempts at serial works. *Ralph Esher*, a romance of the period of Charles II., was more successful, and *Captain Sword and Captain Pen*, a spirited contrast between the victories of peace and the victories of war, ranks among his best poems. In 1840 appeared *The Legend of Florence*, a play of merit. Since the prosecution in 1813, Hunt had scarcely ever been free from pecuniary difficulties. But in 1842 Mrs. Shelley settled an annuity of £120 upon him, and in 1847 Lord John Russell procured him a pension of £200. With improved comfort and augmented leisure he produced some literary essays of remarkable power, and made his mark on English literature as a critic. Indeed, he possessed all the requisites for superior criticism: a man of various reading, a good scholar, catholic in taste, and widely sympathetic in feeling. Even his early ephemeral notices (which were separately published in 1807) are stamped with the fairness and freedom which mark his late writings; and the purely literary essays of the *Indicator* and its companion publications, and *Wit and Humour*, and *Imagination and Fancy*, are fine, almost faultless, specimens of genial criticism. His essays on general and literary topics were too many and too varied to be all good. In his *Autobiography* (1850) he confesses to the emotions—sometimes keenly painful—of composition, and it may be said that on many subjects he felt too deeply to be a perfect master of the best modes of expression. His favourite subjects were country walks, flowers, and old poetry. Through all his writings there is the sunshine of a happy spirit, and the grace of a genuine scholarship.

Autobiography; Thornton Hunt, *Letters and Correspondence of Leigh Hunt*. Mr. Alexander Ireland has published a full bibliography of his works. [W. M.]

Hunt, WILLIAM HENRY (b. 1790, d. 1864), an English water-colour painter of great popularity and technical merit, was the son of a tin-plate worker, and was born in a small street out of Long Acre. He had, as may be imagined, little literary education, but he was apprenticed, while a lad, to John Varley—an artist from whom so many English water painters have learnt so much—and in 1808 he was admitted to the schools of the Royal Academy. About the same time he made the acquaintance of Dr. Monro, the patron-friend of Turner and Girtin, and some of his earliest drawings or pictures must have been sold to this connoisseur. It is said that he first exhibited at the Old Water-Colour Society in 1814, but he did not become an associate till 1824, and three years later he was made a full member. The comparative tardiness of his attainment of such honours as the Society could bestow is attributable probably to much of his earlier work having been done in oil; but the Royal Academy no more recognised him than it recognised De Wint and David Cox, and it is certainly upon his water-colours that his fame will rest. To the annual exhibition of his society he often sent twenty or thirty drawings, and it was chiefly for his art that he lived. He had been sickly from childhood. His painting, faultless as it often is, betrays no singular energy of mind and no intellectual preoccupations. His existence was calm, not to say monotonous; his ways simple. He was never married, and a good deal of his time was spent away from London. Hastings was his favourite resort. The public know him as a painter of flowers and of fruit, of green moss and birds' nests, and assuredly it was in still-life, and still-life of this particular order, that Hunt excelled. Yet he executed in his middle period, and in his later years, a certain number of homely figure pieces, and, chiefly as a younger man, he wrought some interiors and a very few London street views. His interiors were chiefly of Cassiobury, and were the consequence of a commission. Among the finest of his London pictures, economical of means, yet of abundant effect, was a view of one of the courts of the Temple. Of his figure pieces, two of the very finest are his *Old Man Saying Grace*—otherwise *The Blessing*—and his *Shy Sitter*, a not very pretty child model depositing herself awkwardly, or nervously wriggling in the chair the artist has chosen for her. The one has an obvious yet permissible pathos. In its own way it is not inferior to *The Parish Clerk* of Gainsborough. The other has an almost humorous appreciation of untrained character. True landscape he hardly painted at all; but his bits of hedge-row are at least fragments of the country he loved, and he painted them laboriously, yet without sign of fatigue. Broad and summary, decisive and swift, inspired by the delightfulness of a moment's impression, his

art never pretended to be. It was, rather, painstaking and complete, detailed and delicate, even to a fault. His work, solidly executed, and bearing well the passage of time, is habitually either luscious or sparkling. Of course it leaves nothing to the imagination; lacks, to our minds, the poetry of the still-life of Chardin; and realises too much to suggest anything at all. Yet we have written but ineffectually about him here if it has not been made evident that his place is a high one, and that the pedestal he stands on is his own. It is not likely that he can ever cease to be among the worthy celebrities of English art. There have, within the memory of middle-aged men, been two particularly notable private collections of his works. The one which was by far the larger of the two belonged to his old doctor, Mr. Wade, and was lodged, until about fifteen years since, in a small front parlour of a house on the west side of Dean Street, Soho. The other, limited to a few of his masterpieces, was made by Mr. Orrock, in Bedford Square. A greater and more miscellaneous public exhibition was organised, under the auspices of Mr. Ruskin, at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, about six years ago. [F. W.]

* **Hunt, WILLIAM HOLMAN** (b. 1827), is an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, whose later work, in contrast to that of more than one of his brethren, is, rightly or wrongly, in accord with the principles he espoused in his youth. Devoting himself for the most part to the illustration of sacred themes, he has been peculiarly successful both in winning and retaining the attention of the large public. He is the son of a warehouseman in London, but fortunately fell in with John Varley, and abandoned the desk at the age of seventeen. His art education was mainly acquired at the Schools of the Royal Academy. Though he began to exhibit about 1846, it was not till 1853 that he produced anything which the world found striking. *Claudio and Isabella* and *The Awakened Conscience* were wrought in that year, and they were enough to convince men of the arrival of an artist who commanded strange intensity of expression, and who enjoyed, as it were, the painfully accurate representation of every detail of every scene he undertook to depict. In the *Claudio and Isabella* the lady is dilating, with all the passion of chastity, upon the wrongs her brother is not altogether unwilling she should undergo. The feebleness and meanness of Claudio's character are emphasised in Mr. Hunt's picture more than in the dialogue of Shakespeare, and on Mr. Hunt's canvas Isabella commands our sympathetic admiration. *The Awakened Conscience* is a very fair pendant to the other. The carefully painted interior is in every detail hideous and tawdry. In 1854 came *The Light of the World*, which has now found a fitting

resting-place in Keble College, Oxford. It was begun in 1852. When the almost complete exhibition of his works was held at the Fine Art Society in the spring of 1886, there appeared a brief account of this picture in a catalogue inspired, if not written, by Mr. Hunt himself. We are told in that that the work was begun at a farmhouse in Surrey, and that the background was derived from its orchard. "*The Light of the World*," truly adds the catalogue, "is a purely mystical picture, inasmuch as it is a painting of something less material than a parable—a mere metaphor." There is not space in this notice to analyse the sources of its power, but the picture is strangely impressive. When it was finished Mr. Hunt journeyed to the East, and in 1856 there was exhibited the first picture which bore upon it the substantial signs of local knowledge and study; this was *The Scapegoat*, suggested by the text, "And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities into a land not inhabited." In the distance are the barren mountains of Moab, towards Petra; the water nearer us is that of the Dead Sea, and in the marsh and moor of the foreground there stands the lonely beast, bearing, as it seems, a weight of suffering and woe. The picture is an extraordinarily vivid rendering of a cruel and dreadful conception. *The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple* was the next really important canvas to engage Mr. Hunt's attention. In that, as in so many others of his pictures, the scheme of colour is anything but pleasant; its hues are such as distress an eye that desires harmony. It has, however, the charm of imagination displayed in the grouping of wisely selected types. Mr. Hunt's art, even when it is not agreeable, is apt to be convincing, and in his Oriental pictures the East is somehow realised. In 1867 the painter made what was by no means his first departure from the habit of dealing with Biblical themes, by selecting a subject from Keats, and by painting, in Florence, *Isabella and the Pot of Basil*. It shows the dark Florentine, lightly draped, in her rich chamber, adorned with ebony and ivory, Italian walnut, silk embroideries, and opalescent glass. She has just risen from her bed, and stands with sad head bending over the now flourishing plant. The ardency of this Isabella's nature Mr. Hunt has thoroughly appreciated—it is true, perhaps, that she does not quite rise above the accessories so splendidly realised. In 1874 came *The Shadow of Death* or *the Shadow of the Cross*, now the property of the City of Manchester; and ten years later, after infinite trouble, and more than one curious accident, Mr. Hunt completed *The Holy Innocents*, and publicly exhibited it in London and the provinces. That, too, had necessitated a prolonged residence in the East. It realises in one canvas the flight into Egypt and the

vision of the massacred children, already glorious and joyful, like cherubs of the Renaissance, and accompanying the tired travellers on their long journey. As is the case with nearly all the works by this justly celebrated master of English Pre-Raphaelite practice, it includes passages of delicate and elaborate painting, and it is certain to appeal to mind and feeling even more than to eye. Mr. Hunt's labour is peculiar; it is almost unique in its strenuousness; it is clearly unexampled in impressiveness for the many. It is wrought with conviction, and there are occasions—not too scarce either—on which it compels the interest and wins the admiration of the student of pictorial art.

F. G. Stevens in the *Portfolio*, vol. ii.

[F. W.]

* **Hunter**, THE HON. WILLIAM WILSON, C.S.I., C.I.E. and LL.D. (b. 1840), Indian civilian, and high authority on all matters relating to India, was educated at Glasgow University. Proceeding to India in 1862, he in due course received the usual collectorship. He came to the front on the outbreak of famine in 1866, when he was sent into Orissa and the south-western division of Bengal. His superintendence was a success, and he was gazetted the thanks of the Government. In 1869 he was attached to the secretariat of the Government of Bengal, and in 1871 he became Director-General of Statistics. His labours in the statistical department were at first very great, for he had to organise and carry out the first census of 1872. In 1882 he became an additional member of the Viceroy's Council, and president of a special education commission. Dr. Hunter has also found time to write largely on Indian topics. In *Orissa* his accounts of the rise of the village communities, the village politics, and the characteristics and customs of the Kandhs and non-Aryans are valuable contributions to juridical literature. Dr. Hunter has published *The Annals of Rural Bengal* (1868), *Indian Musalmans* (1871, 3rd edit. 1876), *Brief History of the Indian People* (1882, 4th edit. 1884), *Imperial Gazetteer* (9 vols., 1881 et seq.)—an invaluable work of reference, of which a new edition is promised for 1886—*Life of Lord Mayo* (1872), and *A Statistical Account of Assam* (1879).

Huskisson, WILLIAM (b. 1770, d. 1830), statesman, was born at Birch Moreton, in Staffordshire, in which county his family had owned a small estate for many generations. They belonged to that lesser class of rural gentry which was once so numerous, and, like most other Staffordshire families of the same period, were firm Tories. William was not sent to either a public school or a university, but was brought up by his mother's uncle, Dr. Gem, a physician, who took him to Paris about the time of the outbreak of the

Revolution, and the horrors which he then witnessed cured him of an incipient tendency to Radicalism, which he shared in common with Canning, who got rid of it in the same way. In 1795 he entered the Government as Under-Secretary for War and the Colonies, and in 1796 was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth. In 1797 he married Miss Milbank, and in 1802 exchanged Morpeth for Liskeard. In 1804 he became Secretary to the Treasury, a post which he resumed under the Duke of Portland. From 1809 to 1814 he was out of office; but in the latter year was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a place which he retained till 1823, when, on the reconstruction of Lord Liverpool's Ministry, he became President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. He was for some years member for Harwich, and represented Chichester from 1813 to 1822, when he succeeded Mr. Canning at Liverpool. Under that statesman and Lord Goderich he was Secretary to the Colonies, and held the same office for a short time under the Duke of Wellington. He was one of the band of popular or liberal Tories who regarded Mr. Canning as their leader, and he shared that gentleman's opinions on all the great questions of the day. Indeed, it is said that some of the financial speeches of Mr. Canning, which were so greatly admired at the time, especially as coming from one who had not made a study of commercial questions, were prepared for him by Mr. Huskisson. On all questions of currency, trade, and commerce he was a recognised authority, and represented those economical doctrines which Pitt had inherited from Shelburne, and Shelburne from Bolingbroke. His admission to Lord Liverpool's Cabinet in 1823 marked an era in the Tory administration which had now, according to Sir G. C. Lewis, become a sufficiently able and enlightened Government to merit the support of the country. Mr. Huskisson, moreover, agreed with Mr. Canning in his opposition to Parliamentary Reform, for though it was on a question of this nature that he quitted the Duke of Wellington's Government, he declared himself an uncompromising enemy to any general or comprehensive change. He seems to have been a man of peculiar temperament. He was apparently jealous, though certainly without any reason, of Mr. Herries, and gave infinite trouble to Lord Goderich in settling the details of his ministry. In 1828 he supported a motion introduced by Mr. Tennyson for transferring the franchise of East Retford to Birmingham, voting against the Government and his own colleagues, who were opposed to it. On the same evening he wrote to the Duke of Wellington placing his resignation in his hands, and hence arose what may be called one of the *causes célèbres* of English party history. The Duke of Wellington, already irritated by the attitude of

the Canningites, who affected to form a party of their own within the Cabinet, and also by the speech of Mr. Huskisson at Liverpool, in which he said that the duke had given him a guarantee that the policy of Mr. Canning should not be departed from, chose to take him at his word, and at once laid his resignation before the king. Mr. Huskisson was unprepared for so decided a step, and made some efforts to convince the Duke of Wellington that he had been too hasty. The tenor of the duke's replies was always the same. There had been no mistake, and should be no mistake. The upshot was that Mr. Huskisson retired in dudgeon, and with him the other Canningite Tories, who were soon absorbed into the Whigs. It was a very unfortunate occurrence, for the Government could ill spare the loss of two such men as Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston; but on the merits of the quarrel public opinion seems likely always to be divided. If Mr. Huskisson was to blame for trying to gain the credit of magnanimity without the cost, the duke was to blame for his summary treatment of an able and meritorious public servant, whose weakness and want of dignity on this particular occasion scarcely deserved the punishment with which they were visited. The Prime Minister felt, perhaps, that it was necessary to show this little section of his colleagues that he could do without them if he chose. Lord Beaconsfield in *Sybil* speaks very severely of the duke's conduct in this affair. It was perhaps too arbitrary, but still it had the merit of common sense and straightforwardness, which Mr. Huskisson's behaviour had not. On leaving the Government, Mr. Huskisson during the remainder of the session frequently acted with the Opposition, and notwithstanding his protestations against reform, would probably have been drawn into the Whig ranks had he survived. But on Sept. 15th, 1830, he was present at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, when he was knocked down by the engine, and sustained such severe injuries that he died in a few hours. [T. E. K.]

* **Huxley, THOMAS HENRY, F.R.S., LL.D.** (b. 1826), naturalist, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, where his father was master of a school. After receiving his preliminary education in that suburb of London, he studied medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital, and in 1846 took the diploma of M.R.C.S., in order to qualify himself for the medical service of the Royal Navy, which he entered as assistant-surgeon. After doing duty at Haslar, under Sir John Richardson, the Arctic traveller and naturalist, he was appointed to the *Rattlesnake*, commissioned for the survey of the Barrier Reef of Australia, New Guinea, and the Louisiade Archipelago, under the command of Captain Owen Stanley. By the time Mr. Huxley had taken in earnest to the

study of natural history—indeed, while still a student, he had discovered and written a short notice of that layer of the root-sheath of the hair which has since borne the name of Huxley's Layer. He now threw himself with vigour into original research. His first paper to the Royal Society, sent with a good deal of diffidence as to its value, was on the Medusæ. Paper after paper was despatched during the progress of the cruise, and appeared in the publications of the Royal and Linnean Societies, so that when the *Rattlesnake* returned to England in 1854, Mr. Huxley found himself a man of some note in the scientific world. He now left the navy, and, aided by very slender resources, supplemented by occasional literary work, set himself to the task of arranging the large accumulation of facts and observations made on the voyage, but was disappointed to find that the Admiralty would contribute nothing to the cost of publishing these unremunerative labours. They were, however, pleased to express a hope that the treatise, when it did appear, would be to the credit of the nation—"an excellent jest, no doubt," the theme of it remarked, when in after-days (1869) the Ray Society published his *Oceanic Hydrozoa: a Description of the Calycophoridae, and Physophoridae of the Voyage of the Rattlesnake*, but one which at the time an assistant-surgeon on seven-and-sixpence a day could scarcely be expected to appreciate. He, however, still continued to contribute to the Royal and other societies, in 1851 was elected F.R.S., and in 1852 received one of the Royal medals in recognition of the scientific value of the papers mentioned. In 1854 he succeeded Edward Forbes in the natural history Chair of the School of Mines, and from that day he continued to occupy a prominent place in the public life of the country. Honour after honour has fallen to him, and had he cared for political distinction, it is certain that the popularity which secured his election to the first School Board for London would have carried him into Parliament, and doubtless into the ministry. In the next few years which followed, Mr. Huxley enriched zoology with numerous memoirs, and in 1857, the same year that he joined Dr. Tyndall in studying the nature of glaciers, he was appointed to deliver the Croonian Lecture *On the Theory of the Vertebrate Skull*. He also contributed largely to the *English Cyclopædia*; published his lectures on *Comparative Anatomy* (1864); his *Lessons in Elementary Physiology* (1866); and an introduction to the *Classification of Animals* (1869): *Elementary Biology* (with Dr. Martin, 1875); *The Crayfish* (1881); besides a treatise on *Physiography*, or, as the science he renamed is better known, *Physical Geography*. However, valuable as Professor Huxley's work was privately, as palæontologist to the Geological Survey, as professor in the School of Mines, and professor of

physiology to the Royal Institution, it is questionable whether his strictly scientific labours would alone have given him the widespread reputation which he enjoys. His fame is for the most part due to the popularity of his expositions in untechnical language of abstruse natural-history questions. He was among the first eminent zoologists who set themselves seriously to popularise the ever-accumulating piles of scientific information. When the Darwinian theory was first promulgated, Professor Huxley immediately ranged himself on its side. It may, indeed, be doubted whether without his powerful support the doctrines of the great English naturalist would have found so ready an acceptance in the highest scientific circles. Without his aid in magazine articles, and in the lectures which afterwards appeared as *Man's Place in Nature* (1863), the great truths which are almost universally allowed to underlie the theory would have been slower to gain acceptance than they were. No one has ever excelled Mr. Huxley in expressing in clear, masculine language the facts which he desired to enforce. Hence, not only his *Hume*, in the *English Men of Letters Series*, but his *Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews* (1870), his *Critiques and Addresses* (1873), and his *American Addresses* (1879), may be taken as models for the imitation of every one desirous of acquiring a correct English style. During the absence of Sir Wyville Thomson, he divided with Dr. Carus the duty of acting as his substitute in the Edinburgh Chair of natural history; and on the death of Mr. Buckland (1880) he was appointed Inspector of Fisheries, to which he subsequently added the duties of dean in the Normal School of Science at South Kensington. His health had, however, never been strong, and when in 1883 he was elected president of the Royal Society on the death of Mr. Spottiswoode, his labours were so increased, that in November, 1886, he felt it necessary to resign not only the appointment, but all his other offices, except that of dean of the School of Science, and the honorary professorship in the same institution. It is, indeed, one of Mr. Huxley's maxims, that at sixty a man of science has done all the original work the world need expect of him. This doctrine, however applicable to others, is not proved by the latest labours of the subject of this notice, for the controversies with Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* on Genesis showed all his old freshness and vigour. Professor Huxley has received nearly all the honours usually offered to learned men in his line of research. He has been president not only of the Royal Society, but of the Geological Society and of the British Association (1870), and Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1872. Breslau, Dublin, Edinburgh and Cambridge have conferred on him their honorary doctorates.

* **Hyacinthe**, FATHER, is the former religious name of Charles Loyson (b. 1827), theologian, a native of Orleans, who was ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church in 1849. He acquired high renown as a pulpit orator, particularly from sermons preached in Paris from 1865 to 1869. At the same time, his views were thought to savour of heresy, and complaints were lodged against him at Rome. On Sept. 20th he issued a trenchant manifesto, addressed to the General of the Barefooted Carmelites, against the corruption of the Church. It caused a great stir, and Père Hyacinthe seized the opportunity to pay a visit to the United States. At length the Pope thought it advisable to relieve him of his monastic vows (1870). The Abbé Loyson, as he was now styled, was a determined opponent of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, favoured the Old Catholic movement, and took a new departure in 1872 by marrying an American lady named Butterfield, Dean Stanley being present at the registry office at which the ceremony took place. He is now head of the "Gallican" Church of Paris. Dean Stanley also wrote a preface to Mrs. Loyson's translation of the Abbé's discourses and letters, entitled *Catholic Reform* (1876).

* **Hyndman**, HENRY MAYERS (b. 1842), socialist, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. degree 1864), and entered the Inner Temple in 1863. He was special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the Italian campaign of 1866, travelled in the Colonies and United States from 1868 to 1870, and from 1871 and onwards was a constant contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and to the reviews. Mr. Hyndman published *The Indian Famine and the Crisis in India* in 1877. His views rapidly developing in the direction of socialism, Mr. Hyndman, in January, 1881, was one of the chief founders of the Social Democratic Federation, then called the Democratic Federation, and at the first conference, in June, presented his *England for All* to the delegates. From that time forward he wrote and lectured extensively for the Federation. His *Historic Bases of Socialism in England* was published in 1883. Among Mr. Hyndman's later publications are *The Social Reconstruction of England*; *Socialism and Slavery*, a reply to Mr. Herbert Spencer; and *A Summary of the Principles of Socialism*, all of which appeared in 1884, and in the same year was published a verbatim report of the debate between Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Bradlaugh held in St. James's Hall on the question *Will Socialism benefit the English People?* In 1886 he was committed for trial, in company with Messrs. Williams, Burns, and Champion, on the charge of having incited a mob of so-called "unemployed," which, starting from Trafalgar Square, looted several West-End streets; but they were all acquitted.

I

Ibrahim Pasha. [EGYPT.]

* **Ibsen**, HENRIK (b. 1828), the Norwegian dramatist, was born at Skion, and began active life as an apothecary, but turned to poetry and scholarship. He wrote an unsuccessful tragedy, and his drama, *Catiline* (1850), in bad iambic verse, fared even worse. In 1851 he entered the University of Christiania, and while here he wrote, amongst other things, a long drama, *Norma*; or, a *Politician's Love*, a rather impertinent lampoon on the Storting (Parliament). In 1852, through Ole Bull, the violinist, Ibsen became director of the theatre at Bergen, for which he wrote a great deal. In 1857 he proceeded to Christiania to direct the National Theatre there. During the next seven years he produced several historical dramas of great and increasing merit. In 1863 Ibsen discovered that the natural bent of his genius lay towards satire, for in that year he published *Lore's Comedy*, a poem full of elaborate irony. The following year he left Norway for Rome, where he wrote the book that has popularised his name most thoroughly. The drama *Brand* (1866) is more harmonious in conception than the earlier works, and its aim more Titanic. The verse in which it is written is finished work of a high lyrical order. Ibsen next removed to Ischia, where he wrote his great work, *Peer Gynt* (1867), in which he idealises in the character of its hero the selfishness and mean cunning of the worst of ambitious men, thus the direct opposite of *Brand*, which portrayed an ideal of stainless virtue. Amongst his numerous other works (many of which are translated into English) are:—*Kaiser og Galilæer* (1873), *Et Dukkehjem* (1880), *Gengangere* (1881); and *Gildet på Solhaug* (1883).

Henrietta Frances Lord's *Life of Ibsen*, prefixed to her edition of *Nora* (1882); Mr. E. W. Gosse in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. xiii.

Iddesleigh, THE RIGHT HON. STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOOTE, EARL OF, G.C.B. (b. 1818, d. 1887), statesman, the eldest son of Henry Stafford Northcote, the eldest son of the 7th baronet, and the representative of an old Norman family, was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship (B.A. 1839, 1st class classics; M.A. 1842). His apprenticeship to public life began in 1843, when he became private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, then President of the Board of Trade, and he was called to the bar in 1847. In 1851 he succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy, and was secretary to the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, for which services he was created C.B. In 1855 he first entered Parliament, as Conservative member for Dudley; from 1858 to 1866 he was member for Stamford,

and from 1866 to 1885 he sat for North Devon, for which constituency he had been an unsuccessful candidate in 1857. Sir Stafford's ministerial career began in 1859, when he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Lord Derby's second ministry; and in the third Derby administration—that of 1866—he was President of the Board of Trade. His financial reputation had been considerably aided by a treatise, *Twenty Years of Financial Policy*, published in 1862. Transferred to the India Office in 1868, Sir Stafford undertook the responsibility of the Abyssinian expedition, and its successful termination was largely due to his administrative powers. In 1871 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone, formerly his leader, now his political opponent, special commissioner to America, to arrange the *Alabama* difficulty. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry of 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote, according to general expectation, became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and during the first years of the Conservative Government he introduced several useful measures into the House of Commons, besides the annual Budget; e.g. the Friendly Societies Bill of 1875. He also spoke frequently upon the foreign policy of the Government; notably upon the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and upon the conduct of affairs in the East. Upon the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the peerage as Lord Beaconsfield, Sir Stafford became leader of the Lower House, his task being made additionally difficult by the development of the arts of Parliamentary obstruction by the Home Rule party. When the general election of 1880 had resulted in the crushing defeat of the Conservatives, Sir Stafford continued to lead the party in the Lower House, and upon the death of Lord Beaconsfield shared the direction of the whole of the Opposition with Lord Salisbury. His position was a very difficult one. The Conservatives were discouraged by defeat, they were by no means equal to their opponents in debating strength, and a section of the party was not unfrequently in factious and open revolt. Under the circumstances, Sir Stafford's conciliatory and entirely unselfish conduct of affairs cannot be too highly praised; and after he had, on several occasions, nearly overturned the Government upon its Egyptian policy, he witnessed its fall in 1885. Lord Salisbury having undertaken to form a Government, Sir Stafford was raised to the peerage with the title of Earl of Iddesleigh and Viscount St. Cyres, and became First Lord of the Treasury. Shortly afterwards he became chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the depression of trade. He was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1883. In 1885 Lord Iddesleigh delivered to the students an admirable lecture on *Desultory Reading*. Early in 1886 he was presented with a handsome testimonial by politicians of both parties. In August,

1886, he became Foreign Secretary, but resigned his post in January, 1887, and a few days later died very suddenly at Lord Salisbury's official residence in Downing Street.

Iffland, AUGUST WILHELM (b. 1759, d. 1814), one of the most celebrated theatrical managers, actors, and dramatists of Germany, was born at Hanover, and having shown an early inclination for the stage, left his home abruptly in 1777, and joined the celebrated troupe, then under Ekhof, at Gotha. In 1779 he proceeded to Mannheim, where he educated himself to high mastery of the actor's and manager's art, and also wrote a large number of minor dramas, some of which, such as *The Foresters* (*Die Jäger*, 1785), were of high merit, were popular in England, and still hold the German stage. In 1796 he was invited to Berlin as director of the National Theatre, which he gradually raised to the highest renown. Besides numerous plays, he wrote *The Theatrical Almanack* (1807-12), which became a text-book for actors. In 1811 he was appointed general director of the stage at Berlin. As an actor he was much admired in the great tragic rôles of Shakespeare and Schiller, but Schiller himself maintained that his true function was polite comedy and farce.

Briefe von A. W. Iffland, edited by Otto Devrient (1881); *Goethe and Schiller Correspondence*.

* **Ignatieff**, NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH (b. 1832), Russian diplomatist and soldier, is the son of a distinguished soldier, and entered the Imperial Guard in 1849. During the Crimean War he served under General Berg in the Baltic provinces, was afterwards military attaché at London, and in 1859, having received the complimentary grade of major-general, became ambassador at Peking, where he concluded a commercial treaty with China, which included the cession of the province of Ussuri to Russia. In 1863 he became director of the Asiatic department of the Russian Foreign Office, but was transferred in 1864 as ambassador to Constantinople. Having succeeded in acquiring immense influence over the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, chiefly by his judicious discouragement of the Cretan insurrection, he remained carefully watching events, and in the meantime urged justice towards the Christian populations of Bosnia and Bulgaria. It is probable that General Ignatieff, who was an ardent Pan Slavist, was desirous from the first of a settlement of affairs by the sword; at any rate, after the revolt of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the atrocities in Bulgaria, and the declaration of war by Servia, his attitude towards Turkey became considerably less cordial; and at the conference of Constantinople, which assembled in Sept., 1876, to bring the Turco-Servian War to a close, and to compel the Sultan to give reasonable guarantees for internal reforms,

the conditions propounded by him were too hard for the Porte. He left Constantinople on the break-up of the Conference, and in March, 1877, was despatched on a mission to the courts of Europe, with the object of trying to induce them to act collectively against the Porte, but in the end Russia declared war alone. When that war had resulted in the complete overthrow of the Turkish armies, General Ignatieff repaired to head-quarters, and there, on March 3rd, 1878, settled the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano with the Turkish plenipotentiary, Sâfvet Pasha, which practically deprived the Porte of both the Bulgarias. The able diplomatist was extremely wroth when Prince Gortschakoff, rather than risk the armed intervention of England, decided to submit the Treaty to the Congress of Berlin, and, retiring to Nice, took no part in its deliberations. In 1881, on the accession of the Czar Alexander III., he replaced Count Loris Melikoff (q.v.) as Minister of the Interior, and began a relentless campaign against Nihilism, winking the while at the persecution of the Jews. It failed, however, to suppress the movement; and in June of the following year General Ignatieff was dismissed from office.

* **Ignatius**, FATHER, is the monastic name of Joseph Leicester Lyne (b. 1837), a native of London, who was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Glenalmond. He was ordained in 1860, became curate of St. Peter's, Plymouth, and afterwards worked under Mr. Lowder at St. George's-in-the-East. Already his fervid eloquence and originality of views had made him a conspicuous figure among Churchmen, but considerable commotion was created when, in 1862, he took the vow and habit of a monk. His efforts to restore monasticism in the Church of England, as it existed before the Reformation, were at first far from successful; settlements were made and failed, but in 1870 he and his community, claiming to belong to the Benedictine Order, settled at Llanthony Abbey, near Abergavenny, and devoted themselves to a life of seclusion and prayer. Twice a year Father Ignatius leaves the monastery to collect funds by preaching. He is the author of numerous poems, hymns, pieces of sacred music, and monastic tales in which he records the appearance of several visions at Llanthony.

Indore, THE MAHARAJAS OF, are members of the great Mahratta race, and generally called by the family name of Holkar. The founder of the dynasty was Malhar Râo, the son of a shepherd, who created the beginnings of the principality in 1694 and onwards, but at the beginning of the century the State was being torn to pieces by family dissensions. Its fortunes were restored by the able JASWANT RÂO HOLKAR (b. circa 1775, d. 1811),

the illegitimate son of Tûkaji Râo (d. 1796); he carefully reorganised the army, and in 1802 defeated his previous conqueror, Scindhia, and the nominal head of the Mahratta Confederacy, the Peishwa of Poonah, at the battle of Poonah, and took the city. The Peishwa was, however, restored by the British, but in spite of that affront Jaswant Râo Holkar held aloof from the Mahratta War of 1803, hoping to profit by the overthrow of his rival Scindhia. Events having proved that he had made a mistake, he plunged alone into war against the British Government, but after some considerable success he was driven back by Lord Lake, and in 1805 was forced to make peace and to surrender a considerable portion of territory. Although it was speedily restored, Jaswant Râo's mortification was so great that he afterwards became insane. MALHAR RÂO HOLKAR (b. 1805, d. 1833), his son, succeeded, his mother governing as regent. She rightly saw that her best course would be to place the State under British protection. But there was a war party at court, which had her put to death, and the British were opposed in arms. Holkar's army was promptly defeated with great loss, and in 1818 he was reduced to the position of a feudatory prince. Malhar Râo died childless, but his widow adopted a boy, Martand Râo. He was, however, deposed by his cousin, HARI RÂO (d. 1843), who had long been a prisoner of state, and was in consequence utterly unfit to govern. After some years of anarchy HARI RÂO died in 1843, and his adopted son quickly followed him to the grave. The British Government thereupon selected TÂKÂJI RÂO HOLKAR (b. 1825, d. 1886), a cadet of the family, who was installed as ruler of the State. The Maharajah attained his majority in 1852, and has proved an able ruler. During the Mutiny he remained loyal, despite the fact that a not inconsiderable portion of his army rebelled and attacked the British Residency. Of late years the resources of his kingdom have considerably increased. He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1861, received the Prince of Wales with great splendour on the occasion of H.R.H.'s visit to India, and was present at the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India in 1877. It is said that the conduct of his son and heir was not very satisfactory, and in 1884 he was prohibited from exercising judicial functions.

J. Grant Duff, *History of the Mahrattas* (3rd edition); W. W. Hunter's *Indian Gazetteer*, art. Indore.

* **Ingelow**, JEAN (b. circa 1828), poetess and novelist, was born at Ipswich. Being strongly influenced in youth by the early works of Tennyson and Mrs. Browning, she was drawn to the production of poetry of an elevated but somewhat sentimental tone, that sometimes took the form of a ballad, but was oftener introspective, didactic, or religious. Her first collection of poems, *A Rhyming*

Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings, was published anonymously in 1860, and in the next year appeared the poetic narrative of *Allerton and Drex*. Of her subsequent works that are very numerous and have obtained a wide popularity for their tender feeling and minute observation of nature, we may mention the following collections:—*Home Thoughts and Home Scenes* (1865); *Deborah's Book and the Lonely Rock*; *Grandmother's Shoes*; *The Suspicious Jackdaw and the Life of John Smith*; *The Minnows with Silver Tails*; *Studies for Stories*; and *A Story of Doom* (all published in 1867); *A Sister's Bye-hours* (1868); *The Little Wonder Horn* (1872), and *The High-tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire, 1571* (1883). Some of Miss Ingelow's novels, such as *Off the Skellings* (1872); *Fated to be Free* (1875); *Don John* (1876), and *Sarah de Berenger* (1880) have also been deservedly successful.

Ingles, SIR JOHN (b. 1814, d. 1862), a distinguished general, was born in Nova Scotia, in which colony his father was bishop. He entered the army in 1833, and after seeing service in Canada and the Punjab, gained an undying reputation in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He was associated with Sir Henry Lawrence and Major Banks in the defence of Lucknow, and on the death of these two gallant officers was called upon to undertake the command. This he did with intrepid bravery for thirteen weeks, when relief was brought by Sir Henry Havelock. On the suppression of the Mutiny, Brigadier Ingles was promoted major-general, and made K.C.B. He died shortly after his appointment as commander of the forces of the Ionian Islands.

United Service Magazine, 1862.

Ingles, SIR ROBERT (b. 1786, d. 1855), was the only son of Sir Hugh Ingles, the 1st baronet. He was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, where he graduated in 1806. He was originally intended for the law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1818. In 1824, however, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Dundalk. In 1826 he was chosen to represent Ripon; and in Feb. 1829, he succeeded Sir Robert Peel as member for the University of Oxford when that gentleman, who had changed his opinions on the Roman Catholic question, surrendered his trust into the hands of his constituents to afford them the opportunity of expressing an opinion on his policy. Sir Robert Ingles was victorious by a majority of a hundred and forty-six, the numbers being 755 to 609, and he retained the seat which he had won down to 1847, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone. His high character, popular manners, and strict regard for principles, enabled him to exercise an influence in the House of Commons disproportioned to his abilities, and not always beneficial. In 1832, on the Duke of Wellington's

attempt to form a ministry for the purpose of carrying a moderate Reform Bill, Sir Robert Ingles was the leader of the Tory mutineers who denounced the compromise as dishonourable, and who were really the authors of its failure. He was a warm supporter of Lord Ashley in his attempts to mitigate the horrors of the factory system, which were afterwards so forcibly exposed in *Sybil*. He took an active part in the opposition to the Maynooth Grant; and he it was who fixed on the Queen's Colleges in Ireland—established by Sir Robert Peel in 1845—the nickname of the "Godless Colleges." Sir Robert Ingles was one of those old-fashioned churchmen who in the early part of the century were High Churchmen. He stood midway between the Evangelicals on the one hand, and the Tractarians on the other, and reflected with perfect fidelity the average ecclesiastical creed of the country gentry of the kingdom. He represented their prejudices also. However, he was a thorough-paced English gentleman, and if he carried his ideas of honour rather too far it was a fault upon the right side. He was deservedly popular both in Parliament and in society, and his retirement from the House of Commons caused many to say that they could have better spared a better man. He was a good scholar, and had he lived a little later would have taken honours at the University. He was well read in English literature, and was for some years president of the Literary Club. [T. E. K.]

Ingoldsby, THOMAS. [BARHAM.]

Ingres, JEAN DOMINIQUE (b. 1780, d. 1866), French painter, by reason of changes in taste and in technique, is no longer permitted to occupy the eminence which thirty years ago was indisputably his. It is possible that he was then overrated: it is certain that, in some quarters, he is now most unduly decried. Ingres was the son of an industrious and somewhat gifted man—half artisan, half artist—and was born at Montauban. It is said of him that in later days, when he was oldish and famous, he was better pleased when anyone praised his fiddling, than when it was declared that the *Source* was beautiful and the *Apotheosis of Homer* dignified. However that may be, it is certain that Ingres's musical talent was serviceable even in money-getting, in his boyhood. With credit to himself, he took a hand in an orchestra. But painting, or to put it plainly at once, the arts of design and of draughtsmanship, rather than that of pure colour, declared themselves soon as those which he must needs most strenuously follow. And it was practically as a pupil of David that he came before the world. Practically, David was his master, and an overpowering master, until he went to Italy. The return to Classicism, which the literature of Winckelmann had counselled, David was in France, as Flaxman was in England, the first

to make. But Ingres's return to it—or, rather, his early and his late devotion to it—was saner and more reasonable than David's. A greater moderation permitted to the art of Ingres what is after all a more permanent as well as a more understandable charm. Still, Ingres, like David, was never a colourist. Rich in all virtues of design and draughtsmanship, he was poor in the qualities demanded for pure painting. Therefore his art, whether his earlier or his later—*The Vow of Louis the Thirteenth*, *The Stratonice*, or the *Source*—will have but a partial fascination. For years, in France, he was a commercial failure. He was forty when he began to be substantially rewarded: *The Apotheosis of Homer*—his most important invention, now at the Louvre—was commissioned in 1826, and painted in the following year; and by 1834 he was already distasteful—the victory seemed to be for the Romantics, and the vivid brutality of Delacroix was preferred to Ingres's calm and coldness. The time when he might easily have starved was, indeed, now past: no one denied him a position; but it was only in discouragement that in 1834 he accepted the post of director of the French Academy at Rome, an office which Vernet was then vacating. "The materials of art," said Ingres himself, "are at Florence; the results are at Rome;" and at Rome "the results," of which Raphael's work was the greatest, did assuredly influence him. Nay, they had already influenced him before his residence as "director." The figures of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, in the *Apotheosis*, only Raphael had made possible. In Rome, Ingres was a good deal interested in portraiture. It had engaged him, off and on, from quite an early time; as early as 1807 he had wrought his masterly if rigid portrait of Madame Devaûay, and there exist all sorts of drawings of common, middle-class, and upper-class people, executed in all cases with unflinching veracity, and yet with style. From Rome now came the portrait of *Cherubini*, which, like the *Apotheosis*, and a smaller replica of the *Source*, is to be seen at the Louvre. The Muse bends approvingly over the aged head of the musician: her introduction was an after-thought, due to the painter's pleasure in a young woman of good society he had met in Rome. In Rome, Ambroise Thomas, the composer, was one of the younger of his friends, and Hippolyte Flandrin was his scholar. His *Notes et Pensées* record many of the wisest of his utterances; and they show his understanding of the art of music to have been as great as, and possibly less prejudiced than, his understanding of the art with which his own fame was associated. After seven or eight years' residence in Rome, Ingres returned to Paris. Great honour was paid him, if not at the very moment of his return, at least in his later years. He was nearly eighty when he

painted his most famous and most admirable nude figure—much better than any of his *Odalisques*; better than even his *Angélique*—the *Source*, which we have named already. A little cold, no doubt, in colour, the work is perfect in modelling, and in conception it is of wonderful simplicity and dignity. The girl has an "âme végétale," as Paul de St. Victor said, and it was so that Ingres intended it. Though it was never exhibited at the Salon, this became by reproduction the most popular of his pictures. Nor even now can its distinction, and the distinction of the artist who wrought it, be reasonably denied by any. Ingres should be studied not alone in his pictures, but also in the collection of drawings which enrich the museum of his native town. Of his home-life it need only be said that he had no children, but that he was twice married. The first time it was to a lady who was devoted to him in his poverty and struggles; the second time it was to "Mon excellente Delphine," who played him the sonatas of Beethoven when he was wearied with his labours and indifferent to social homage.

The most favourable view of him which has found expression in literature, is that which is recorded, very skillfully, by M. le Comte Henri Delaborde, in *Ingres, sa Vie, ses Travaux, sa Doctrine*. It appeared soon after the old man's death, and is a book of authority. But some of its conclusions would nowadays be fiercely contested, and even when it was published, a school opposed to Ingres had its say in its dispraise.

[F. W.]

Irving, EDWARD (b. 1792, d. 1834), the celebrated preacher and founder of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, was born at Annan, the son of a tanner, and at the age of thirteen entered the University of Edinburgh. Here he attracted the attention of Sir John Leslie, the professor of mathematics, who procured him an appointment to a school in Haddington in 1810. The following year he held a similar appointment at Kirkcaldy, where Carlyle afterwards joined him in his profession. Having in the meantime completed his theological training, and having been duly received as a preacher in the Scottish Church, he removed to Edinburgh in 1818, to wait for employment in the clerical profession. In the autumn of 1819 he became assistant to Dr. Chalmers, in Glasgow, where "he was generally well liked," although "some people thought him rather flowery." In 1822 he removed to the Scottish Church, Hatton Garden, London. Within a few months of his settlement, the little church was filled, to use his own words, with "imaginative men, and political men, and legal men, and scientific men, who bear the world in hand." This period of Irving's early ministry was the golden period of his life; it was the time he most deserved success. His *Orations*, published in 1823, and still more a volume of his early *Sermons*, published after his death, show

an intellectual vigour found in few of his subsequent writings, and in none of his subsequent volumes. In the meantime his intellectual life was restlessly working in different directions. He soon arose above the highly systematic, abstract, deductive creed of his early years, and fixed on the Incarnation and the Sacraments as the central ideas of his theology. Contemporary literature and philosophy were mere frivolity; art, industry, and commerce were the play of folly (*vide Sermons, Lectures, and Discourses*, 1828). Irving next indulged in prophetic studies. They turned the balance of his mind just at the crisis of his intellectual fate. In 1826 he removed to the Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, London; and in 1828 arose the first rumours of his heretical views as to Christ's human nature. The death of a saintly peasant girl on the banks of the Gairloch, and the subsequent profession by her sister of the "gift of tongues," were caught up by Irving as an approaching realisation of his prophetic dreams. The disorders introduced by the "prophets" into the congregation at Regent Square soon attracted the attention of the Presbytery of London, which was forced to depose him. But Irving denied its authority, and much public scandal followed. Eventually, in 1831, he was forcibly expelled from the building, and in 1833 he was formally suspended from the Presbyterian Church. The two remaining years of his life were years of obscurity and sorrow. To a nature like Irving's, the wrench from the Church of his fathers was a blow from which he never recovered. The apostles and prophets that gathered around him formed themselves into the "Catholic and Apostolic Church," but for a time withheld their sanction from his preaching. In 1834 he was sent out as a "prophet"—he was deemed unworthy of the higher office of "apostle"—on a mission to Scotland, and died in Glasgow in the December of the same year.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Life of Edward Irving*; Carlye's, *Miscellaneous Essays*; Carlye's *Reminiscences*, vol. i. [W. M.]

* **Irving, HENRY**, whose real name is JOHN HENRY BRODRIBB (b. 1838), actor, is a native of Keinton, near Glastonbury, and was educated at a school in Lombard Street. He became a clerk in the city, but, despite the discouraging remarks of Mr. Phelps, determined to betake himself to the stage, and after a first appearance at Sunderland, in 1856, he worked hard for three years at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. His first appearance in London, in 1859, at the Princess's Theatre, was not a complete success, but the critics were much impressed by two dramatic readings given by him at Crosby Hall. For seven years he acted at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and during that period, in conjunction with Mr. F. Maccabe, he exposed the "spiritualism" of the Davenport Brothers.

When he next appeared in London, at the St. James's Theatre in 1866, he at once made his mark, especially as Doricourt in *The Belle's Stratagem*, Harry Dorniton in *The Road to Ruin*, and Rawdon Scudamore in Mr. Boucicault's *Haunted Down*, and at the Gaiety as Mr. Chenevix in *Uncle Dick's Darling*. In 1867 he migrated to the Queen's, and appeared with great success in *Dearer than Life*, the *Lancashire Lass*, and as Bill Sikes in a version of *Oliver Twist*. In 1870 he made a great hit as Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's *Two Roses*, and in 1871 exhibited to the Lyceum audiences for the first time one of his finest creations, Mathias in *The Belle*. Charles I., Eugene Aram, Louis XI., and Richelieu were added to his *répertoire*, and in 1874 a new period in his career began when, in October, 1874, he first appeared as Hamlet. The merits of this great performance, its genuinely inspired originality, and the absence of any commonplace reliance upon "points" or tricks of effect, were at once generally recognised; and, despite certain peculiarities of gesture and utterance, it was felt that, after an interval of some years, England had once more a great tragedian. Among the other great events of Mrs. Bateman's management were the production of *Macbeth* in 1875, *Othello* in 1876, *Richard III.* and *The Lyons Mail* in 1877. When, in Dec., 1878, Mr. Irving, upon the retirement of Mrs. Bateman, assumed the management of the Lyceum Theatre, it was found that to his great gifts as an actor he united a strong sense of the picturesque, and plays were staged as they had never been staged before. Associated with him in his great productions was the talent of Miss Ellen Terry. The chief productions at the Lyceum, which reopened with *Hamlet*, were *Othello* (1878); *The Merchant of Venice* (1879); *The Corsican Brothers* (1880); Lord Tennyson's drama, *The Cup* (1881); *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Much Ado about Nothing* (1882); *Twelfth Night* (1884); Mr. W. G. Wills's *Olivia* (1885); and *Faust*, an adaptation by the same author (1886). In 1883, and again in 1884, Mr. Irving visited America with the Lyceum company, and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm. He has contributed several thoughtful papers on his art to *The Nineteenth Century* magazine, and wrote an introduction to Mr. W. H. Pollock's translation of Diderot's *Paradox of Acting*. In 1886 he delivered a lecture on *English Actors* before the University of Oxford. Without doubt the revival of the English theatre is due to Mr. Irving more than to any other man.

The Theatre, 1882; W. Archer, *Henry Irving, Actor and Manager*; Joseph Hatton, *Henry Irving's Impressions of America*.

Irving, WASHINGTON (b. 1783, d. 1859), American man of letters, was the son of a New York merchant, was educated for the legal profession, and admitted to the bar in 1806; but his delicate health and literary

tastes alike impelled him to relinquish that vocation, and in 1810 he entered as a partner into the extensive commercial establishment which his brothers carried on at New York and Liverpool. In taking this step, he hoped to secure, without much expenditure of time, an income that would permit him to direct his energies to the field of literary exertion, in which he had already won his first honours by *The Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle*, published in 1802, and the famous *History of New York by Dietrich Knickerbocker*, which appeared in 1809. The unfortunate failure of the Irving Brothers, in 1817, brought about chiefly by the treaty of peace between England and the United States, compelled Irving to resume his pen as a means of subsistence. In 1820 he sold to Murray, the publisher, *Godfrey Crayon's Sketch Book*, which was already appearing in America in a periodical form. The success of these peerless sketches, especially of *Rip Van Winkle*, was so great, that the author, for his next book, *Bracebridge Hall* (1822), a work purely English in subject, received from the same publisher 1,000 guineas. From this time, his pen was for many years actively engaged; and everything he wrote was read with avidity, and admired by all. *The Tales of a Traveller* appeared in 1824; *The Life of Columbus* in 1828; *The Legends of the Conquest of Spain* in 1836; *The Life of Margaret Miller Davidson*, the poetess, in 1841; *The Life of Oliver Goldsmith* in 1849; *Life of Mahomet* in 1851; *The Life of Washington* in 1856, besides many others. From 1816 to 1832 Irving lived in Europe, acting for two years (1829-31) as secretary to the American Embassy in London. In 1842 he was advanced to the post of United States ambassador to Spain, which necessitated his residence at Madrid till 1846, when he returned to his native country. He died Nov. 28th, 1859. Irving was the first American who obtained a European reputation merely as a man of letters; but his writings are not characteristically American—he followed a too scrupulous conformity to acknowledged European standards. But, for all that, he contributed more than any other to raise American literature to its present high position.

Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew Pierre; Irvingiana (New York, 1860).

* **Isabella II.**, EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN (b. Oct. 10th, 1830), is the daughter of Ferdinand VII., and of his fourth wife, Maria Christina. [CHRISTINA.] By the death of her father in 1833, she became queen at the age of three; and, inasmuch as her title to the throne rested only on the recent edict, by which the Salic Law had been revoked, it was promptly challenged by her uncle, Don Carlos. Civil war broke out, which terminated, in 1839, in the victories of Espartero, and the flight of Don Carlos into France. The Government of the regent Christina was, however, extremely unpopular,

and in 1840 she deemed it advisable to surrender the reins of power to Espartero. The fall of Espartero in 1843 was followed by the return of the regent, and the subjection of the unhappy queen to her evil influences. Declared of age by the Cortes in Nov., 1843, Isabella had to marry, in order to secure some hope of a stable government in Spain. Of the three candidates for her hand, the most eligible was Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the nominee of England, but the designs of Guizot prevailed, and Isabella was wedded to her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, Duke of Cadiz, the son of Don Francis de Paulo, her mother's brother, the idea being that the marriage would be childless, so that the succession would revert to the queen's sister, Maria Louisa, who married at the same time the Duc de Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe. The union, of which four daughters and a son, afterwards king as Alphonso XII., were the result, proved an extremely unhappy one, and the court was distracted by a series of quarrels and reconciliations. In 1852 a dangerous attempt was made upon her life by the Jesuit Martin Merino. Meanwhile, first under the advice of Narvaez, and afterwards of Bravo Murillo, Isabella had entered upon a policy of repression. All parties began to combine against the court, and the elections of 1853 having been most unfavourable to the Government, a military insurrection, headed by O'Donnell, broke out at Saragossa, and the kingdom was declared in a state of siege. The flight of the queen-mother, and the placing of the trusty Espartero at the head of affairs for the time, averted complete disintegration, but he quarrelled with O'Donnell, and resigned in 1856, and for the next few years ministry succeeded ministry, and insurrection, whether Carlist or Republican, insurrection. In the midst of this turmoil, a treaty defining the frontier between France and Spain was signed at Bayonne, and a highly successful expedition made against Morocco (1859-60). In spite of these successes abroad, and the strong support of the Papacy, the reactionary character of the monarchy caused it to be extremely unpopular in Spain, and at last, in 1868, the decisive revolution broke out. The royal army was defeated by the insurgents, Isabella retired over the frontier, taking her husband and the favourite Marfori with her, and a provisional government was established by Prim and Serrano (1868). Isabella repaired to Paris, where she abdicated in favour of her son Alphonso, in June, 1870, having a short time before separated from her husband. She returned to Madrid once more in 1876, after the accession of her son, but the visit was short, and was marked by the imprisonment of Marfori, whom the king had wisely ordered out of the kingdom. Relations between King Alphonso and his mother became very cool; she opposed his marriage, in 1878, to the

Princess Mercedes de Montpensier, and began to make overtures to Don Carlos.

Ismail Pasha. [EGYPT.]

J

Jackson, ANDREW (b. 1767, d. 1845), an American general and statesman, and 7th President of the United States, was the son of an immigrant from the north of Ireland. The father died during the son's infancy, the family was left very poor, and the youth received in early life no school instruction; but at the age of thirteen he was already fighting for the independence of the country, and in 1780 endured great hardship as a prisoner of war. Upon the conclusion of peace he studied law, was admitted to practice before his twentieth year, and in 1788 was public prosecutor for that portion of North Carolina which is now the State of Tennessee. He married (1791) Mrs. Rachel Robards, sat in the Convention (1796), which framed the Tennessee State Constitution, and was one of that State's original representatives in Congress. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, resigned the next year, and was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1812, upon the declaration of war with England, being commander of the Tennessee militia, he marched to the defence of the Lower Mississippi with 2,500 men. In 1813 he fought against the Creek Indians, and in February defeated them in the decisive battle of Tohopeka, which ended the war. On May 31st, 1814, he was appointed major-general of the United States army. In the summer of that year the English forces were preparing for active operations on the Gulf Coast. Their first objective point was Mobile, and they made Pensacola their base of operations. Jackson determined to attack them there, and he marched upon Pensacola with 3,000 men, and occupied the place Nov. 6th. But it was soon perceived that the main effort of the British forces was to be made at New Orleans, and Jackson marched his whole force thither. He reached the place Dec. 2nd, and began to prepare the defence. On the 14th the British captured five gunboats, the only armed vessels that could obstruct their advance, and Jackson called out the whole force of the State. On Dec. 16th General Keane disembarked the advanced guard of the expedition, and on the 23rd marched to within ten miles of the city. Jackson attacked this body with a force of 2,000 men the same night, and General Keane's force was saved from destruction by the arrival of reinforcements. Jackson meanwhile was fortifying a line nearer the city. The only approach for troops in this direction

was on a ridge at the edge of the river. This ridge had the Mississippi on one side, and a swamp impassable for troops on the other. Jackson's line was a mile long, with his right on the river, his left on the swamp. This line could be made untenable by an advance on the other side of the river by a force well supplied with artillery, as Sir Edward Pakenham was. Pakenham planned the battle with a view to the preliminary capture of the American position beyond the river; but on the day of the battle, Jan. 8th, finding that his column in that direction went on slowly, and growing impatient, Pakenham ordered the advance of his main body to the assault of Jackson's line. Jackson was poor in artillery, but his infantry were unrivalled marksmen, and the event was rather a slaughter of the British soldiers than a fight. Pakenham, who had 8,000 men, lost very heavily, and was himself killed on the field. In 1823 the Legislature of Tennessee nominated Jackson to be President of the United States, and in the election of 1824 he received the largest number of electoral votes; but as no candidate had a majority, there was no election, and John Quincy Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives. In 1828 General Jackson was elected President, and he was re-elected in 1832. During his administration many important subjects were under discussion; and as he was a man apt to take an extreme position, and equally apt to be in fault, and to hold his position with unflinching tenacity, party passions were kept at fever-heat. His bank veto, and his removal of the Government deposits from the vaults of the bank previously authorised to hold them, were instances of his disposition to insist upon his own view. But in the "nullification" crisis the same disposition proved more beneficial. The nullification doctrine was a proposition for resistance to the Federal law, upon the pretence that it led to the invasion of local rights, and was consequently the forerunner of the movement that subsequently produced secession and civil war. Jackson was a patriot, and his declaration made on this occasion, "The Union must and shall be preserved," indicated the uncompromising spirit in which he was ready to perform his duty. His energetic attitude towards the incipient revolt awed its promoters and prevented trouble.

James Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson* (New York, 1860); William Cobbett, *Life of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States* (New York, 1834); Thomas Benton, *Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the United States Government* (New York, 1856).

[G. W. H.]

Jackson, THOMAS JONATHAN, known as "Stonewall" (b. 1824, d. 1863), a general of the Confederate army in the American Civil War, was born in Virginia. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, graduated in 1846, appointed to the 1st

Regiment of artillery, and immediately ordered to Mexico. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign he received successively the brevets of captain and major. In 1851 he was chosen professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery tactics in the Military Academy of Virginia; and subsequently was professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia at Lexington. He resigned his commission in the United States army Feb. 29th, 1852. He was noticed at this time for extreme eccentricity of demeanour, and for his earnestness as a "blue-light" Presbyterian. Upon the occurrence of what is called the John Brown (q.v.) raid, he went to Harper's Ferry in command of a battery manned by the cadets—his pupils. It is a noteworthy fact that both R. E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson were on duty upon this occasion. Upon the secession of Virginia, Jackson, as a thorough State-rights Democrat, gave himself heart and soul to the Southern cause, and was assigned to the command of the important post at Harper's Ferry, with the rank of colonel of the army of Virginia, April 27th, 1861. He argued with a friend at about this date that "the South should take no prisoners." Upon the removal of the Confederate capital to Virginia, General J. E. Johnston was assigned to the command at Harper's Ferry as an officer in the Confederate service, and there was a short conflict of authority between him and Jackson as a Virginia officer. Jackson yielded. He organised, at his post, what was subsequently known as the Stonewall brigade, composed of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33rd Virginia regiments. He was appointed brigadier-general June 17th. At the battle of Bull Run Jackson acquired the sobriquet that has since adhered to his name. Colonel Bee, of South Carolina, seeing his own line give way under the Federal fire, called to his men to look where Jackson's line was "standing like a stone wall." In Oct., 1862, General Jackson was assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the valley of the Shenandoah. He had posted his troops upon good strategic principles, but received, during the winter, a peremptory order to change his dispositions. He obeyed the order, but sent his resignation, because with such a system a commander was unnecessary. He was induced to withdraw it. In the spring he fought small battles at Kernstown, March 22nd, and at McDowell, May 8th; and upon the withdrawal of the greater part of Banks's army, advanced to Winchester and gained a battle there, May 25th. Compelled to retreat up the Valley by a demonstration towards his communications, he gained a victory at Port Republic, June 8th. General McClellan's army, over a hundred thousand strong, was now in front of Richmond. General Lee, in command, determined to make another

attempt where Johnston had failed, and repeated the strategy of concentration which had done so well at Bull Run. Jackson, under orders to that effect, marched secretly and rapidly away from the troops between him and Washington, and reinforced Lee for the assault upon McClellan's lines. Jackson did magnificent fighting at Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill, and the Northern army was driven to the James. Then Lee boldly advanced northward; Jackson's corps was in front, and reached the neighbourhood of Manassas two days in advance of Longstreet and Hill. Pope, the Northern commander, had the opportunity to destroy this isolated corps with his overwhelming force, but did not know how to use it; Longstreet and Hill came up, and Pope was badly beaten in the second Bull Run battle, Aug. 28th and 29th. From this field Lee marched into Maryland, and was beaten at Antietam, Sept. 16th. In this battle Jackson commanded Lee's left wing, which was on the scene of the hard and decisive fighting of the day. On Oct. 11th he was made lieutenant-general of the Confederate army. He bore a conspicuous part in the defence of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862, which ended the operations of the year. In the spring hostilities were renewed by the advance of the Northern army under Hooker. It advanced to a position beyond the left flank of Lee's army, and thus compelled him to come out of his strong position on the height behind Fredericksburg. His movement resulted in the battle at Chancellorsville, May 3rd and 4th. In this fight, while the armies confronted one another, Jackson made a rapid flank march of fifteen miles across the whole front of the Northern army, and fell upon its right and rear with such vigour as to crush the corps with which he came into contact. No other part of the Federal army was much engaged in this battle. After the success of his great charge, he rode to the front to observe the position of the enemy, and returning in the dim light of nightfall, was fired upon and seriously wounded by his own men. His death was due to pneumonia, which was a consequence of his wounds. General Jackson was a great corps commander, and, guided by the thoroughly sane conceptions of Johnston or Lee, he was always successful. He handled his troops on the field with the tactical skill of a practised soldier, while he inspired them with an enthusiasm which made them well-nigh irresistible. He never had any considerable success in an independent command; and in some of his most dazzling movements—notably his march to Pope's rear—it is evident that he owed his immunity from destruction to the incapacity of his enemy.

E. L. Dabney, D.D., *Life and Campaigns of Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson* (New York, 1866); E. A. Pollard, *Lee and his Lieutenants* (New York, 1867). [G. W. H.]

Jacobi, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH (b. 1743, d. 1819), the well-known man of letters, and quasi-philosophical writer, was born at Düsseldorf, and having served his apprenticeship in business at Frankfurt, settled as a wealthy merchant on his estate at Pempelfort, near his native city. In 1772 he quitted business, and entered the service of the State as minister. Two years later he met Goethe, with whom, in spite of numerous estrangements and views opposed, he maintained a fairly regular correspondence till late in life. His two most influential works, *Althoff's Correspondence* (*Briefsammlung*), and *Woldemar*, appeared, with frequent alterations, between the years 1775-92, and 1777-81 respectively. In 1780 he visited Lessing, and received his confession of Spinozism, from which sprang the bitter controversy between Jacobi and Moses Mendelssohn, that may be said to mark the beginning of Spinoza's wide influence on science. Having been ruined by the war, Jacobi was invited to Munich in 1805, as president of the Academy. Soon afterwards he engaged in a philosophic controversy with Schelling, and in 1811 published his most important philosophic work, *On the Things of God and their Revelation*, which might serve as a text-book for the philosophy of sentiment (*Gefühls-philosophie*) that at the time commanded a large and earnest following of devotees, and may be traced in the *In Memoriam*, and the works of far greater thinkers than Jacobi himself. His brother, JOHANN GEORG (b. 1740, d. 1814), a poet of some eminence, was professor of philosophy at Halle from 1766 to 1774, when he went to Düsseldorf as editor of the *Iris*, in which many of his best lyrics appeared. In 1784 he became professor in Freiburg, and continued to write with considerable success up to old age. Before the appearance of Goethe, he was perhaps the most popular poet in Germany, and, on the whole, one of the best. Some of his songs have been set to music by the greatest composers.

Correspondence of Fritz Jacobi with Goethe and Herder: E. Zirnlieb, F. H. Jacobi's *Leben, Dichten und Denken* (1867); Correspondence of Georg Jacobi with Gleim.

Jacobini, HIS EMINENCE LUDOVICO (b. 1832, d. 1886), a cardinal-priest of the Holy Roman Church, born at Albano, became, in 1862, *prelatus domesticus*, and referendary of the Segnatura, and subsequently did some secretarial work in connection with the department charged with the affairs of the Eastern Churches. He next became an adviser of the Propaganda, and in 1874 repaired to Vienna as papal nuncio, when he received the customary consecration, with the title of Archbishop of Thessalonica. During his six years' residence at the Austrian capital, he earned a diplomatic reputation, contributing largely to the solution of the difficulties that arose in 1878-9 between Germany and

Russia, and to the ecclesiastical organisation of the new provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1879 he became cardinal, and bore the title of pro-nuncio, and in 1880 he returned to Rome to become Papal Secretary of State.

Jacobs, FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN WILHELM (b. 1764, d. 1847), philologist, was educated at the Gotha Gymnasium, and at Göttingen, where he attended the lectures of Heyne. Jacobs's student career ended in 1785, when he accepted a classical mastership in the Gotha Gymnasium; this post he held for twenty-two years. The stipend was very small, but the generosity of Duke Ernst II. permitted him to carry on the laborious researches for his great work on *Grecian Anthology*, which appeared in 13 vols. (1798-1814). In 1802 he received a post in the ducal library at Gotha. However, in 1807 he accepted an invitation from King Max. Joseph of Bavaria to go to Munich, and by so doing entered on the stormiest period of his career (Nov., 1807—Dec., 1810). Received with great honour by the king, he was nevertheless exposed to the attacks of the Catholic reactionary party, headed by the Freiherr von Aretin. Jacobs maintained a dignified bearing throughout, but he was glad, in 1810, to return to Gotha and fill the post of head librarian. Numerous writings on political questions, collected in his *Vermischte Schriften*, as well as his private correspondence, show how keenly he followed the progress of events. It was to open the eyes of his countrymen to the nature of Napoleon's designs that he published, in 1805, a translation of Demosthenes' orations, and later on he viewed Metternich's policy with the greatest distrust. These, as well as his ethico-historical writings, *Allwin und Theodor* (1802), *Rosalien's Nachlass*, etc., are distinguished by great literary beauty. Of his works on classical literature, it will suffice to mention his numerous critical editions of ancient authors; his *Zweite Iliade* (1793), in which he edited that Byzantine grammarian; the *Anthologia Græca ad finem Codicis Palatini* (1814-17), in 3 large vols.; *Tempe*, in 2 vols.; his *Lectiones Vossianæ*, which inspired new life into the criticism of Horace's poetry, numerous translations of which appeared in rapid sequence from 1828; and literary, historical, antiquarian, and archaeological essays, collected in volumes 3 to 6 of his *Vermischte Schriften*.

Hoffmann, *Lebensbilder berühmter Humanisten*.

Jacoby, JOHANN (b. 1805, d. 1877), was the son of a wealthy Jewish merchant, and established himself in 1830 as a physician in his native town of Königsberg. He had already employed his pen and energy to defend the freedom of religion and the press, when in 1841 his pamphlet, *Four Questions answered by an East Prussian*, in which he vindicated

the claims of the country to a free Constitution, exposed him to a trial for high treason. Condemned to two and a half years' imprisonment, he was acquitted by the higher tribunal to which he appealed. In 1846 his two pamphlets, *Prussia in July, 1845*, and *The Royal Word of Frederick William III.*, again brought him into conflict with the authorities, but once more the sentence passed against him was reversed. In 1848 he was one of the members of the preliminary assembly in Frankfurt, and was chosen one of the committee of fifty. A member of the United Landtag at Berlin, he returned after its dissolution to the National Assembly at Frankfurt, and took part in the session in Stuttgart, where his advocacy of the committee to establish the Constitution exposed him once more to a trial for high treason. He was acquitted in Dec., 1849, and retired from public life until 1859. But the breach between the Liberals and Democrats, whose cause he had espoused, had grown wider, and Jacoby, after another short venture in politics, devoted himself to philosophy until 1863, when the contest between the House of Deputies and the Government induced him to accept the seat he had refused in 1862. An address to the electors brought on him six months' imprisonment. He resolutely opposed Bismarck's schemes for the remodelling of Germany, which he felt to be fatal to national liberty, and carried on his opposition from his seat in the Landtag, and in the pages of his own organ, *Die Zukunft*. In 1872 he formally announced his adhesion to the Social Democratic party, and owing to his action during the Franco-Prussian War, and especially the public condemnation of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, he was detained for six months as a State prisoner in the fortress of Lötzen. Dissatisfied with the turn political affairs had taken, Jacoby retired from the conflict in 1871.

Jacoby, *Gesammelte Schriften*; Robert Blum, *Die Fortschritte Männer der Gegenwart*.

[A. M. C.]

Jacquemart, JULES (b. 1837, d. 1880), a French artist, was the son of Albert Jacquemart, a well-to-do collector, possessed of the deepest delight in the beauty and rarity of his possessions. Albert Jacquemart wrote the *Histoire de la Porcelaine* between 1860 and 1862, and the *Histoire de la Céramique* later on. Both books were illustrated more or less by the son Jules. The etched illustrations to the *Histoire de la Porcelaine*, wrought when Jules Jacquemart was but three or four-and-twenty, are of the very daintiest kind. But dainty and vivacious as are the etchings for the *Histoire de la Porcelaine*, they are surpassed in masterliness, in their assured command of style, breadth, richness, by those which, in 1864, Jacquemart was commissioned by the French

Government to undertake—the larger etchings for the publication known as *Gemmes et Joyaux de la Couronne*. The subjects of these are obviously more varied; their perfect execution implies an understanding of a greater number of materials. If one may say so without saying anything in the slightest degree depreciatory of his earlier labour, Jacquemart's observation had now become wider, and his hand more flexible. He was therefore able to do the most complete justice to the treasures of the Louvre in this kind—those that may be studied enshrined in their table-cases in the Galerie d'Apollon. These two important works that we have mentioned ensure the duration of Jacquemart's fame. But other miscellaneous work—the etchings of the Valenciennes porcelain of Dr. le Jael, and of the *Miroir français du Seizième Siècle*, for instance—are not less delightful evidences of his skill; and there are certain pictures which he has reproduced to perfection, bringing us the force of Franz Hals, the cordial impetuosity of Fragonard, the cajoling art of Greuze. Then, later in life, when ill-health fell upon him—he was hardly yet middle-aged—he took to painting landscapes in water-colour, and his visions of Mentone, to which his weakness obliged him to resort in winter, were thoroughly personal. But he was not now to work very much, nor very long. In 1873, while exercising at Vienna his functions as a member of the jury of the International Exhibition there, he caught typhoid fever, and that was seemingly the signal for the breaking-up of his health. Afterwards began his yearly journeys to the South, for winter, and it was in Sept., 1880, that he died of *phthisis laryngis*—tubercle in the throat. He had never been married. He was devoted in the main to etching, and chiefly to be celebrated hereafter as well as now, by reason of his etched reproductions of beautiful objects of art. He was, in his later days, a water-colour painter; and, of his etchings, several of the most popular reproduce pictures of the Dutch and the French schools. It is impossible to translate into black and white with greater perfection than Jacquemart did, such canvases as Van der Meer's, *The Soldier and the Smiling Girl*, and Fragonard's *Premier Baiser*, and Greuze's *Rêve d'Amour*. He rendered these with exquisite understanding and intelligence. Yet it was not, after all, his peculiar function to interpret other men's form and colour. Excelled by none in this matter, when at his best in it, he was yet equalled by a few. But it was when he interpreted not other men's pictures, but famous objects of art, finely wrought in noble and precious material—it was in the etching of jade and porphyry, and rock-crystal, and armour and porcelain, that he stood alone, and led the way for Courty, Greux, Le Rat, and others to follow him.

[F. W.]

Jahn, Otto (b. 1813, d. 1869), archaeologist, philologist, and art critic, was educated at the Kiel Gymnasium and the Schulpforta, attended the Universities of Kiel, Leipzig, and Berlin, graduated in 1836, and after he had travelled, supported by the Danish Government, established himself in Kiel, in 1839, having hesitated for some time whether to devote himself to music or literature. His final choice made for the latter, the former still employed many of his leisure hours, and besides numerous original compositions, and articles upon musical subjects, we owe to his pen the magnificent *Life of Mozart*, published in 4 vols., 1856-9, which is not only a critical biography, but an exhaustive study of many of the principal branches of musical composition. Unfortunately, death prevented his accomplishing the large work on Beethoven, for which he had collected materials. In 1842 he went as professor of archaeology and philology to Greifswald, becoming later one of the directors of the philological seminary, removed the scene of his labours to Leipzig in 1847, but lost his professorship for political reasons in 1851, and continued for some years to teach privately there, until in 1855 he received an appointment in the University of Bonn, where he continued until his death in 1869, after a long struggle with sickness. In addition to his numerous contributions to the learned periodicals, many of which were republished, we may mention his editions of *Persius* (1843-51-68); *Juvenal* (1851-68); *Cicero's Brutus* (1849); *Cicero's Orator* (1851); *Julius Florus* (1852); *Plato's Symposium* (1864); and *Sophocles' Electra* (1861), in philology; his *Vasen Bilder* (1839); *Vasensammlung in München* (1854); *Bemalte Vasen mit Goldschmück* (1865); *Bilder Chroniken* (1873); *Telephos und Troilos* (1841); *Ficoronische Cista* (1852); and *Tod der Sophonisba* (1860), in archaeology; a number of occasional biographical and literary works on *Winckelmann*, *Gottfried Hermann*, *Uhland*, *Gerhard*, and others, and his editions of Goethe's letters to Voigt, and to Leipzig friends.

• **James, David** (b. 1839), comedian, whose real name is Belasco, began his professional career as a member of the ballet corps at the Princess's Theatre during the management of Charles Kean. When the company broke up on Kean's retirement in 1859, young James went on a Cornwall tour. The Cornwall tour completed, he obtained some small provincial engagements, and at Portsmouth, under Mr. Harry Rulley, was promoted to small parts, such as Osric in *Hamlet*. After a brief engagement at the Royalty, he entered the company at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, then under the management of W. H. Swanborough. Returning to London, he was once more associated with the Royalty, and acted with Miss Ada Cavendish in *Ixion*, taking the part of Mercury. In 1862 he was

offered an engagement at the Strand, where Mrs. Swanborough had formed a very strong company for burlesque, then fostered by the brilliant wit and spontaneous fun of Byron and Burnand, and taking a strong hold on the public taste. Here James took leading parts: Will Somers in Burnand's operatic extravaganza, *Windsor Castle*, Tom Foker in *One Tree Hill*, and Zekiel Homespun in *The Heir-at-Law*, produced in 1870. In this year, in conjunction with Thomas Thorne, also a member of the Strand Company, and Henry Montague, he took the new Vaudeville Theatre, the three young lessees being for a long time spoken of as "the Boys." But the "Boys" managed to secure not only a good company, but a powerful writer, and produced in June, 1870, after a short run of *For Love or Money*, Albery's comedy, *The Two Roses*, in which James afterwards took the part of Our Mr. Jenkins, originally played by George Honey. At the Vaudeville his name is associated with the characters of Bob Prout in *Apple Blossoms*; Goldfinch in *The Road to Ruin*; Sir Benjamin Backbite; Sir Ball Brace; the immortal but-terman, Perkyn Middlewick, which he continued to play during the unparalleled run of Byron's comedy, *Our Boys* (Jan. 16th, 1875, to April 18th, 1879); and of the testy old boat-builder, Macclesfield, in *The Guv'nor*. The connection with the Vaudeville was broken in 1881, and at a revival of *The Two Roses* at the Lyceum, Mr. James played his old part of Our Mr. Jenkins. He joined the Haymarket company in 1863, played in the *Overland Route*, and took the part of Eccles in *Caste*. A successful revival of *Our Boys* was given at the Strand in 1884, and in 1885-6 Mr. James was Blueskin in the burlesque *Little Jack Shepherd*, at the Gaiety, and afterwards appeared in a revival of *David Garrick* at the Criterion.

James, George Paine Rainsford (b. 1801, d. 1860), novelist, was educated in France, and began a literary career at an early age. Encouraged by Washington Irving and Scott, he directed his efforts chiefly towards the production of historical novels. *Richelieu*, perhaps his best, was published in 1829, and was speedily followed by some sixty others, among which *Philip Augustus* (1831), *Henry Masterton* (1832), *Darnley* (1839), *Henry of Guise* (1847), *The Huguenot* (1847), and *The Smuggler* may perhaps be mentioned. He also wrote numerous volumes of poetry and compilations which may perhaps be dignified with the title of history. He was British consul at Richmond, Virginia (1855-8), and was then transferred to the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. He died at Venice. James's novels are seldom read now, nor perhaps would it be charitable to rescue them from the oblivion to which they were consigned by the witty parody of Thackeray. Beyond a certain easy amble of style, and a knowing eye for the picturesque, he possessed

few, if any, positive merits as a writer. His plots are feeble, and full of redundant incidents, and his dialogue of the baldest.

* **James, HENRY** (b. 1843), novelist, a native of New York, is the son of the late Mr. Henry James (d. 1882), a skilled religious controversialist, and the brother of Professor William James, of Harvard. He has lived chiefly on the Continent and in England, and is the author of a number of novels and tales which are equally popular in America and in this country. Not conspicuous for wealth of incident, nor for complexity of plot, their charm lies in the presentment of the delicate shades of character, and in the acute perception of national peculiarities and defects. Perhaps the best known of them is *Daisy Miller* (1879); and he has also published:—*Transatlantic Sketches* and *A Passionate Pilgrim and other Tales* (1875); *Roderick Hudson* (1876); *The American, A Bundle of Letters, and Confidences* (1877); *The Europeans, and Watch and Ward* (1878); *An International Episode* (1879); *The Madonna of the Future, and The Diary of a Man of Fifty* (1880); *The Portrait of a Lady, Washington Square, etc.* (1881); *Portraits of Places, and The Siege of London, etc.* (1883); *Tales of Three Cities* (1884); *The Bostonians* (1886). Mr. James has also written *French Poets and Novelists* (1878), and *Hawthorne in the English Men of Letters Series*. An edition of his novels and tales, in 14 vols., was published in 1883.

* **James, SIR HENRY, M.P., Q.C.** (b. 1828), the son of the late Mr. P. J. James, of Hereford, was educated at Cheltenham College, and was called to the bar in 1852, having been lecturer's prizeman for the two previous years. In 1869 he became a Q.C., and was elected member for Taunton in the Liberal interest, and became a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1870. In 1873 Mr. James became Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, and was knighted, and shortly afterwards was appointed Attorney-General (1873-4). On the return of the Liberals to power in 1880, Sir Henry James again became Attorney-General, and held that office until 1885. During that period he steered the Corrupt Practices Bill of 1883 successfully through the House of Commons. In Jan., 1886, Sir Henry James, having been returned for Bury, was offered the Lord Chancellorship by Mr. Gladstone, but declined it, owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy.

Jameson, ANNA (b. 1797, d. 1860), writer on art, born at Dublin, was the daughter of a painter named Murphy, and in 1825 married a barrister, Robert Jameson. He proved an unkind husband, and she refused to accompany him when in 1829 he obtained an appointment at Dominica, and only lived with him again for a brief period (1836-7). She had previously published her charming *Characteristics of Women* in 1832. She also

wrote upon the questions of penitentiaries, hospital nursing, and female labour. Mrs. Jameson is, however, chiefly known as an art critic of great delicacy of feeling and historical research. Her chief books, which are still read with pleasure, are:—*Handbook to Public Galleries in and near London* (1832); *Lives of Early Italian Painters* (1845); *Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art* (1848); *Legends of the Monastic Orders* (1850); *Legends of the Madonna* (1852); and the well-known *History of our Lord and of his Precursor John the Baptist, as represented in Art*, completed after her death by Lady Eastlake.

G. Macpherson, *Memoirs of Mrs. Jameson*.

Jang Bahadur, SIKH (b. 1816, d. 1877), Prime Minister of Nepal, was the nephew of a man who was a high functionary of Bengal. His method of gaining power was truly Oriental. He acquiesced in the murder of his uncle at the instigation of the queen-regent in 1834, and accepted from her the post of commander-in-chief of the army. When the new Prime Minister was murdered by the partisans of the opposite side, Jang Bahadur seized and put the ringleaders to death, and made himself Prime Minister. He then banished the queen and the imbecile king, raised the heir-apparent to the throne, and so established himself without a rival. Having performed his necessary cruelties, Jang Bahadur developed into a most enlightened ruler. He had the good sense to see that his best policy was to be on good terms with the English, and sent a Goorkha contingent to our aid during the Mutiny, which fought bravely at Oudh. In 1850 he visited England, was knighted and created a G.C.S.I. On his death, his brother, Ranadeer Singh, succeeded him as Prime Minister.

Janin, JULES GABRIEL (b. 1804, d. 1874), the French critic and novelist, was the son of poor parents, and educated at St. Etienne and Paris. Compelled by poverty to earn his living by teaching, he soon drifted towards journalism. First on the staff of the *Figaro*, and then of the *Quotidienne*, he finally became connected with the *Journal des Débats*, and as dramatic critic for this paper inaugurated an entirely new epoch in the domain of dramatic criticism. Bright, airy, full of gossip, trenchant, and witty, but destitute of real intellectual criticism, his articles delighted and amused, and earned for their writer the title of the "Prince of Critics," and displaced the heavy but scholarly and conscientious reviews of the *Planché* type. In 1870 he became a member of the Academy in the place of Sainte-Beuve, having been previously passed over for M. Prévost-Paradol. Of his numerous novels and shorter stories the earliest, *L'Ane mort et la Femme guillotinée*, was worthless, and *Barnave* (1831) is accounted the best. *Contes Fantastiques*; *Contes Nouveaux*; *La Confession*; *Le Chemin de Travers*; *La Fin*

d'un Monde et du Neveu de Rameau, a picture of the eighteenth century; *Les Catacombes*; *La Religieuse de Toulouse*; *Un Cœur pour deux Amours*; *L'Interné*; *Les Oiseaux Bleus*; and *La Dame à l'Éillet* are also popular. The best of his contributions to the *Débats* were collected in 6 vols. in 1862, under the title of *Histoire de la Littérature dramatique*. He wrote numerous prefaces and independent works on literature. *Béranger et son Temps*; *Lamartine*; *Tableaux anecdotiques de la Littérature française*; *Histoire du Théâtre à Quatre Sous*; *Cours sur l'Histoire du Journal en France*; *Paris et Versailles il y a Cent Ans*; *La Normandie historique, pittoresque, et monumentale*; *La Bretagne*; and *Voyage en Italie*; a prose translation of Horace, whom he also cherished the desire of rendering into verse; a rendering of *Clarissa Harlowe*; *Les Beautés de l'Opéra*, edited in conjunction with Chasles and Gautier; and fragments from *Manon Lescaut*, edited with Houssaye and Sainte-Beuve, are among the works with which his pen enriched French literature. A selection from these was published in his *Œuvres Choies* (1875-8, 12 vols.); and his *Correspondance* appeared 1877.

JAPAN, THE RULERS OF, *de facto*, were at the beginning of the century styled *Shogun* (general), or when dealing with foreign nations, *Tycoon* (great-lord), a title which had been hereditary in the Tokugawa family since 1603. The ruler *de jure*, was the Mikado or Emperor, whose family origin is dated at 660 A.C., but he was practically a prisoner of state. The dynasty of Tycoons continued to exist until 1868, the names of the successive rulers, and the dates of their reigns, being *Iyémori* (1787-1838); *Iyéyoshi* (1838-53); *Iyēada* (1853-9); *Iyémochi* (1856-66); and *Yoshinobu* (1867-8). During this period Japan was in a condition of apparent peace; a highly complex feudal system, with the *Daimios* as great territorial nobles, had every appearance of stability, and relations had been opened with several of the European nations. In 1858 Lord Elgin obtained the Treaty of Yeddo, opening Japan to British commerce, and in the following year an embassy with Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Alcock as consul-general, was established at Yeddo. The people, however, who objected to strangers, not unfrequently attacked the embassies and fired on English ships, and on more than one occasion hostilities had to be resorted to, notably in 1864, when the Straits of Simonsaki were forced by English and American vessels. After this lesson, relations once more became smooth; Sir Harry Parkes visited the Tycoon in 1867, and his brother, Prince Minbontaiyou, came to England, and was presented to the Queen. This state of affairs was brought to a close in 1868, when a revolution broke out with the object of restoring the *Mikados*, or Emperors. The *roi fainéant*, in fact, asserted himself

against the mayor of the palace, and through the defection of several powerful clans, he won an easy victory. The Tycoon was defeated in several engagements, and had to abandon his pretensions; military feudalism was abolished, and absolutism took its place. * Moutrz Hirro (b. 1852) had succeeded to his father's titular honours in 1867, and he now celebrated the destruction of feudalism by making Yeddo his capital, and changing its name to Tokio (the Eastern capital). He did not sweep away the recent régime without some difficulty, and has been more than once menaced by revolts, particularly in 1877, when there was some severe fighting. Indeed, conservatism in Japan must find its feelings gravely outraged by the Mikado's passion for Europeanising his country. A brand-new Constitution was created by Imperial authority in 1875, and about the same time materials for a brand-new religion were being diligently collected among the nations of the West. The telegraph was introduced one year, railways the next, and ironclads shortly afterwards. Occasionally the Imperial mind seemed to be seized with caprice, if such an assertion can be made without irreverence; on one occasion a royal edict went forth that every Japanese should possess a pig or two—the edict was promptly revoked, and the more loyal the subject the more heavy, of course, was his loss. The external relations of the monarch have been on the whole pacific, especially with Europeans, and it is the insistence of the Western Governments upon the "most favoured nation" clause of individual treaties alone, which prevents him from throwing open his country to the stranger. With China there have been occasional disputes, chiefly concerning the suzerainty over Corea; but in 1875, and again in 1884, the matter was finally settled without fighting, the two Governments wisely determining not to give Russia a pretext for intervention.

Sir R. Alcock, *The Capital of the Tycoon*; Sir E. J. Reed, *Japan*.

JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM (b. 1800, d. 1874), ornithologist, was born at Jardine Hall, in Dumfriesshire, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1825 he commenced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Selby, of Twizell, the publication of the *Illustrations of Ornithology*, and almost immediately became recognised as one of the leading zoologists in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom. In 1833 he undertook a still more important work, *The Naturalist's Library*, 40 vols. of which appeared in the course of the next ten years. Sir William Jardine next brought out an excellent edition of Wilson's *American Ornithology*, wrote the *Memoirs of H. E. Strickland*, the naturalist, his son-in-law (1858), published his *Contributions to Ornithology*, and started *The Magazine of Zoology and Botany* (afterwards merged in *The Annals of Natural History*).

His expedition with Selby, in 1834, to Sutherlandshire, gave a great impulse to the study of the British fauna and flora, and almost marks an epoch in the history of biology in Britain. Sir William made a valuable contribution to geology in his *Ichthyology of Anandale* (1853), the chief materials of which were found on his own ancestral estate.

Nature, xi. 74.

Jasmin, JACQUES (b. 1798, d. 1864), the Gascon barber-poet, was the son of a tailor living at Agen, in Lot-et-Garonne, where, too, the poet continued to live and exercise his humble calling, even after he had reached fame. The real family name was Boé. Jasmin's early life is told in *Mons Soubenis* (*Mes Souvenirs*, 1830). A youthful escapade procured his expulsion from school, and he returned to his native town to be apprenticed to a barber, setting up in business for himself, and marrying, when eighteen. His first published song, *Nu cal mouri*, soon attained a widespread celebrity in Southern France. His genius was generally serious, but *Son Chalibar* (*Le Charivari*, 1825) is a mock-heroic poem, which has been favourably compared to Boileau's *Lutrin*, and Pope's *Rape of the Rock*. In 1832 he became known to Charles Nodier, whose admiration for his genius was unbounded, and the first collected edition of his works, *Les Papillotes* (*The Curlpapers*) appeared in 1834. From this time, his recognition by the foremost literary men in France was rapid. Toulouse presented him with her golden laurel; Lyons gave him two crowns; Louis Philippe presented him with the Légion d'Honneur; and in 1852 the French Academy awarded him a prize of 5,000 francs. This last honour did not pass unchallenged, as it was urged that Jasmin's works were not a contribution to French literature at all. The poet's enthusiasm for the beautiful tongue in which he wrote was great, and there is a poem addressed to M. Dumon, who had written on the inevitably moribund state of the *langue d'oc*, in which he asserts its long-enduring vitality. The longer and best known of Jasmin's poems are the beautiful and pathetic *L'abuglo de Castéleuillè* (*The Blind Girl of Castéleuillè*, familiar through Longfellow's version), read before the Bordeaux Academy, 1835, amid a perfect storm of plaudits, and, again, at a reception held by M. Augustin Thierry, during the poet's first visit to Paris in 1842; *Franconnetto* (1840), sometimes, but not universally, considered his masterpiece; *Lous dus frays besous* (*The Twins*, 1841); *Maitro Finocento* (*Crazy Martha*, 1845), the most loved and known of all his works, *La Semano d'un fil* (*The Son's Week*, 1849); and *La Couronne des Brès* (1856), in commemoration of the golden crown presented to him by his own town of Agen.

Jules Andrien, *Jasmin et son Œuvre*; Rabain, *Jasmin, sa Vie et ses Œuvres*.

* **Jebb**, RICHARD CLAYVERHOUSE (b. 1841), classical scholar, was born at Dundee, and educated at Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as a senior classic in 1862. In 1869 he became public orator to the University, and the following year he published *The Characters of Theophrastus*. In 1872 he was appointed tutor of Trinity College, and in 1875 he succeeded Dr. Lushington to the Chair of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Since then Professor Jebb has published a fine edition of the *Attic Orators*, with notes (1876), and an edition of *Sophocles* (1883). In 1880 he brought out an interesting work on *Modern Greece*, and has written a *Life of Bentley*, in the *English Men of Letters Series*. He became a D.C.L. (Edinburgh) in 1877.

* **Jefferson**, JOSEPH (b. 1829), American actor, a native of Philadelphia, is the last and most celebrated of a family of actors, and his mother, who first married the comedian Mr. Burke, was a celebrated singer. He went on the stage at the age of three, and had little or no schooling, but his first attempt at any considerable part was a complete failure, owing to stage-fright. In 1848 he appeared with success in *The Maid and the Magpie*; in 1849 he was at the National Theatre, New York, and married a member of the company, Miss Margaret Lockyer. From 1852-6 he played at Baltimore, and in 1857 he produced *The Sea of Ice*, with great success, at Laura Keane's Theatre, New York. His creation of the part of Asa Trenchard in *Our American Cousin* made him, as the part of Lord Dundreary in the same play made Sothorn. During the Civil War he toured in Australia, and produced *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* among audiences that were not unacquainted with tickets-of-leave. He had first played Rip Van Winkle (Burke's version) in 1860, but Mr. Boucicault's version of that immortal story was first produced by him at the Adelphi Theatre, London, in 1862. Mr. Jefferson returned to the United States in 1865, having by that time achieved the reputation of being one of the greatest actors of his time. His second visit to London was made in 1874-7. For years Mr. Jefferson has played Rip almost exclusively, occasionally appearing as Bob Acres, or as Cousin Joe in *The Rough Diamond*. The creation is still one of the most perfect that has ever been seen upon the stage, and it is impossible to imagine a more complete presentment of Washington Irving's light-hearted, lovable hero. It is an utter mistake, nevertheless, to talk of Mr. Jefferson as a "one-part actor." He is also a painter of more than amateurish skill, and a keen sportsman. Mr. Jefferson married a second wife, Miss Warren, in 1868.

Jefferson, THOMAS (b. 1743, d. 1826), 3rd President of the United States, was the

son of a wealthy Virginia planter. After receiving a regular education, he studied law, began the practice of that profession in 1767, and continued it until the conflict with the mother country closed the courts. He represented his country in the Virginia House of Burgesses at the age of twenty-six. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton. In 1773 he was appointed the member for Virginia of "the committee of correspondence and inquiry" between the colonies. He was chosen a member of the State Convention to consider the relation of the colonies to the mother country; but though he did not sit, his *Summary View of the Rights of British Americans* gained him the position of a literary champion of the popular cause. In 1775 he was elected to the Continental Congress as the substitute for Peyton Randolph. Mr. Randolph was detained in Virginia by official duties, and Jefferson sat and was appointed on the committee to draw the declaration of taking up arms, and on that to frame the Declaration of Independence, of which he was the author, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, his associates on the committee, having merely made verbal changes in Jefferson's draft. Jefferson sat in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1776, and initiated some great reforms in the law. He brought in Bills for the abolition of primogeniture, the cutting off of entails, and the disestablishment of the Church, a law for religious liberty. He prevailed in carrying these democratic propositions against vigorous resistance of the aristocratic party. In a subsequent session of the same body he proposed a law against the future importation of slaves. In 1779 he was elected Governor of Virginia, and was much reproached for the ineffective resistance to the British force sent into the State under Cornwallis, then operating in the Carolinas. But the State was without means to resist. He declined a re-election as Governor, but was returned to the Continental Congress, and as chairman of one of its committees reported the treaty of peace with England. In 1784 he was associated with Franklin and Adams as plenipotentiaries for the negotiation of treaties of commerce with European States. His *Notes on Virginia* were published while he was in Paris upon this mission. In 1785 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France. He was a successful diplomatist, and was in a peculiar degree a *persona grata* in Parisian society. In 1789 he returned home upon leave of absence, but remained to accept the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Washington, which he entered in March, 1790. Opposing currents of political thought already divided men in the new republic, and made themselves strongly felt in the Cabinet. Jefferson was the recognised head of one of these currents. Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, was conspicuous as a champion of the opposing

theories. Jefferson's party, the Republican party so called, stood for State sovereignty and democratic ideas, and sympathised with all the theories of the French Republic; while Hamilton was, like Washington himself, opposed to those theories, and a believer in the doctrine that the federation of the States should be pushed upon all possible occasions towards the goal of national unity. In December, 1793, Jefferson resigned his seat, and left the Cabinet. In 1796 he was a candidate for the presidency against John Adams; but Adams became President, while Jefferson became Vice-President under the law as it then stood. This period was one of great political agitation, mainly relative to the respective sympathies of the two parties in the great conflict then raging in Europe. In 1800 Jefferson and Burr, the candidates of the Republican party for president and Vice-President, had the largest number of votes, but as they had equal votes there was no choice, and the election was made by the House of Representatives. Jefferson was elected. Louisiana, ceded by Spain to France in 1800, was purchased by President Jefferson in 1803 for 15,000,000 dols. The development that this gave to the territory of the Republic makes it the most momentous fact in his presidency. He was re-elected in 1804 by a nearly unanimous vote. Upon the expiration of his second term he retired to the repose and privacy of his home, where he died on July 4th. He was a very successful politician and diplomatist, and a graceful and accurate writer, but as to his political theories, was rather a philosophical democrat than a statesman. His dogma, "all men are created equal," was one in which he believed so far as he saw its application in politics and social organisation; but while he moved upon terms of presumed equality with all whom he met, his theories failed to separate this fact from the notion of condescension.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, *Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (4 vols., London, 1829); James Parton, *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (Boston, 1874).

[G. W. H.]

Jeffrey, FRANCIS, LORD (b. 1773, d. 1850), Scottish judge and literary critic, was born at Edinburgh, and educated at the Royal High School (where he had Scott and Brougham for schoolfellows), and at the University of Glasgow. He subsequently spent a year at Oxford. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar, where he soon became distinguished for the vigour of his eloquence, and the wit and boldness of his invective. The world is familiar with Sydney Smith's account of the starting of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802. Smith was the editor of the first three numbers, but on his leaving Edinburgh for promotion in the Church in 1803, Jeffrey took his place, which he continued to hold till the year

1829, when he was elected to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, a judicial appointment of distinction at the Scottish bar. In 1830 he became Lord Advocate, and represented Perth, and subsequently Edinburgh in the House of Commons, but soon growing weary of attendance in the House, he asked Lord Melbourne (1834) for what he had long coveted—a seat on the Scottish bench, received the appointment with the “paper title” of lord, and retired to Edinburgh. Lord Jeffrey is to be looked upon as an editor and a critic, and not as a judge. “Envy must own” that he conducted the *Edinburgh Review* with admirable skill, though with violent and often brutal partisanship, and that he showed great judgment as to the writers whom he brought about him. His position as editor led him into more than one unpleasant quarrel. The Lake Poets seldom spoke of him except in terms of hatred and contempt; and the memorable duel at Chalk Farm in 1806 with Moore will long be remembered by the “Little’s leadless pistol” of the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. His *Essays* (1843), selected from his two hundred contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, are marked by a subtlety of opinion and nicety of disquisition, and will well repay perusal.

Lord Cockburn, *Life of Lord Jeffrey, with a Selection from his Correspondence; Carlyle's Reminiscences.*

Jenkin, FLEMING (b. 1833, d. 1885), engineer and electrician, was born in Kent, and educated at Edinburgh, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, at Paris, at the University of Genoa, where he took the degree of M.A., and ultimately at Marseilles, where he began the engineering career which he followed so successfully. Returning to England in 1851, he made rapid progress in his profession—so much so that in 1858 the electrical teeting of the first Atlantic cable was put under his charge. In 1865 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year professor of engineering in University College, London. Three years later he was appointed to the newly instituted Chair of engineering in the University of Edinburgh. In 1877 he delivered two lectures before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on *Sanitary Houses*, and these led to the formation of the Edinburgh Sanitary Protection Association, and similar associations throughout the kingdom. Latterly he devoted considerable attention to a system of electrical transport, which he was working out, and which he termed “telpherage.” Among his most important contributions to scientific literature may be mentioned *Magnetism and Electricity*, which has gone through more than half a dozen editions, and been translated into German and Italian; a *Treatise on Bridges* (1876), and *Healthy Houses* (1878). In consequence of Professor Jenkin’s criticism of *The Origin of Species* in the *North*

British Review for 1867, Mr. Darwin modified some of his views.

Scotsman, June 6th, 1885.

Jenner, EDWARD (b. May 17th, 1749; d. Jan. 26th, 1823), an English physician, was born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire. He was the third son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, Vicar of Berkeley, who apprenticed him, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon in Sudbury, near Bristol. In 1770 he went to London, to study under John Hunter for two years, and was selected by Sir Joseph Banks to classify Captain Cook’s natural history collections. He declined the appointment of exploring naturalist to Cook’s second expedition, and returned to Berkeley to practise as a surgeon. In 1792 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrews. He soon became the favourite doctor of his neighbourhood, and under Hunter’s direction investigated certain points in rheumatic inflammation of the heart. During his apprenticeship he once heard a milkmaid dispute his master’s diagnosis. The surgeon thought she had small-pox. The girl said that was impossible, because she had taken cow-pox whilst engaged in milking a diseased cow. Young Jenner found that the country people believed that cow-pox was antagonistic to small-pox, and he told this to Hunter, who drew attention to it in his lectures, and urged his pupil to follow up the clue scientifically. Hunter was the only medical man of his time who gave Jenner the least encouragement. After a long series of experiments, Jenner found—(1) that only one form of eruption on the cow’s udder was a protective against small-pox; (2) that this form of cow-pox was communicable from one person to another without losing protective power. In 1798, armed with evidence proving these two points, he went to London, but was attacked with bitter hostility by Dr. Ingenhousz and others as a quack, who wished to “bestialise” humanity by the inoculation of diseased bovine “humours.” Still more hostile to Jenner’s interests was the rash advocacy of those who, like Dr. Pearson, attempted to appropriate the honours and profits of the discovery. They made vaccination unpopular by using vaccine matter tainted with the virus of small-pox. His discovery, however, was generally accepted. In 1800 he was presented at court, and during the next five years testimony of the world’s gratitude came from all quarters. Waterhouse of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and De Carro of Vienna, introduced the practice in America and in Europe. Parliament, on the recommendation of Mr. Addington, voted Jenner a grant of £10,000 in 1802. After a year’s trial he gave up an attempt to practise in London, and returned to Berkeley. In 1804 the grant was paid, £1,000 being docked for fees, so that the balance barely covered the expenses of his investigations. His moral

influence over the world was amazing. Napoleon himself would release a prisoner at his request. The Empress Josephine, when some favour was asked for a friend of Jenner's, exclaimed, "Dr. Jenner! ah, we can refuse nothing to that name." A certificate with his signature was as good as a passport in any foreign country. In 1806 Parliament voted him £20,000, and a subscription was raised in India for him, which amounted to £7,383. In 1813 Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. But the College of Physicians refused to admit him unless he consented to submit to a preliminary examination in general knowledge. In 1814 he was presented to the Allied Sovereigns in London, and in 1815 he retired to Berkeley never to leave it again, except to pay brief visits. In 1818 an outbreak of small-pox raised doubts as to the efficacy of Jenner's discovery, but it was traced to the use of bad lymph. In 1823 he presented his last paper to the Royal Society on *The Migration of Birds*.

John Baron, M.D., *The Life of E. Jenner*, M.D. (3 vols., London, 1827-38.)

[R. W.]

* **Jenner, Sir William, Bart.** (b. 1815, the son of the late Mr. John Jenner, was born at Chatham. He was educated at University College, London (M.D., London, 1844). In 1848 he became professor of pathological anatomy in University College, professor of the principles and practice of medicine in 1862, and Emeritus professor of medicine on his retirement from the latter Chair in 1879. Sir William Jenner has held numerous appointments in connection with the London hospitals; he became assistant physician to University College Hospital in 1848, physician in 1854, and professor of clinical medicine in 1857; he was physician to the Hospital for Sick Children from 1852-62, and assistant physician to the London Fever Hospital from 1853-63. Of court appointments he has held those of physician extraordinary to the Queen, 1861; and physician in ordinary, 1862; and to the Prince of Wales (whom he attended through his dangerous illness of 1871) in 1863. He was created a baronet in 1868, and a K.C.B. in 1872, and among his numerous scientific honours may be mentioned those of F.R.C.P. (1848), F.R.S. (1864), the presidency of the Pathological Society (1873), and of the Royal College of Physicians (1881-6). He is the author of the *Gulstonian Lectures of 1852*, a treatise on *Diphtheria* (1861), and *The Identity or Non-Identity of Typhus or Typhoid Fevers*.

Jerrold, Douglas William (b. 1803, d. 1857), wit and author, belonged to a theatrical family. His father, Samuel Jerrold, was manager of the two theatres of Sheerness and Southend, and his mother and two sisters were actresses. Douglas himself appeared at

an early age on the stage with Kean, as the *Stranger's* child. After a two-years' service as a midshipman he came to London, in 1818, and was apprenticed in a printer's office. He attacked Latin and Greek in his spare moments, and he began to contribute sonnets, epigrams, and songs to the magazines. Encouraged by success, he wrote for the stage, and produced numerous pieces ere he was twenty, the best remembered of which is *More Frightened than Hurt*, performed at Sadler's Wells. The knowledge he brought from the quarter-deck he turned to account in *Black-Eyed Susan*, written when he was under twenty, the most successful of his naval plays, and which restored Elliston (q.v.) from a long course of disastrous management. Many dramas, comic and serious, followed this first success—all shining with points and colours. Among these were *Nell Gwynne*, *The Schoolfellows*, *The Housekeeper*, and *Rent Day*, a play suggested and elaborated from Wilkie's pictures. But the effort of mechanical repetition wearied a brain so fertile in invention; and he happily returned to literature and journalism, only to reappear as an actor in the plays performed by amateurs. After this time appeared, in succession, the greatest and maturest of his comedies. In *The Prisoner of War* the two Keeleys harvested their highest comic honours. *Bubbles of a Day* followed, one of the wittiest plays in the English language. Then came *Time works Wonders*, *The Catpaw*, and *St. Cupid*, an exquisite cabinet piece, which appeared at the Princess's Theatre, with Mrs. Kean in Dorothy. Contemporaneously, Jerrold had worked his way into notice as a prose writer of a very brilliant and original type, chiefly through the periodicals. All his chief writings, except *A Man Made of Money*, saw the light in magazines:—*Men of Character*, *The Chronicles of Clovernook*, *St. Giles and St. James*, *The Story of a Feather*, *Punch's Letters to his Son*, and *The Caudle Lectures*, first appeared in *Punch*. About the year 1850 he began to devote himself almost exclusively to political writing. He became sub-editor of the *Examiner*, and in 1852 editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, which post he retained till his death. Douglas Jerrold was one of the most widely read men of the day, and his memory was prodigious; yet the powers which made his fame were inherent. He was best known in his day by his nimble, crackling, original wit. Strong and intellectual, it stood nearer to poetic fancy than broad humour. His works are marked by their subtle analysis and vivid presentation.

Blanchard Jerrold, *Life of Douglas Jerrold: The Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold*. A collected edition of his works, in 8 vols., appeared in 1854.

[W. M.]

Jerrold, William Blanchard (b. 1826, d. 1884), journalist and author, was the eldest

son of Douglas Jerrold, noticed above. He early studied as an artist, but soon was pressed into the service of journalism. In 1847 he wrote a series of papers on emigration for the *Daily News*, and at the same time produced a story entitled *The Disgrace of the Family*. His father was only nineteen when he wrote *Black-Eyed Susan*, and Blanchard was little older when he produced *Cool as a Cucumber*, and both these plays were certainly the most popular, though not the best, of their respective authors. In 1855 Mr. Jerrold went over to Paris to describe the Universal Exhibition for a London paper, and ever after he showed a keen appreciation of the French character. His observations are condensed in the volumes entitled *The Children of Lutetia* (1864), *At Home in Paris* (1864), and *On the Boulevards* (1867). Under the name of "Fin Bec" he wrote *The Cupboard Papers*, *The Dinner Bell*, and edited a weekly paper entitled *Knife and Fork*. It was in France that he became the intimate co-worker of Gustave Doré, whose biography he was completing at the time of his death. *London, a Pilgrimage* (1873), illustrated by Doré, was one of Jerrold's best-known works, but his most important literary undertaking was *Life of Napoleon III.* (1874-82), an able apology for the Imperial régime. In politics Mr. Jerrold was an ardent Liberal, and took great interest in questions affecting the interests of the working classes. On the death of his father, in 1858, he became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. On several occasions he showed great political foresight, especially during the American Civil War. He from the first adopted the cause of the North, and the American Government ordered some of his articles to be placarded on the walls at New York. In the cause of literature, Mr. Jerrold founded the English branch of the International Literary Association (for the assimilation of copyright laws), of which he was president. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of several other plays, such as *Cupid in Waiting*, and *Beau Brummel*, a few novels, and numerous works on Egypt.

Jervis, Admiral. [ST. VINCENT.]

* **Jervois, Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Drummond** (b. 1821), administrator, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839, became captain 1847, major 1864, lieutenant-colonel in 1861, and major-general in 1877. Most of his military experiences were in South Africa, where he served against the Boers in 1842, and in the Kaffir War of 1846-7. He was next employed in the construction of fortifications on the English and colonial coasts. In 1856 he was Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and deputy director in 1862. Colonel Jervois was also member of the Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country (1859). His administrative career began in 1875, when

he was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1878 he became Governor of South Australia, and of New Zealand in 1882.

Jessel, The Right Hon. Sir George (b. 1824, d. 1883), one of the greatest of English lawyers, and the first Jew that ever sat on the English bench, was the youngest son of Zadok Aaron Jessel, a coral merchant in the City of London, and was educated at University College, London, where he took his degree with the highest honours in mathematics and philosophy. He also studied physiology and structural botany, and later in life, when appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Medical Acts, was the moving spirit in preparing the report of the Commission and the Medical Bill that followed. As a young man Mr. Jessel travelled a good deal in the East and in America. In 1847 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; and for some time "devilled" gratuitously for his old master, Bellingier Brodie, the draftsman of the Fines and Recoveries Act, and sought practice on his own account as a conveyancer. His income stagnated for some years at £600. Ultimately, however, he obtained a large court practice, and in 1865—eighteen years after call—he received the long-wished-for silk. He immediately attached himself to the court of the Master of the Rolls, and in a very short time became leader of that court. In 1868 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal M.P. for Dover, won the attention of Mr. Gladstone by a speech on the Bankruptcy Bill in 1869, and became Solicitor-General with a knighthood in 1871. But he was not a success in the House. His genius was too purely intellectual, and contemptuous of weaker minds, to commend itself to the average member; and he was persuasive by the force of his reasoning only. In 1873 he took his seat in the Rolls Court in succession to Lord Romilly. Here he was eminently satisfactory, for he possessed in a high degree the special gift of judicial genius. When he reasoned, it seemed as though he could dispense with authority; when he quoted, his learning and research admitted of no comparison. No branch of law seemed unfamiliar to him. The Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875, which aimed at the fusion of law and equity, found an able exponent in Sir George Jessel; indeed, it has been said, with some degree of truth, that he did more for this fusion than the Acts themselves did. "The doctrines of equity," he said in one judgment, "are progressive, refined, and improved;" and his constantly acting on this principle gives us the key to his success as an equity judge. But Sir George Jessel was not only a great lawyer; he was, unlike other great lawyers, a man of wide learning. A student of the civil law, he was familiar with the laws of modern Europe. His judgments are luminous essays,

not only models of orderly arrangement and scientific induction, but great efforts of creation; and it is largely to his enlightened supervision in the Record Office that we owe the magnificent series of publications illustrating the early history of England.

Times, March 2nd, 1883; *Law Times*, 74, 328;
Law Journal, 18, 160; *Solicitor's Journal*, 26, 342.
[W. M.]

Jevons, WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.S. (b. 1835, d. 1882), professor of logic, mental and moral philosophy, and political economy, was born at Liverpool. He was educated at the High School of the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool, and at University College, London. From 1854-9, he held an appointment in the Royal Mint in New South Wales, graduated M.A. at London University 1862, won the gold medal for logic, philosophy, and political economy, and was elected a fellow in 1864. For ten years (1866-76) he was professor of logic, mental and moral science, and Cobden lecturer on political economy at Owens College, Manchester; this post he resigned to accept the Chair of political economy in University College, London, which he held until within a year of his death, when he determined to withdraw altogether from academical life in order to devote himself entirely to his literary work. In 1872 he had been elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1876 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. In the methods adopted and advocated by Jevons we see the influence of De Morgan, exercised on him at University College. He was one of the first to advocate the superiority of symbolic logic, and his two short essays, *Pure Logic* and *The Substitution of Similars*, were successful attempts to modify and popularise Boole's system so as to bring it within the capacity of those ignorant of mathematics. In his *Elementary Treatise on Logic* (1870) we have one of the best introductions to all branches of the subject that exists in any language, and his most important work, *The Principles of Science* (1847), has been pronounced by some thinkers the first true analysis of induction. To demonstrate his theories of reasoning, he invented the Logical Abacus, the working of which was explained in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1870. Nor was his originality confined to the domain of logic. In his *Theory of Political Economy* he applied mathematical conceptions to economics, and has been followed in his method by Marshall and Edgeworth. His essays and addresses on economic questions, notably on the *Coal Supply* and the *Fall in the Price of Gold*, attracted considerable attention. These, with *Money and the Mechanism of Exchange*, complete the list of his works, all of which are marked by admirable clearness, and display great ingenuity and power of thought.

During the latter part of his career he controverted publicly the teaching of Mill.

Letters and Journals of W. S. Jevons (1886).

[A. M. C.]

* **Joachim, JOSEPH** (b. 1831), the greatest modern violinist, was born at Kittsee, near Pressburg, in Hungary, and was sent in childhood to the Conservatorium in Vienna, where he was instructed on the violin by Böhm. His master declared his musical education completed at twelve, and he performed in public at the Gewandhaus in Leipzig, where he came under the patronage of Mendelssohn and the Schumanns, and continued the study of the violin under Ferdinand David. In 1845 he made his first appearance in London in the company of Mendelssohn, and played for the first time in public the Beethoven Concerto with which his name is indissolubly connected. In the same year he produced his first important composition, an adagio and rondo for the violin and orchestra, at Leipzig. After remaining there for some years he accepted Liszt's invitation to Weimar in 1850, but in 1854 he migrated to Hanover as director of the royal concert-hall, and remained there till 1866, spending his vacations in tours to the principal cities of Europe, where his reception continually grew more enthusiastic. In 1863 he married Amelie Weiss, one of the most renowned singers in Germany, and then the leading contralto at the Royal Opera in Hanover. He obtained a divorce, however, in 1882. In 1866 Herr Joachim removed to Berlin, where three years later he was appointed director of the new academical high-school for music, and in 1882 conductor of the Royal Academy of Music. As a perfect master of style, tone, and execution on the violin, and as too true a musician to descend to the common tricks of technical display, Herr Joachim is well known in London and throughout England. For many years he has performed at the London Philharmonic and Popular Concerts in the spring. As an interpreter of the highest classical music, whether as soloist, or leader of quartet or concerto, he is unequalled. As composer he is probably best known by the *Hungarian Concerto* (*Concert in ungarischer Weise*), and his arrangements for the violin of Brahms's *Hungarian Dances*. He was created an hon. Mus. Doc. of Cambridge in 1877.

Johannes II. [ABYSSINIA.]

John of Saxony. [SAXONY.]

Johnson, ANDREW (b. 1808, d. 1875), the 17th President of the United States, was a native of North Carolina, and was almost entirely self-educated. He worked for many years as a tailor at Greenville, Tennessee, and was elected alderman of that town in 1828, and mayor in 1830. In 1835 he was first elected to the Legislature of Tennessee.

In 1843 he was returned to Congress in the Democratic interest, and was a warm advocate of the annexation of Mexico. He was chosen Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and again in 1855. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Senate for six years. Andrew Johnson was a strong anti-secessionist, and in consequence popular in the North, but had to fly for his life from Tennessee. Appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Tennessee, he ruled the State with some severity; and in 1864, on the election of Lincoln, was elected Vice-President of the United States, in order to conciliate the Democrats. He thus became President upon the assassination of President Lincoln (April, 1865). As soon as Congress met it became evident that the views of the Republican majority upon the reconstruction of the Union were distinctly opposed to those of the President, who was in favour of depriving the freed negroes of many of the full rights of citizenship. A prolonged contest ensued, during which the President vetoed Bill after Bill; but in each case the vetoes were overruled by the constitutional two-thirds majority. In 1866 he went on a tour through the middle and western States, and made a series of speeches, in hopes of strengthening his supporters, who, however, were defeated at the elections. In 1867 he had a quarrel *à outrance* with the Senate, in consequence of his making two attempts to rid himself of his Minister of War, Mr. Staunton. General Grant, whom he had appointed minister *ad interim*, found it impossible to hold office, and in Feb., 1868, the President was impeached by the House of Representatives of high crimes and misdemeanours. The trial before the Senate resulted in his technical acquittal, as the necessary two-thirds majority was not obtained. Johnson's last presidential act was to issue a proclamation of general amnesty to the participators in the rebellion (Dec., 1868). After being rejected for the Senate in 1870, he was elected in 1875, and sat for about a month. He was a man of great integrity and some capacity, but it may be questioned whether the storms which agitated his career were not for the most part of his own brewing.

L. Foster, *Andrew Johnson, his Life and Speeches* (1868); *The Trial of Andrew Johnson* (official) (1868); *American Annual Cyclopædia* (1875).

Johnson, REVERDY (b. 1796, d. 1876), United States ambassador, practised for some time as a lawyer in Prince George's County, U.S., and removed in 1817 to Baltimore, and was elected to the State Senate in 1821. In 1845 he became a member of the Senate of the United States, and in 1849 President Taylor's Attorney-General. He took an active part in the peace negotiations before the Civil War of 1861 broke out; and when all hope of a peaceful settlement had vanished, he advocated the preservation of the Union

by the military power of the General Government. In 1868 he was appointed minister to England, and during his stay was the recipient of attention never before paid to an American ambassador. A few months after his arrival he succeeded in negotiating a treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama Claims*, but as the United States Senate declined to ratify it, Mr. Johnson resigned his appointment, and returned to Baltimore to resume his practice as a lawyer.

Eclectic Magazine, New York, April, 1876.

Johnston, ALBERT SYDNEY (b. 1803, d. 1862), American soldier, a native of Kentucky, entered the United States army, but in 1836 joined the service of the Republic of Texas, and in 1838 was appointed commander-in-chief. He fought in the campaign against Mexico (1846). Soon afterwards, Texas having joined the Union, he accepted a commission in the United States army, and in 1857 commanded the expedition sent against the Mormons of Utah. On the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate side, and commanded their forces at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862, where he was mortally wounded.

Johnston, ALEXANDER KEITH (b. 1804, d. 1871), the geographer, brought out in 1830 his first maps, which were the results of a walking excursion through the north of Scotland, and were first issued in a traveller's guide book. His first large work was *The National Atlas*, folio, on which he was assiduously engaged for five years. On a suggestion from Humboldt, he visited Germany in 1842, collecting materials for an English physical atlas. Physical geography at that time was an unknown term in Britain, and the project was regarded on all hands as absurd. After fourteen years' laborious work, however, Mr. Johnston successfully completed his *Physical Atlas*. In 1850 appeared the first edition of *The Dictionary of Geography* (8th ed. 1877), and in 1851 Mr. Johnston constructed a physical globe of the earth, thirty inches in diameter, showing in colours its geology, hydrography, meteorology, etc. For this, the first physical globe ever drawn, the medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851 was awarded. Between 1851 and 1855 he constructed and published four atlases—general, classical, physical, and astronomical—some of which have run through thirty editions; and in 1852 he prepared an *Atlas of Military Geography*, to accompany Alison's *History of Europe*. This latter work has been commended by military men. In 1855 he commenced his last great work, *The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography*, and from 1867 till his death in 1871 he was engaged in producing a complete series of geographical works for schools.

Nature, July 20th, 1871.

Johnston, ALEXANDER KEITH (b. 1846, d. 1879), geographer and traveller, son of the preceding, at a very early age explored part of Paraguay, which justified his appointment by the Geographical Society to the leadership of an expedition into Africa in 1879. He left Dar-es-Salaam in May, 1879, under favourable circumstances, but hardly a month passed before the treacherous climate brought on dysentery, to which he succumbed at Behobeho at the early age of thirty-three. The expedition was successfully carried on by his assistant, Mr. Thomson. Mr. Johnston showed his skill as a compiler and graphic writer in his *Book of Physical Geography* (1877), his enlargement of Hallwald's *Africa* (1879), and his edition of *Boyce's Gazetteer* (1879).

Irving, *Book of Scotsmen*; Times, Aug. 6th, 1879.

* **Johnston, JOSEPH EGLESTON** (b. 1807), American soldier, is a native of Virginia, and a descendant by his mother of Patrick Henry. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and distinguished himself in the Mexican War of 1846-7. On the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission in the United States army, and was appointed major-general by Jefferson Davis. General Johnston's first operations were completely successful. Cleverly eluding General Patterson, he effected a brilliant junction with Beauregard at Manassas, and loyally served under him at the battle of Bull Run (July 21st). But for the next two years he did nothing; in 1862 he was beaten by McClellan at Williamsburg, and was defeated and severely wounded at the battle of Four Oaks, or Seven Pines, as it is otherwise called (May 31st). In 1863 he was beaten off when he attempted to relieve Vicksburg, and in December he was placed in command of the army which had been defeated at Chattanooga, and was ordered to oppose Sherman's advance "to the sea." In the following July, when his bold design of enticing the enemy into a devastated country was on the eve of success, he was deprived of his command. As a last resource, he was placed in command of the Federal forces in South Carolina in Feb., 1865, but once more found his old opponent his superior in equipments. He assumed the aggressive, but was speedily in full retreat, and on Aug. 26th surrendered with his army at Durham Station, N. Carolina. His account of his battles was published in 1874, and he subsequently became managing agent to a fire insurance company. Despite his poor record, General Johnston was undoubtedly one of the ablest of the Southern commanders.

Joinville, FRANÇOIS FERDINAND PHILIPPE D'ORLÉANS, PRINCE DE (b. 1818), the third son of King Louis Philippe, was educated for the navy, and went to sea in 1836. In 1838 he distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican

War, and in 1840 conducted the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena. He married a sister of Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, in 1839. The Prince de Joinville in 1845 commanded a squadron, which, operating on the coast of Morocco, bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. When the revolution of 1848 overthrew the Orleans monarchy he was far away in Algiers, and occupied some of his subsequent time in writing important works on the state of the French navy, and in witnessing some of the most important battles of the American Civil War. During the Franco-German War he served in the army of the Loire under the alias of "Colonel Lutherod," but he was eventually arrested by the order of Gambetta, and deported to England. In 1871, the law of exile having been abrogated, he took his seat in the Assembly as delegate from La Marche, but played very little part in its deliberations, nor is he believed to have taken an active part in the attempts of 1873 to effect an understanding between the two branches of the House of Bourbon.

Jomini, ANTOINE HENRI, BARON (b. 1779, d. 1869), a celebrated Swiss strategist, was born at Payerne, where his father held the position of syndic. He first entered a banking house as clerk, and removed to Paris, but sharing in the general excitement of 1798, he quitted the counting-house to become Secretary of War in the new Helvetic Republic. He was forced to resign in 1801, when he returned to Paris to write the first volume of his well-known work, *Traité des grandes Opérations militaires*. This work procured him an introduction to Ney, who invited him in 1805 to join his camp, as a volunteer, at Boulogne, promising to have him made aide-de-camp later on. In that capacity he served until the battle of Bautzen, and rendered signal services to France, in return for which he was rewarded by humiliation and insults. At length, in 1813, he entered the service of Russia. In 1828 he took an active part in the military operations at Varna, and in 1855 settled at Brussels. Jomini wrote several other works of value to the military student, besides the one already mentioned, *Histoire critique et militaire des Campagnes de la Révolution* (1806), *Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon* (1827), and *Tableau analytique des principales Combinaisons de la Guerre* (1830). As is usual with men of his type, Jomini was a prig, with no idea of managing men; neither had he the art of winning friends. But, given certain conditions of warfare, no man was quicker in discovering what it was possible for a commander to achieve, or what were the tactics to which his antagonist could and probably would have recourse.

Pascal, *Observations sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Baron Jomini*; Mr. C. F. Cromie, *Fortnightly Review*, Nov., 1880.

Jones, EMBEZZER (b. Jan. 20th, 1820, d. Sep. 14th, 1860), poet and political writer, was the second son of Robert and Hannah Jones, and was born in Islington. His parents, who were in competent circumstances, were rigid Calvinists; and his early training was correspondingly rigid. Among the *penates* of the household, Watts and Kirke White usurped the place of Shakespeare and Milton, while Byron was taboo, and Shelley unknown. Educated at Calvinistic private schools (in 1828 at that of one John Bickerdike), Ebenezer Jones showed early symptoms of revolt against authority, having when of tender years attempted to prevent an act of cruelty to a dog on the part of an usher. By the time he was fourteen he was writing verses of some character, in a preserved scrap of which it is traceable that he had read some of Scott's novels surreptitiously. While he was yet a boy (seventeen), a domestic catastrophe threw on him the necessity to begin bread-winning, and at the same time removed the spiritual shackles to which he was native. Carlyle and Shelley came to the widening and enlightenment of his views; and, while drudging twelve hours a day as a city clerk, he was encroaching on the hours proper to rest for the performance of literary work, and latterly for the preparation of his one book, *Studies of Sensation and Event*, which was published in 1843. In the meantime, he had issued some of the poems composing that volume in magazines. Convinced by the reception of his book that he could not make a career of poetry, he destroyed the material for a second volume, which was to have been called *Studies of Resemblance and Consent*. He then devoted his nights to political writing, and, again failing of an audience, destroyed the product of this attempt also. A tract survives, entitled *The Land Monopoly, the Suffering and Demoralisation caused by it, and the Expediency of its Abolition* (1849); and another pamphlet was published, thought by his brother (Sumner Jones, also a poet) to have been called *The Condition of England Question*. Jones was as unfortunate in his marriage with Catherine Atherstone as in his literary ventures; and it is scarcely surprising that, balked in all his nobler aspirations, unable to emancipate himself from an almost Egyptian bondage, and ever doing double work under galling conditions, he died at the early age of forty. His poetry can never obtain a wide audience, however much the studious few may affect it; it is too painfully in earnest, and too pronounced in its wilful originality for general acceptance; but it is full of high thought, manly feeling, and individual impulse, has often a true poetic ring, and should survive as work of great promise and some considerable accomplishment.

Memorial notices by Sumner Jones and W. J. Linton, prefixed to 1879 reprint of *Studies of Sensation and Event*. [H. B. F.]

Jones, E. BURNE. [BURNE-JONES.]

Jones, ERNEST CHARLES (b. 1819, d. 1869), one of the Chartist leaders, did not belong by birth to the class whose cause he advocated. His father was in the service of the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, who was godfather to the future Chartist. Born and educated in Germany, Ernest Jones was called to the bar as a member of the Middle Temple, April 19th, 1844. He had appeared as an author in 1841, when his romance, *The Wood Spirit*, was published, and continued from this date to contribute to various periodicals. In 1845 he joined the Chartist movement, and became one of its most prominent leaders. To devote his whole energy to the cause, he gave up his practice at the bar, and refused to receive any remuneration for his services. At this time he issued *The Labourer, Notes of the People*, and edited the *People's Paper*, which continued for eight years to be the chief Chartist organ. During the agitation of 1848 Jones took a prominent part in the proceedings at Manchester, for which he was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement. During this imprisonment he wrote his *Revolt of Hindustan*, and as ordinary writing materials were denied him, used, according to his friends, for the purpose, the leaves of his prayer-book, a feather dropped by a bird, and blood from his own veins. After his release he resumed the practice of his profession, but though his methods were changed, his schemes for the working classes remained the same, and it was to forward them that he attempted to get into Parliament. He had already unsuccessfully contested Halifax in 1847, and met with the same fate at Nottingham in 1853 and 1857. A few days before his death, due to a chill caught while attending a meeting of the Working Men's Association in the Hulme Town Hall, a test ballot was held in Manchester, where Jones polled 7,282 votes, to Milner Gibson's 4,133. These figures, however, lose somewhat of their significance when we remember that the number polled by Jones did not equal one quarter of the voting power of the constituency. Although his political opinions and method of advocating them belonged to the order generally condemned, his sincerity and pureness of motive were universally acknowledged. Though by no means a rich man he refused the heirship to an estate worth £2,000 a year, the condition attached being his withdrawal from public life.

Jones, HENRY BENCK (b. 1814, d. 1873), physician, was born in Suffolk, and, after going through the usual courses at Harrow and Cambridge, studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, London, and subsequently at Gießen, under Baron Liebig. Immediately on completing his collegiate studies, he directed his attention to pathological chemistry, his first paper, on *Cystine Calculus*,

appearing in 1840. Having become a lecturer in connection with one of the London hospitals, he published, in 1850, a series of lectures on *Animal Chemistry* in its application to stomach and renal diseases. He was among the most authoritative in insisting on the paramount importance of urinary analysis in diagnosing disease. He next made important researches respecting the diagnosis of renal calculus, as well as that of malignant and scrofulous diseases of the kidney. Dr. Bence Jones also published a treatise on *Gravel and Gout* (1842); *Digestion, Respiration, and Secretion* (1867); an interesting historical account of *The Royal Institution* (1871); and his masterly *Memoirs of Faraday* (1870), a model of scientific biography.

Lancet, April 26th, 1873.

Jones, OWEN (b. 1809, d. 1874), architect, a native of Wales, studied art under Lewis Vulliamy, and in 1834 went to Granada and examined the Alhambra. After years of labour he produced, in 1842, the first part of his splendid monograph, *Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra*. It was followed by a work on *Illuminated Books*, written in conjunction with Mr. Humphreys (1844). By this time Owen Jones had gained great reputation as a designer; in 1851 he was one of the superintendents of the works at the Great Exhibition, and was afterwards director of decorations for the Crystal Palace, especially superintending the Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Alhambra courts. He also designed St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. He was awarded the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects in 1857. Owen Jones's most important text-book is *The Grammar of Ornament* (1856), in which he advocates the principle that, the general forms being first cared for, these should be subdivided and ornamented by broad lines; the intersections may then be filled in with ornament, which may again be subdivided and enriched for closer inspection.

* **Jones, THOMAS WHARTON** (b. 1808), an English ophthalmic surgeon and physiologist, was born at St. Andrews, Scotland. After receiving his medical education in the University of Edinburgh, he became a member, and subsequently a fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and settled in practice as an ophthalmic surgeon. In those days this branch of surgery was in England far behind the position it had attained on the Continent, so that when Mr. Jones returned from a short stay in Paris and other Continental cities, he may be said to have transplanted to London much of the science and art until then almost unknown in the English metropolis. He soon became lecturer on physiology in the Charing Cross Medical School, Fullerian professor of physiology to the Royal Institution, and professor of ophthalmic surgery in University College Hospital, and enjoyed for many years a large and

lucrative practice. His scientific discoveries consist, for the most part, of papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* on the physiology of inflammation, and of professional memoirs on the failure of sight from railway and other injuries of the spine and head. He has also published a treatise on *The Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Surgery*, and one on questions connected with the *Physiology and Philosophy of the Bodily Senses*. But the work by which he is most widely and popularly known is the Actonian prize essay (1851) on *The Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty Displayed in the Sense of Human Vision*. In medical circles, his Astley Cooper prize essay on *Inflammation* (1850) is still held in esteem. The volume which he published against Darwinism proved less cogent, while in non-professional literature Mr. Jones has gained an honourable place for his edition of *The Life and Death of Bishop Bedell of Kilmore* (1876), which was issued by the Camden Society. He is F.R.S., and a member of many British and foreign medical and learned societies.

Jordan, DOROTHEA (b. 1762, d. 1816), an English actress, whose real name was Bland, was born at Waterford, in Ireland. Her mother's name was Phipps, and she was a strolling player, who married a Captain Bland. She educated her son and two daughters fairly well. The son married Miss Romanzini, who, as Mrs. Bland, was celebrated as "England's best ballad-singer." It was the grief of the mother over the failure of the eldest daughter at her *début* in Dublin, that prompted Mr. Ryder, the manager of the Theatre Royal there, to suggest that "Dolly," the youngest child, should try a part. He gave her Phoebe in *As You Like It*, to study, and her first appearance was so successful, that she had all the romping, hoydenish characters in the casts at the Dublin Theatre allotted to her forthwith. Tate Wilkinson engaged her for the York circuit, and she appeared at Leeds on July 11th, 1782. It was at Leeds she took the name of Jordan. She told Tate Wilkinson one day she wanted to be called Mrs. Somebody, as "Miss" did not look sufficiently imposing for London. The eccentric old manager said, "Well, my dear, you've crossed the water, so I'd call you Jordan if I were your sponsor." At this time a second "leading lady" was wanted in Drury Lane, but Mrs. Jordan, fearing to compete with Mrs. Siddons in tragedy, only engaged for comedy at first, and so she appeared on Oct. 18th, 1785, as Miss Peggy in *The Country Wife*. Her sweet, tender rendering of Viola in *Twelfth Night* vastly enhanced her reputation, and as the hoyden in Sheridan's *Trip to Scarborough* she created a *furor*. In Aug., 1786, she played for a short season in Edinburgh. On May 2nd, 1788, she essayed, with success, Peg Woffington's favourite

part, Sir Harry Wildair, in *The Constant Couple*, and on March 22nd, 1790, she played Celia in *The Greek Slave*, an adaptation of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*. In 1797 she played Angela in *The Castle Spectre*, a ridiculous melodrama by Monk Lewis (q.v.), and in 1798, she played Cora in Sheridan's *Pizarro*. In 1790 Mrs. Jordan formed a connection with H.R.H the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., which lasted for twenty years. She bore him ten children, the eldest being created Earl of Munster. This connection was broken, to the sorrow of both parties, for imperative reasons of State. The deed of separation, dictated by the Duke of Clarence, stipulated that she was not to return to the stage. Having to provide for a branch of her family not connected with the Duke, she, however, obtained his permission to resume her profession. His Royal Highness, accordingly, was accused of having left her in penury, after having lived on her salary for many years. Mrs. Jordan herself publicly refuted these charges. Her last appearance was on June 1st, 1814, when she played Lady Teazle in *The School for Scandal* at Covent Garden. A series of misfortunes landed her in bankruptcy. She exiled herself to St. Cloud, near Paris, and her distress of mind brought on illness. She wrote to England for help, and died when the messenger failed to bring the expected letter. Strangers' hands gave her, who had reigned as Queen of English Comedy for fifty years, an obscure grave in a foreign land. *Memento! Lugete!* are the closing words of her epitaph. The Duke of Clarence paid the memory of the woman who was his faithful, though not lawful consort, for twenty years, one tribute of affection. Happening to ask the celebrated actor, Dowton, who was the best Lady Teazle he had ever seen, Dowton, fearing to mention Mrs. Jordan, hesitated to answer. His Majesty helped him out, however, saying, "Oh, I see—I see who you mean. Oh, yes; she was an actress." Then, after a pause, he heaved a sigh, and murmured, "Poor Dora." Mrs. Jordan was a born low comedian, whose sweet, melodious voice made her greater than Mrs. Clive, greater even in some parts than Mrs. Woffington; her range, however, was limited.

[R. W.]

Josephine, MARIE JOSEPH ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE (b. 1763, d. 1814), Empress of France and Queen of Italy, born at Martinique, was married in 1779 to the Viscount de Beauharnais, and became the mother of Eugène and Hortense (q.v.). Her husband was guillotined in 1794, and she herself narrowly escaped a similar fate. She subsequently met General Bonaparte, to whom she was married in 1796, and on Bonaparte becoming Emperor she was crowned Empress at Paris and Queen of Italy at Milan. In this

position she strongly urged leniency towards the proscribed, and used her influence in cancelling the decrees of the exiled. Having no children by Napoleon, and becoming aware of the wishes of the nation respecting a successor, she nobly sacrificed her position and her feelings, and acquiesced in the proposed marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa. She was accordingly divorced from the Emperor in 1809, and spent the remainder of her life in retirement at Malmaison.

Le Normand, *Mémoires historiques et secrets, Aubenas, Histoire de l'Impératrice Josephine*.

* **Joubert**, PETRUS JACOBUS (b. circa 1831), formerly commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces of the Transvaal, is of an old French Huguenot family, long settled in Africa. He is, a farmer, like most of his countrymen, and taking an active part in political life, was Vice-President of the Council of the Transvaal Republic, and Acting State President in the time of President Burgers (q.v.). In 1878 he and Mr. Paul Krüger formed the second Boer deputation which was sent to England to protest against the annexation of the South African Republic, as it was then called. On their return, in conference with the High Commissioner, Sir B. Frere (q.v.), Mr. Joubert formulated the demand for the independence of the Transvaal, but after the change of Government in 1880 he and Mr. Krüger received a letter from Mr. Gladstone informing them that their demands could not be granted. A triumvirate was thereupon formed, consisting of Krüger, Pretorius, and himself, and the flag of independence hoisted (Dec., 1880). Hostilities began before the end of the year, and General Joubert taking command defeated the British troops at Laing's Nek on Jan. 28th, at Ingogo River on Feb. 8th, and finally surrounded the force which had climbed Majuba Hill in the hope of turning his flank on Feb. 29th, and utterly routed them, with the loss of their general. [COLLEY.] Shortly afterwards he arranged an armistice with Sir Evelyn Wood, Colley's successor, which eventually developed into peace. To the demand of the triumvirate made later in the year that the terms might be modified, a refusal was returned by the British Government. General Joubert was not a member of the Boer deputation of 1883, and of late has not taken much part in public affairs.

* **Joule**, JAMES PRESCOTT (b. 1818), electrician, was born at Salford, and was privately educated. He became a pupil of John Dalton, the chemist, and by him was taught mathematics and how to experimentalise. He early took up electro-magnetism, with the view of applying it as a motive power, and in a series of papers in Sturgeon's *Annals of Electricity*, between 1839 and 1841, described various attempts at the perfection of electro-magnetic engines. This led him, independently of the Russian electrician Jacobi, to

announce in 1840 the important principle that the attractive force exercised by two electric magnets is directly proportional to the square of the strength of the magnetising current. In 1840 he began to turn his attention to heat, and communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the production of heat by voltaic electricity, in which he established relations between heat and chemical affinity. This led him further. Robert Mayer had already (in 1842) propounded the theory that the heat evolved in compressing an elastic fluid is exactly equal to the compressing force, but Mr. Joule preferred experiments to guess-work, and in a series of papers between 1842 and 1849 related his attempts to prove this theory of "the mechanical equivalent of heat," which he had conceived independently of Mayer. His conclusion was finally established in a paper read before the Royal Society on Jan. 21st, 1849. (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1850.) The controversy between Robert Mayer and Mr. Joule was acute, the real fact being apparently that the theory without the demonstrations of Mr. Joule would have been a mere conception instead of being of infinitely practical value. Mr. Joule was awarded the Royal medal of the Royal Society in 1852, and the Copley medal in 1870. He became F.R.S. (1850), and is D.C.L. (Oxford) and LL.D. (Dublin and Edinburgh). His researches are multiform, but are embodied in papers to the learned societies, not in popular volumes. From 1853 to 1862 he read to the Royal Society a series of papers relating the experiments conducted by Sir William Thomson and himself on the *Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion*.

Professor Tyndall in *Nature*, vol. v.

Jourdan, JEAN BAPTISTE, COMTE DE (b. 1762, d. 1833), a French marshal, was born at Limoges, where his father was a surgeon. He entered the army in 1778, embraced with zeal the cause of the Revolution, and soon rose to the rank of general. In 1799 the Directory appointed him to the command of the Army of the Danube, when he was defeated by the Archduke Charles at Stockach. He afterwards published an account of the *Operations of the Army of the Danube* under his command. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1797, and carried the law of conscription the following year, but having opposed the dictatorship of Napoleon was excluded from the Chamber. Napoleon, however, employed him soon after (1800) in the re-organisation and administration of Piedmont. On the establishment of the Empire in 1804 he was appointed a marshal and a member of the Council of State. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Naples, and afterwards into Spain, and fought against Wellington. In 1815 Louis XVIII. made him a count, and in 1819 a peer of France; but his Republican principles led him to take

an active part in the revolution of 1830. In his retirement he wrote a *History of the Campaign of 1796, containing the Operations of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse*.

Thiers, *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*;
Du Casse, *Mémoires du Roi Joseph*.

* **Jowett, THE REV. BENJAMIN, D.D.** (b. 1817), Master of Balliol, the son of the author of a metrical translation of the Psalms, was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he became scholar in 1835, fellow in 1838, and tutor 1842-70. His undergraduate career was a distinguished one; he gained the Hertford scholarship (1837), a first in classics (1839), and the Latin essay (1841). In 1855 he was appointed Regius professor of Greek by Lord Palmerston. Professor Jowett has written a commentary on the Epistles to the *Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans* (1855); his translation of Plato's *Dialogues*, including *The Republic* (1871, 2nd ed. 1875), has made Plato, to use Sir John Lubbock's expression, an English classic. He has also translated *Thucydides* (published in 1881), and written a short memoir of Arnold Toynbee (q.v.). In 1885 appeared his translation of *The Politics of Aristotle. The Apology, Crito, and Phædo*, were republished in 1882. Dr. Jowett is emphatically a Broad Churchman, and his essay on *The Interpretation of Scripture* was by no means the least remarkable among the celebrated *Essays and Reviews*. He was elected Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University in 1882.

Juarez, BENITO PABLO (b. 1806, d. 1872), President of the Mexican Republic, is said to have been of pure Indian blood. He studied law, and in 1846 was elected to the Mexican Congress. From 1848 to 1852 he was governor of his native province of Oajaca. Banished by President Santa Anna in 1852, he joined the party of Alvarez, and in 1855 became Minister of Justice under his presidency. He continued in office under General Comonfort as Chief Secretary of State (1855-8), and when the President retired before Zuloaga's *coup d'état*, Juarez claimed the presidency, and was backed by the Liberal party. A civil war, Liberals against Clericals, ensued, in which Juarez triumphed in 1861, and was elected President by Congress. His first act, perhaps not unjustifiable considering the state of the country, was to suspend payments to foreigners for two years. Numerous outrages having been committed on Europeans, France, England, and Spain determined to interfere, and the troops of the three Powers were on Mexican soil in 1862. England and Spain, however, retired when Napoleon III. proposed to set up a monarchical form of government, and the French generals were left to support as best they could Maximilian of Austria (q.v.), who had accepted the crown. Juarez held out with dogged tenacity; though driven to the frontier, he refused to submit, and in

1865, when the United States Government protested against the French occupation, and when Napoleon in 1867 withdrew his troops in deference to that protest, it was evident that the Republican cause must triumph. Juarez seized Maximilian, and had him shot after a mock trial (June 19th), got rid of his rivals by proscription and assassination, and was again elected president in July. Despite his ability, he was unable to maintain order among the undisciplined Mexicans. When second on the poll to Diaz at the presidential election of 1871, he calmly retained office, and obtained the sanction of the populace. He had almost subdued the insurrection raised as a matter of course by the defeated party, when he was carried off by apoplexy. Juarez had all the good and bad qualities of his race to a marked degree, and is an interesting specimen of the noble savage as transformed by Western civilisation. He was infinitely superior to the knaves and desperadoes with whom he contended for power.

Jukes, JOSEPH BEETE (b. 1811, d. 1869), geologist, was born at Birmingham, and after being some time at Cambridge, gave up the notion of entering the Church, and took to the study of geology. He inaugurated his career in 1838 by walking through the Midlands geologising and lecturing wherever he could get a class to attend. Having made himself acquainted with practical surveying, he accepted in 1839 the appointment of Geological Surveyor of Newfoundland, which occupied his time for the next two years. From 1842 to 1846 he was engaged as naturalist to the expedition for surveying Torres Straits, New Guinea, etc., an account of which expedition he published in 1847 under the title, *Narrative of the Survey Voyage of H.M.S. "Fly."* In 1847 he was attached to the Geological Survey, when he joined Professors Ramsay and Forbes at Bala. He made some important contributions to geological science by his discoveries in rock strata south of Conway. In 1857 appeared his *Manual of Geology* (3rd ed. 1871, edited by Professor Geikie), which was an enlargement of his paper on "Mineralogical Sciences" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

The Letters of J. B. Jukes, with connecting Memorial Note by his sister, Mrs. A. H. Browne, Geological Magazine, Sept., 1866.

Julien, STANISLAS AIGNAN (b. 1797, d. 1873), Chinese scholar, was the son of an Orleans mechanic, and having displayed extraordinary aptitude for languages, was appointed in 1821 Professor of Greek at the Collège de France. Shortly afterwards he began to study Chinese, and from 1824-30 published a translation of the philosopher Meng-tze (Mencius). In 1829 he was appointed sub-librarian to the French Institute, professor of Chinese at the Collège de France

in 1832, joint-keeper of the Académie Royale in 1839, and *administrateur* of the Collège de France in 1841. His Chinese translations comprise dramas, tales, a compilation of the Chinese treatises on the growth of the mulberry (1837), which is still widely read, and a grammar. His translation of the work of the philosopher Laou-tze, the founder of the Taoist religion, is a work of great value to the student of comparative hagiology. Sighing for more worlds to conquer, Julien set to work to acquire Sanscrit and Pali, and after twenty years' labour produced his monumental work on the *Voyages des Pèlerins Bouddhistes* (1853). His work on the method of deciphering Sanscrit names, published in 1861, and his *Syntaxe nouvelle de la Langue Chinoise* (1869), have become to a certain extent obsolete, but his *Histoire et Fabrication de la Porcelaine Chinoise* will probably long remain a classic on its subject. Julien was joint-editor of the *Journal Asiatique*, and was a skilled controversialist, with a distinct fondness for the *argumentum ad hominem*.

Jung, JOHANN HEINRICH, always known as JUNG-STILLING (b. 1740, d. 1814), oculist, farmer, and mystic, was born at the remote village of Grund, in the Westphalian forests. Having been schoolmaster, farmer, charcoal-burner, and tailor in turn, he set off in 1762 on a wandering apprenticeship to all the arts, and acquiring some expertness in the removal of cataract, that afterwards developed to extraordinary skill, he entered the school of medicine at Strasburg University in 1770, and there became acquainted with Goethe and Herder. In 1772 he established himself in practice as an oculist at Elberfeld, and wrote the history of his childhood (*Stilling's Jugend*), that was published by Goethe in 1774, and may be regarded as the first of the idyllic stories of German village life. In it the author speaks of himself under the name of Stilling in reference to his connection with the Pietists (*Die Stillen*). Returning to the science of farming, Jung-Stilling was appointed to a university post at Heidelberg in 1784, and in 1787 took up his residence in Marburg, as professor of farming and practical oculist. His tendency to a half-religious, half-philosophic mysticism increased, and he gave much offence to his learned colleagues by the publication of such works as *Scenes from the Spiritual World* (*Scenen aus dem Geisterreiche*, 1800), and especially by his *Homeickness* (*Heimueck*), a book that was found in all pious hands in most countries of Europe. In his time, Jung-Stilling had a large following of trustful believers. He may be regarded as a modern Jacob Böhme, or a less infatuated Lavater. His most meritorious work is as an autobiographer.

Heinrich Stilling (translated by Samuel Jackson, 1835); *Stilling's Alter von ihm selbst geschrieben* (1817).

Jung, SIR SALAR, K.C.S.I. (b. 1829, d. 1883), Dewan or Prime Minister of Hyderabad, was the descendant of a line of statesmen who had directed the affairs of the Nizam of Hyderabad since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Engaged in official work from his youth, he succeeded his uncle, Suraj-ul-Mulk, as Dewan in 1853. The State was a prey to anarchy, the capital was terrorised by Arab mercenaries, and the British Government had recently seized the pretext of misgovernment to deprive the Nizam of the province of Berar. It was evident, indeed, that Lord Dalhousie contemplated the annexation of the remainder of that ruler's dominions. To avert the supreme disaster, and to gain back Berar, was the great task set before him by Salar Jung, and despite the meddling and muddling of the Nizam, Afzul-ul-Doulah, he had completely succeeded in the first part of his task by the time of the Mutiny. The Arab soldiery were gradually paid off, the freebooters of the hills chastised, the court purged of a multitude of corrupt hangers-on, and the civil administration Anglicised. During the mutiny his energies were wisely devoted to keeping back the fanatical element of the population of Hyderabad, and by holding the Deccan tranquil during this great crisis, he removed the last pretext the Calcutta authorities could possibly entertain for annexing the country. The death of the Nizam, in 1869, gave Salar Jung a free hand, the new Sovereign being a mere child, and the State being administered by a regency composed of the chief of the nobility, Amir-i-Kabir and Salar Jung. What abuses remained were promptly swept away, and Hyderabad became a model State indeed. In 1876 Sir Salar undertook a voluntary mission to England in the hope of procuring the restoration of Berar. In that he was disappointed, but must have found some consolation in the genuine admiration entertained for him by Englishmen. He was knighted and created a K.C.S.I. His sudden death was attributed to poisoning, but no evidence in favour of the theory was produced, and no inquiry was held. A Mehemet Ali without his ferocity, Sir Salar Jung may perhaps be best compared to one of the great reforming ministers of the eighteenth century—Pombal, for instance—who to a certain extent succeeded in the attempt to save nations in spite of themselves.

Junghuhn, FRANZ WILHELM (b. 1809, d. 1864), the explorer of Java, was born at Mansfeld, and after a restless and turbulent youth, escaped from Germany to Paris in 1830, and four years later joined a Dutch regiment on its way to Batavia. Except for a brief visit to Europe (1848–51), he remained in Java for the rest of his life, and thoroughly explored the whole islands; devoting special attention to the botany, the native tribes,

and the formation of the great volcanoes. He wrote three or four elaborate accounts of his investigations, the most important of which was *Java; its Topography, Flora, and Geological Formation*, published in Dutch in 1849, but translated into German in 1853. For the breadth of his knowledge, and the accuracy of his observation, Junghuhn has been called the Humboldt of Java.

Junot, ANDOCHE, DUC D'ABRANTÈS (b. 1771, d. 1813), French soldier, born at Bussy-le-Grand, attracted the notice of Napoleon at the siege of Toulon through his famous remark when the shell scattered sand over the despatch he was writing: *Bien ! voici de sable pour sécher l'encre*. Attaching himself to the fortunes of Napoleon, he served with great distinction in the Italian campaign. During the Egyptian campaign he became general of brigade, and had to be left behind to recover from a wound received in a duel. On his way back to France he was captured by an English cruiser, but was released at the intercession of Sir Sydney Smith. Shortly afterwards he married LAURE PERMON (b. 1784, d. 1838), the daughter of an army contractor, who had come to Paris to pick up a husband, and the two plunged into a life of fashionable extravagance. From 1801 to 1803 he was commander of Paris, and at the creation of the Empire (1804), became general of hussars and grand officer of the Legion of Honour, but was not offered a marshal's *bâton*. Sent for awhile as ambassador to Lisbon, he made an entry of great magnificence, but absented himself without leave, and put in an appearance at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he was appointed Governor of Paris; his extravagance, however, was so great that Napoleon sent him to lead the invading army into Portugal. In less than a month he was master of the capital, and had gained the title of Duc d'Abrantès. But the vanity of his wife annoyed the Portuguese, and when they imitated the Spaniards and rose to arms, Junot's situation became precarious, especially when England came to the rescue. He promptly risked and lost the battle of Vimiera, and was glad to be allowed to evacuate Portugal by the convention of Cintra (Aug., 1808). His subsequent military exploits, whether as chief in command, as at Saragossa, or under another's orders, were not particularly successful, and during the Russian campaign Napoleon plainly accused him of want of resolution. Sent into honourable exile as governor of the Illyrian provinces, he became absolutely insane, having long been partially deranged, and in a fit of despair threw himself out of window. Mme. Junot was forbidden by Napoleon to return to Paris, but snapped her fingers at the injunction, and, although utterly bankrupt, set up a large establishment. As a last resource, she betook herself to literature, and produced

numerous novels and some memoirs, which, although full of little better than mere chit-chat, are of some use for a study of her times. She died in poverty at a hospital.

Duchesse d'Abrantès, *Mémoires, ou Souvenirs historiques sur Napoléon, la Révolution, le Directoire, le Consulat, l'Empire, et la Restauration* (1831-4).

Jussieu, ANTOINE LAURENT DE (b. 1748, d. 1836), the most celebrated of the well-known family of French botanists, was trained in botany and medicine by his uncle Bernard, the *Aut deus aut B. de Jussieu* of Linneus. During the earlier years of the French revolution he was in charge of the Paris hospitals, and from 1770 to 1826 he was professor of botany at the Natural History Museum. His works on botany are extremely numerous, and of them the most celebrated is that on the classification of plants, *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales disposita* (1789). By it the science of botany was partially revolutionised; the aim of his system, which was founded to a certain extent on that of Ray, being to display the affinities of plants while adopting the simple classification of Linneus. His son ADRIEN (b. 1797, d. 1853) succeeded him as professor, and was the last of the brilliant family.

Jaynboll, THEODOR (b. 1802, d. 1861), Dutch Orientalist, was educated at the Hague and at Leyden University; in 1831 became professor of Oriental languages at the Athenæum of Franeker, in Friesland; in 1841 and 1845 successively professor of the same subjects at Groningen and at Leyden, where he also held the post of interpreter and adviser on Oriental matters to the Government. He wrote on Hebrew philology and criticism, but his principal publications were in Arabic. He edited the geographical dictionary, *Marâsid-el-Ittilâ*, an abridgment of Yâkut, in 1850-4; edited the poems of Mutanebbi (1840), and took part in the edition of Abu-l-Mahâsin's annals. He was a laborious and accurate editor.

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* **Kalnoky, COUNT GUSTAV** (b. 1832), Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is descended from the Moravian branch of an old Bohemian family. He entered the army at an early age, but in 1852 exchanged into the diplomatic service. He was successively *attaché* at Munich and Berlin, councillor of legation in London, *chargé d'affaires* at the Vatican, ambassador at Stockholm and at St. Petersburg. On the death of Baron Haymerle, in 1881, Count Kalnoky succeeded him as Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the object of effecting an *entente cordiale* with Russia. His designs,

although unpopular with his Hungarian fellow-countrymen, were crowned with complete success, which was attested at the meeting of the three Emperors, at Skierniewice, in 1884. Among incidents of his conduct of affairs was the rebuke addressed to Prince Charles of Roumania in 1881, when the latter attempted to assume control over the navigation of that part of the Danube which flows through his territory. Support was accorded by Austria to Servia in the Servo-Bulgarian War of 1885. In 1886 Kalnoky opposed the machinations of Russia in Bulgaria.

Kane, ELISHA KENT (b. 1822, d. 1857), American explorer, after taking a medical degree at Pennsylvania, where he was born, entered the United States Navy as assistant-surgeon, and was attached to the first American Embassy to China. He next travelled extensively in Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe, and saw service in the Mexican War of 1848. He was appointed surgeon and naturalist to the first Grinnell Expedition for the recovery of Franklin, projected in 1850, and on his return in 1852, published a personal narrative of *The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin* (1854). The careful study of the ice formations is the chief scientific merit of the work. Dr. Kane took command of the second Arctic Expedition from New York, fitted out by Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Peabody for the recovery of Franklin, and was only rescued after a three years' absence by a relief party sent out by the United States Government. *The Second Grinnell Expedition* (1856) describes as the result of this expedition the examination of the far northern coast-line, and the probable discovery of an Arctic sea surrounding the pole.

Dr. William Elder, *Biography of Dr. Kane*.

Kant, IMMANUEL (b. 1724, d. 1804), the greatest of modern philosophers, belongs by his influence to this century, but by his date and personal history to the last. He was born at Königsberg, and was sprung from a Scottish family named Cant. After being educated in the great Collegium Fridericianum in Königsberg, he entered the university there in 1740, devoting himself especially to the study of mathematics, astronomy, and the natural sciences. Having acted as private tutor for some years, he began to lecture on philosophy as *privat-docent* in 1755, and in 1762 published his first strictly philosophic work, *On the False Subtlety of the Four Syllogistic Figures*. This was followed in 1763 by *The Only Possible Proof of God's Existence*, and *An Attempt to Introduce the Conception of Negative Quantity into Philosophy*; and in 1764 by *Observations on the Feeling of the Beautiful and Sublime*. In 1766 we find signs of his subsequent "critical" position in his attack on Swedenborg, *Dreams of a Ghost-seer*

Explained by Dreams of Metaphysic. In 1770 he became professor, and the next ten years were spent in meditation on his system. At last, in 1780, his great work, *The Critique of Pure Reason* (*Kritik der reinen Vernunft*), was hurriedly composed, and published in 1781. Basing all knowledge on experience, but admitting that experience must inevitably conform itself to the subjective laws of mind, it denied any possible knowledge of the "Thing in Itself," and was a complete overthrow of the whole system of the dogmatism of earlier metaphysics. Its purport was further explained by the *Prolegomena*, published in 1783. The second edition of *The Critique*, containing several alterations, reservations, and increased difficulties, appeared in 1787; *The Critique of Practical Reason* (*Kritik der praktischen Vernunft*), the ethical side of the system, in 1788; and *The Critique of Judgment* (*Kritik der Urtheilskraft*), forming the link between the other two, and containing Kant's theories of art and beauty, in 1790. The tract on *Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason* was published in 1792, but in the same year the philosopher fell under the royal censorship, and though he continued actively engaged on philosophy for some years, his political treatise on *Eternal Peace* (*Zum ewigen Frieden*, 1796) was his last important work. In philosophy, Kant effected a complete revolution, and having marked out the path for the systems of Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Herbart, and Schopenhauer on the one hand, and for Comtism, Darwinism, and the English school on the other, his influence is still far from being exhausted.

For Kant's life see Rosenkranz and Schubert's edition of his works (1838-40), and Prof. Wallace's Kant; for his philosophy, consult the works of Schopenhauer, Kuno Fischer, H. Cohen, Otto Liebmann, etc.; and for a hostile examination, Prof. Sidgwick's articles in *Mind*, 1883.

Karageorgevitch OF SERBIA. [SERVIA.]

Karamzin, NICHOLAS MICHAILOVITCH (b. 1765, d. 1826), a celebrated Russian historian, began life as an officer in the Imperial Guard. After a short period of service, he abandoned a military career, and went on his travels through the West of Europe. The results of his observations were given to the Russian public in 1789, in a very interesting work, which was translated at the time into French and English, but is now out of print, called *Letters from a Russian Traveller*. As regards England, the writer gives a vivid description of the humours and ferocities of an election which he witnessed, and which does not seem to have given him a high idea of the beauties of representative government. He, on the whole, spoke favourably of English institutions in their working, if not in their origin, which he, a firm believer in the advantages of autocratic government, could not be expected to admire. After his return to Russia, in the

year which saw the publication of his first work, Karamzin devoted himself to the study of Russian history, all the manuscripts contained in the national archives being placed freely at his disposal. As volume by volume he finished his history, he read it to the Emperor Alexander I., who has been praised for his liberality in tolerating the historian's animated condemnation of the excesses practised by some of the Russian Tsars. "How," asks Mr. Herzen, the Russian exile and revolutionist, "could Alexander have approved of John the Terrible ordering his enemies to be placed between two boards and sawn through?" Karamzin published his first volume in 1816. He brought out seven more during his lifetime; and the four last volumes appeared in 1828, after his death. *The History of the Empire of Russia* is the title of the work; it deals with the early origin of Russia and its occupation by Rurik and the princes of his house in the middle of the ninth century, its division into separate principalities, its conquest by the Tartars, the reunion of the Eastern principalities under Ivan I., after the Tartar power had been broken, and the rule of the Moscow Tsars until the election, in 1612, of Michael, the first of the Romanoffs. Karamzin's history has been translated into French, but not into English; and it has of late years been superseded. He was also a novelist and poet of considerable powers. [H. S. E.]

* **Karatheodori**, ALEXANDER, PASHA (b. circa 1820), Turkish statesman, the son of a Greek doctor and philologist of some celebrity, entered the service of the Porte, and after being attached to several embassies became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the Grand Vizierate of A'ali Pasha (1867). Sent afterwards to Rome as Minister-Resident, he was recalled again to fill the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1875 was appointed Minister-Resident to Belgium. In 1878 he was sent, together with Mehemet Ali Pasha (q.v.), to represent the Porte at the Congress of Berlin, and acquitted himself, in an unenviable position, with great ability. He superintended the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austrian troops, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, and in December, 1878, became Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was replaced in the following year by Safvet Pasha (q.v.). Shortly afterwards he was sent as governor to Crete.

Karl August OF SAXE-WEIMAR. [SAXE-WEIMAR.]

* **Karr**, JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE, dit ALPHONSE (b. 1808), man of letters, a native of Paris, was educated at the Collège Bourbon. He became a contributor to the *Figaro*—its editor in 1839; and in the same year founded a monthly satirical journal,

Les Guêpes, which was very successful. A member of the Romantic school, he published a number of novels and imaginative works which are characterised by delicate fancy, and keenly ironical observation of life. Of them the best known are *Sous les Tilleuls* (1832), the collection *Ce qu'il y a dans une Bouteille d'Encre* (1838), *Clovis Gosselin* (1851), and *Fort en Thème* (1853). M. Alphonse Karr is an ardent horticulturist, and his charming book, *Voyage autour de mon Jardin* (1845), has been translated into English by the Rev. J. G. Wood. After the revolution of 1848 he went to live at Nice, but continued to produce a large number of literary, political, and humorous fragments. His memoirs, *Le Livre de Bord*, were published in 1879, and a collected edition of his works began to appear in 1860.

Karslake, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BURGESS (b. 1821, d. 1881), a successful barrister, was the son of Henry Karslake (d. 1857), a London solicitor with an extensive practice, was educated at Harrow, and practised for some time as a solicitor. Called to the bar in 1846, he joined the western circuit, and in time acquired an extensive practice, especially in arbitration cases; and he became before long one of the recognised leaders of that circuit, conjointly with Lord Coleridge. In 1861 he obtained silk; in 1866 he became Lord Derby's Solicitor-General, with the usual knighthood; in 1867 he was elected M.P. for Andover; and in 1874 he received from Mr. Disraeli the post of Attorney-General. The highest prizes in the legal profession were now within his grasp, had not the terrible calamity of blindness fallen upon him, and compelled him to relinquish his profession at the early age of fifty-three.

Kaufmann, ANGELICA (b. 1741, d. 1807), painter, was the daughter of an artist, Jean Joseph Kaufmann, who early perceived her great talents. Her gift for music was so great that it was at one time almost decided she should devote herself to this art as an operatic singer. When she was only eleven years of age, the family removed from Coire, in Switzerland, to Como, where the bishop and many distinguished persons sat to the young artist. At Milan, she had an opportunity of studying the Lombard school, and when sixteen years old she assisted her father in decorating the interior of a church at Schwarzenberg, where she attempted her first original work, the twelve apostles in fresco. Returning to Italy, Kaufmann took his daughter to the principal cities, that she might have the opportunity of studying exemplifications of the rules of her art, in which she had been thoroughly grounded. Angelica became known to Winckelmann and Mengs, who spoke of her with enthusiasm. Commissions for portraits came rapidly — especially from English

travellers; and in 1766 Lady Wentworth, whom she met at Venice, persuaded the young artist to return with her to England. Here she resided 1766-81, welcomed and honoured by the distinguished both in art and rank, and was made a member of the Royal Academy. Sir Joshua Reynolds took a lively interest in her career, painted and was painted by her, and is said to have wished to make her his wife. An unlucky marriage with an impostor, a valet passing as a Swedish count, was annulled in 1768, and in 1781, before leaving England, she married the Venetian artist, Antonio Zucchi, with whom she lived in the happiest union until his death in 1796. Henceforth she lived on the Continent, principally in Italy, and continued to work at her art until within a short time of her death. Among her numerous friends and admirers we may mention Goethe, who wrote of her:—"The light and pleasing in form and colour, in design and execution, distinguish the numerous works of our artist. No living painter excels her in dignity or in the delicate taste with which she handles the pencil." Many skillful engravers, among them Bartolozzi, Bettelini, and Daw, have engraved her compositions, but copies have become extremely rare. It is as a colourist rather than as a draughtswoman that she excelled, and though her pictures are always pleasing and graceful, they are lacking in power.

Boesi, *Angelica Kaufmann*; Bryan, *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*. [A. M. C.]

Kaufmann, CONSTANTINE (b. 1818, d. 1882), the chief creator of Russia's empire in Central Asia, was born at Maidani, educated as a military engineer, and became a lieutenant in the army of the Caucasus in 1855. His ability procured for him rapid advancement, and he was entrusted with the arrangement of the terms of the capitulation of Kars. [WILLIAMS, SIR W. F.] By the end of the Crimean War he was a major-general, and in 1861 he became Director of Engineers in the ministry at war. Appointed in 1863 Governor of Lithuania in succession to General Mouravieff, he was transferred to Turkestan in 1867, and administered that province until his death. It was not long before he set himself to accomplish the great task of conquest and civilisation upon which his reputation rests. Bokhara was the first district to feel the weight of his hand, and the declaration of war, the occupation of its capital, Samarkand, and the annexation of the country were accomplished in the year 1868. The governor-general's next exploit was the expedition to Khiva (1873), when, outstripping the second column, under General Lomakin, he entered the capital on June 11th, and forced the Khan to become a vassal of the Czar. This expedition was considered by English diplomatists

to have been contrary to the spirit of the declarations of the Russian Foreign Office, and a sharp eye was kept from that time forward on General Kaufmann's proceedings. The chastisement of the marauding Tekke Turcomans followed, in the course of which Kaufmann was on more than one occasion in great personal danger. The turn of the Khan of Khokand came in 1875; he was deprived of all his dominions north of the Sir Darya, and allowed to retain those that were south of that river under conditions of nominal independence. The Russian advance now menaced the frontiers of Afghanistan, and to Kaufmann is generally attributed the design of embroiling England in a war with the Ameer by despatching a Russian mission to Cabul. [AFGHANISTAN.] The plan was eminently successful; but Kaufmann, sorely though he wished to do so, and though, as he wrote, he had assembled an army "of dimensions as yet unseen in Central Asia," was unable to induce the authorities at St. Petersburg to sanction active intervention, and when Shir Ali fled to the author of his woes at Tashkent he was informed he must expect no assistance. Kaufmann is said to have been so annoyed at the Czar's attitude of moderation that he sent in his resignation. If so it was not accepted, and this lesser Alexander was preparing to add Merv to the dominions of the Czar when he died suddenly while on a visit to Moscow on May 12th. His successor as Governor of Turkestan was General Tchernayeff.

E. Schuyler, *Turkestan*; Burnaby, *Ride to Khiva*; MacGahan, *Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva*; C. Marvin, *Russia at the Gates of Herat*, etc.

Kaulbach, WILHELM (b. 1805, d. 1874), the painter, was born at Arolsen, and spent his youth in wretched circumstances, till at seventeen he went to Düsseldorf to study art under Cornelius, whose most celebrated pupil he became. Already of some distinction in the world of art for his symbolic cartoon of a madhouse, he accompanied his master to Munich in 1826, and was at once engaged on various large works of mural decoration for the King of Bavaria. Two of these, *The Battle of the Huns*, and the series of illustrations to *Reinecke Fuchs*, are perhaps his most admirable productions. The vast design for the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, with its frigid symbolism and artificial composition, was begun in 1836. In 1839 the artist visited Rome, and on his return was commissioned by Frederick William IV. to execute the enormous frescoes for the hall of the staircase in the New Museum at Berlin. The work occupied the artist for the next twenty years. But his fashion was gone, and when the cholera cut him off, people had almost forgotten the name of the last, and in many ways greatest, representative of the Düsseldorf and Munich school.

* **Kaulbars, GENERAL PAUL, BARON** (b. circa 1837), Russian diplomatist, after the usual military education entered the Russian army, but was transferred to the diplomatic service, and eventually became *attaché* at Vienna. In September, 1886, he was appointed diplomatic agent at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, the objects of his mission being to save the lives of the conspirators against Prince Alexander (q.v.) and secure the election of a Russian candidate to the vacant throne. In spite of his hectoring conduct he failed to overawe the Regents or the Sobranje, and after a tour through the country, during which he was in considerable personal danger, he left Bulgaria in November.

Kaye, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.S.I. (b. 1814, d. 1876), historian, was the second son of Mr. Charles Kaye, solicitor to the Bank of England. Educated at Eton and Addiscombe, he entered the Indian service, and became an officer in the Bengal Artillery, from which he retired in 1841 to devote himself to literature. Fifteen years later he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company, and on the transfer of the Government to the Crown succeeded John Stuart Mill as Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office. This post he held until failing health forced him to resign in 1874. He had been created a K.C.S.I. in 1871. In India he had started and edited the earlier numbers of the *Calcutta Review*, and the brilliant and valuable works from his pen relate principally to the history and politics of India. He wrote histories of the *War in Afghanistan* (1851), of the *Sepoy War* (1864), of *The Administration of the East India Company* (1853), of *Christianity in India*, biographies of Lord Metcalfe, Sir John Malcolm, and *Lives of Indian Officers* (1867). Sir John Kaye's place among the historians of India is a very high one, and his forte was the military side of events, upon which he wrote with knowledge and animation.

Kean, CHARLES JOHN (b. 1811, d. 1868), actor, was a native of Waterford, Ireland. When he was three years old, his father came home to his lodgings in Cecil Street, Strand, flushed with his triumph at Drury Lane, and exclaimed, "Charley, my boy, you shall go to Eton." It was not till 1824 that he entered Eton, which he quitted in 1827, when his father's meteoric career had become dimmed by misfortune. He was offered a commission in the Indian Army, but resolved to support his destitute mother by going on the stage. On Oct. 1st, 1827, he made his *début* as Young Norval in *Douglas* at Drury Lane. The audience was kind, but the critics were cruel. He persevered, and in October, 1828, he appeared at Glasgow with his father, playing Titus to his Brutus in Howard Payne's play. On Dec. 29th following, he appeared as Romeo at Drury Lane, but again the critics

drove him back to the provinces. In October, 1829, he first extorted some slight praise from the London Press by his performance of Sir Edward Mortimer in Colman's *Iron Chest*. On Oct. 1st, 1830, he appeared in New York as Richard the Third, and at one bound leaped into popularity and fame there. In 1833 he was engaged at Covent Garden. On March 25th *Othello* was the play, and it brought together Edmund Kean, who played the rôle; Charles, who played Iago; and Miss Ellen Tree, afterwards Mrs. C. Kean, who played Desdemona. This was the occasion of the elder Kean's collapse, and soon afterwards Charles again betook himself to the provinces. The Duchess of St. Albans, better known on the stage as Harriet Mellon, gave him a helping hand for his father's sake, and introduced him to the best county families, so that his provincial tours began to get talked about in society. After five years of this work, Mr. Bunn offered him an engagement at £50 a night at Drury Lane, where he appeared as Hamlet, Jan. 3rd, 1838. He played forty-three nights, during which the receipts were £13,289 2s., or about £309 a night, his characters being Hamlet, Richard the Third, and Sir Giles Overreach. He then appeared at the National Theatre in New York, in September, 1839, as Hamlet. In June, 1840, he appeared as Macbeth at the Haymarket, and in the following year as Romeo, the Juliet being Miss Ellen Tree, whom he married two years afterwards at Dublin, and with whom he lived in inseparable companionship till death parted them. Mrs. Charles Kean played in the summer after their honeymoon at the Haymarket in *As You Like It*, and *The Gamester*, and the next year in *Richard the Third*, which was splendidly mounted at Drury Lane. After this the Keans visited America, where they played for seventy-two nights. It was there that they hit on the idea of giving those spectacular presentments of the drama, chiefly Shakespeare's plays, that, supported by some admirable acting, sent all the world to the Princess's in 1850. *Sardanapalus*, produced in 1853, was the most marvellous of these sumptuous performances. Charles Kean had by nature every bad quality an actor could possess—a bad figure and voice, and an impediment in his speech. But he had fine taste, and an iron will, tireless industry, and if he had no genius, he had splendid talents. His last appearance was at Liverpool in his celebrated character of Louis XI. (1867).

John William Cole, *The Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean* (2 vols., 1890-1).

[R. W.]

Kean, EDMUND (b. 1787, d. 1833), actor, was the son of Ann or Nance Carey, granddaughter of Henry Carey, author of *The National Anthem*, who was a natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax. His father was probably one Aaron or Edmund Kean, variously described as a tailor, architect, and

stage-carpenter. Kean himself sometimes claimed as his father the Duke of Norfolk—sometimes Mr. Duncan, a West Indian merchant. His childhood was spent in squalid privation. When two years old (1789), he appeared as Cupid in an afterpiece, and at eight years of age he began his career as a stroller. At seventeen, he had played everything from Cato and Richard to Clown and Harlequin. In 1808 he married a Miss Chambers, who played with him in Beverley's company. For six long, weary years he failed to attract the notice of a London manager. When, through the good offices of Dr. Drury, head-master of Harrow, who was struck by his performance of Kolla, at Teignmouth, in Aug., 1813, he did appear as Shylock, at Drury Lane, on Jan. 26th, 1814, it was under great disadvantages. He and his family were literally starving, and as he was afraid to waste his attenuated strength at the one rehearsal that was allowed, everybody anticipated failure. His success, however, was complete. Lord Byron urged the committee of Drury Lane to keep Kean before the public. Edmund Kean's dramatic life extended from 1814 to 1833; whilst it lasted, it positively dazzled his critics, and the very memory of it is still an exquisite delight to aged playgoers. Kean's energy, passion, fire, and picturesqueness put the stately classicism of Kemble's school out of fashion. In pathetic sweetness of utterance, too, no other lips than his ever shed such musical harmonies on the stage. Some of his greatest points were, as Hazlitt said, like flashes of lightning on Shakespeare's meaning. *Othello*, *Shylock*, *Richard*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, and *Zanga*, he made his own. In *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *Wolsey*, *Lear*, *Brutus*, *Coriolanus*, and *King John*, he fell, however, behind Kemble and Macready: he founded no school, for Macready was of Kemble's school rather than Kean's. Again, Kean created no new part, and he brought few new plays on the stage. In comedy he was an atrocious failure. Of Kean's versatility, much might be written. At a dinner party at Mr. Kinnaird's, where Kean and Byron were guests, Kean declared that at Stroud one night he acted *Shylock*, danced on the tight rope, sang a song called *The Storm*, boxed with Mendoza the bruiser, and then acted *Three-Fingered Jack*. Of course, like every other notoriety, he dined at Holland House, where, says Lord Broughton, "he ate most pertinaciously with his knife, and was a little too frequent with his ladyships and his lordships." His private life was one of reckless dissipation, and in 1825 his appearance in the divorce suit of Cox v. Cox and Kean raised against him a violent storm of unpopularity, which expressed itself in a refusal to give him a hearing on the stage. Kean's biographers affect to believe that the shock of this public censure drove him to drink. Kean's debauchery, however, began long before; in

fact, it began immediately after his *début*, when the adulation of venal critics, whom the majestic Kemble rather snubbed, turned his head. His incurable taste for low company wrecked his life. During twelve seasons at Drury Lane he had earned £200,000, yet in 1827 he was penniless. Latterly he lived chiefly on brandy, and in his last essay in a new part, that of Henry V., he exhibited a painful loss of memory. Towards the end of his career a reconciliation took place with his son Charles and his wife, and he retired to Richmond. There his life was one of remorse. When he died, breaking down completely on the stage at Covent Garden, in his forty-seventh year, a shattered, prematurely old man, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, forgetting the jealousies of her family, whose creed she tells us forbade them to consider him a great actor, generously wrote, "Kean is gone, and with him are gone Othello, Shylock, and Richard."

The Life of Edmund Kean, by Barry Cornwall (Bryan Proctor), (2 vols., London, 1835); *Life of Edmund Kean*, by F. W. Hawkins (2 vols., 1869); Lord Broughton's *Recollections of a Long Life*, 5 vols. (not published). [R. W.]

Keane, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, BARON KEANE of Ghuznee (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1844), a distinguished soldier, was the second son of Sir John Keane, of Belmont, co. Waterford, and entered the army at the age of twelve. He was aide-de-camp to Major-General Lord Cavan in the Egyptian campaign of 1801. Lieut.-colonel at the age of twenty-two, he served in the campaign of Martinique in 1809, and was present at the siege of Fort Dessaix. In 1812 he was promoted colonel, and was subsequently entrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division in Spain, in which he served until the end of the war with France, in 1814, when he attained the rank of major-general. He was subsequently ordered to Jamaica to co-operate with Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane in the attack on New Orleans and the province of Louisiana, and won a victory against great odds on Dec. 23rd, 1814, but was then superseded by Sir E. Packenham. From 1823 to 1830 he was commander-in-chief of the forces in Jamaica. In 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as commander-in-chief of the army in Bombay; and after five years' service in that presidency he was appointed to the command of the forces on the north-west frontier of India. The campaign in Afghanistan of 1838-39 was a success, culminating in the brilliant victory at Ghuznee and the replacement of Shah Shuja upon the throne of Cabul, after which the bulk of the forces returned to India. Sir John Keane was raised to the peerage and received a pension of £2,000. Lord Keane was never a popular general. The sobriquet of "the fortunate youth" was early attached to him, and he was always said by his contemporaries to have been

more lucky than skilful. The brilliant victories he achieved were always severely criticised, and the memorable victory of Ghuznee did not obtain that unqualified approbation which conquests of equal magnitude usually procure.

Gentleman's Magazine, Oct., 1844.

Keary, ANNIE (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1879), was the daughter of an Irish clergyman, and began her career as an authoress by writing for children. Her sympathy with child-life enabled her to do this with a delicate grace and simple directness of style that render her juvenile books inexhaustible favourites to the circle of readers for whom they were written; while they at the same time possess a delightful charm for readers of maturer years. *Blindman's Holiday*, and *Little Wanderlin*, are written for quite young children. *Sidney Grey*, *A York and a Lancaster Rose*, *Mia and Charley*, and *Rival Kings*, are addressed to their elder brothers and sisters; and in the *Heroes of Asgard*, Miss Keary tells the story of the Eddas in simple language. Her first novel, *Through the Shadows*, and its earlier successors, *Janet's Home*, *Clemency Franklyn*, and *Oldbury*, contain faithful pictures of the every-day life of ordinary people, but are rather wanting in interest apart from that of the characters described. The same fidelity to life and naturalness are exhibited in *Castle Daly* (1875), an attempt to set in a clearer light the warring interests between Irish and English, and *The Doubting Heart*, written shortly before her death. It was especially as a delineator of Irish character and scenery that Miss Keary excelled. Her *Early Egyptian History* was published in 1861, after a journey to the Nile, and in *The Nations Around* she groups in picturesque order the result of Assyrian, Egyptian, and Biblical scholarship round the Bible story.

Eliza Keary, Memoir of Annie Keary.

Keats, JOHN (*b.* Oct. 31st, 1795, *d.* Feb. 23rd, 1821), poet, the eldest son of Thomas and Frances Keats, was born in Finsbury. His maternal grandfather, Jennings, had been a livery stable proprietor in Finsbury; and Thomas Keats, at first a servant of Jennings, eventually married his master's daughter and became proprietor of the business. The issue of this marriage consisted of four children, these being, besides John, George, born in 1797, Thomas, born in 1798, and Frances Mary, born in 1803. In 1804 the children lost their father, through an accident: he was thrown from his horse and killed. The widow married again in 1805, with a Mr. William Rawlings, and the children, when not at school, lived with their grandmother. Mrs. Rawlings died in 1810. From about 1803 to 1809 John Keats was being educated at Mr. Clarke's school at Enfield, on leaving which he was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Hammond, surgeon, of Edmonton. His bent from an early age was for pure litera-

ture; he saw things from the artistic side rather than the scientific; and very early in his apprenticeship he had completed a translation of the *Æneid*, begun before he left school. Of this no vestige has come to light; and we are not even informed whether it was in prose or in verse. The earliest of his extant writings is a small poem in imitation of Spenser, written in 1812, about the time when his relations with Hammond became so unpleasant as to lead to an open rupture, resulting in the relinquishment of his indentures. In 1813 he seems to have formed the acquaintance of Joseph Severn, and he had maintained, as he did to the end, his friendship with his old schoolmaster's son, Charles Cowden Clarke. Among his early friends were George Felton Mathew and the brilliant Charles Wells, afterwards the author of *Stories after Nature and Joseph and his Brethren*. Before the end of 1816 he numbered among his friends Benjamin Robert Haydon and Leigh Hunt; and through Hunt he came to know Shelley and other men of genius of that day. But, notwithstanding his strong literary bent, he followed his medical pursuits in a sound, practical fashion as a student at Guy's Hospital, where he became dresser under Mr. Lucas in March, 1816. Two months later his first published poem appeared in *The Examiner*. In the course of the year he produced a good deal of poetry; and early in 1817 came out his first small volume of poems, containing *I stood tip-toe upon a little hill*; *Sleep and Poetry*; three epistles, some minor poems, and several sonnets, including that on Chapman's *Homer*. He appears to have abandoned medicine as a career just as he was qualified to enter upon it. He had misgivings as to his fitness for the occupation; and in the spring of 1817 he set seriously to work to write his long romantic-classic poem *Endymion*, moving from place to place in the country—the Isle of Wight, Margate, Oxford, Leatherhead, and finally Burford Bridge, near Dorking. Returning from these wanderings, after he had completed the draft, in Nov., 1817, he wintered at Hampstead, wrote one or two dramatic criticisms for *The Champion*, and began a fair copy of *Endymion*, of which Book I. went to press in Jan., 1818. About this time he saw a good deal of Wordsworth; but in the spring he had occasion to unsettle again, and join his brothers at Teignmouth, where the youngest was dying of consumption. It was there that Keats superintended the passage of *Endymion* through the press, saw it published in the course of the spring, and completed his great poem *Isabella, or the Pot of Basil*. In May he returned to Hampstead; and in June his brother George, being newly married, went off with his bride to seek his fortune in America. At the same time the poet started with a friend, Charles Armitage Brown, to visit the English Lakes, and walk over a good

part of Scotland. Although he did not do as much in this way as was planned, he did a great deal too much of roughing it, and exposing a not over-strong constitution. In the Isle of Mull, in July, he caught a terrible cold, and under medical advice he retreated to London, leaving his friend to finish the tour alone. In August came out the notorious "Cockney School" attack in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in September that in the *Quarterly Review*; the effects of his cold still haunted him when in or about October he fell in with Fanny Brawne, and was very soon desperately in love with her. Before the close of the year his brother Thomas, to whom he was tenderly attached, succumbed to his disease; and, already greatly shaken by approaches of the same malady, the poet went into residence with his friend Brown next door to the house where Mrs. and Miss Brawne lived. During the winter of 1818-19 he began *Hyperion*, and wrote *The Eve of St. Agnes* while on a visit to Chichester and Bedhampton. It was probably about April, 1819, that he became engaged to Miss Brawne. In the first half of the same year, the haunting sore throat still persecuting him, he produced the *Ode to Psyche* and the *Ode to a Nightingale*. In July he visited the Isle of Wight with a fellow-invalid, James Rice, and published the last-named ode in a magazine called *Annals of the Fine Arts*, wrote Part I. of *Lamia*, and, being joined by Brown, began writing the tragedy of *Otho the Great*, on a plot furnished by his friend. In August, he and Brown moved to Winchester and finished *Otho*—the fifth act being wholly Keats's. He went on with *Hyperion* for a time, paid a flying visit to London on his brother George's business in September, returned to Winchester, and before the close of September had composed the poem *To Autumn*, abandoned *Hyperion* as too Miltonic, finished *Lamia*, revised *The Eve of St. Agnes*, and resolved to work for periodicals. In this resolve his characteristic ill-luck appears to have accompanied him, for he got practically no work of the kind. In October he returned to winter again at Hampstead, made an experiment of leaving off animal food, and suffered further with his throat. In Jan., 1820, his *Ode on a Grecian Urn* appeared in the *Annals*; and in February his fatal malady declared itself unmistakably. In May, Hunt published Keats's beautiful ballad, *La Belle Dame sans Merci*, in *The Indicator*; and about the same time Keats wrote the large fragment of a comic poem, *The Cap and Bells*. Early in July his friends, Taylor and Hessey, who had published *Endymion*, brought out the third and last volume of his poems, *Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*, etc. Except in the way of advances from those friends, who can have done nothing but lose in the matter, Keats's literary work had not really earned him anything like a living; and his many misfortunes culminated in June in a fresh development of

his malady, which soon made it clear that he must seek a warmer climate. Accompanied by his faithful friend Severn, he set sail for Italy in September, but he got no good from this step, and died at Rome. Keats's earnest conviction and workmanlike assiduity in the pursuit of his art are the qualities which, independently of high and unmistakable genius, do most to secure his permanent station in English literature. These qualities have the value of innate moral attributes; and although that aspect of his nature led to some faults in his immature works, the world is indebted to it for much that is great in his final achievements. In the early poems there is a startling freshness of conception, with a thought too much of novelty in the manner. In *Endymion* he displayed a truly luxurious and affluent imagination, and, while creating mass on mass of striking poetry, fell short of attaining a great result. Page after page is found to teem with happy thoughts and images, expressed with absolute felicity; but it is only in the last volume (*Lamia*, etc.) that we find sustained poems characterised by this great felicity of expression, and by an adequate stability of structure. *Lamia*, though much indebted to Dryden for the form of its verse, is in some sense a masterpiece; while *The Eve of St. Agnes* and *Isabella* are masterpieces of a rare kind. It is on these and the fragment of *Hyperion*, with a few odes and sonnets, that Keats's abiding fame as a poet will stand. For the rest, his portrait, as handed down to us by his biographers, is that of a lovable manly youth, prematurely cut off by misfortunes; and his letters to his brothers and sister, Miss Brawne, and his many friends, form one of the most remarkable collections of letters extant.

The Poetical Works and other Writings of John Keats, edited by H. Buxton Forman (4 vols. 1883); E. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), *Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Keats* (1848). [H. B. F.]

Keble, JOHN (b. 1792, d. 1866), divine and poet, was born at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, near which place his father held the small living of Coln St. Aldwin's. Educated under his father's care, Keble was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi, Oxford, in 1806, and, after taking double-first honours, to a fellowship at Oriel in 1811. Having been ordained in 1815, he became a college tutor in 1818, but in 1823 accepted a curacy at Fairford in order to assist his father in his old age. In 1825 he was for a short time curate at Hursley, near Winchester, but returned to Fairford in the following year and began the publication of the *Christian Year*, which was completed in 1827. Since then this collection of short spiritual poems for every Sunday and festival of the Church's year has been a manual of devotion to many thousands of all parties in the Church. It seems to owe its lasting power to the genuine beauty of its

poetic form and the calm sublimity of the singularly pure and religious nature that is revealed in every verse. In 1829 Keble was appointed examiner at the India House, and began his well-known edition of Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity* that was published in 1836. In 1831 he was elected professor of poetry in Oxford, a position which he retained for ten years, giving his lectures in Latin, as was then the custom. In the following years he took a prominent part in the ecclesiastical movement in Oxford, afterwards known as the "Tractarian." Not only were the leaders of the movement his closest personal friends—Hurrell Froude, for instance, having even been his favourite pupil at Fairford—but he himself wrote at least four of the *Tracts*, and expressed his entire sympathy even with the final *Tract 90* (1841). In the meantime (1835) he had been appointed to the vicarage of Hursley, which he continued to hold until his death, and had married Miss Charlotte Clarke. Beyond his parish work, and the reconstruction of the churches at Hursley and the two adjoining districts, he was engaged during these years in assisting the publication of Hurrell Froude's *Remains* and a projected edition of a *Library of the Fathers*. His *Lyra Innocentium*, a series of poems on children and their inner life, was published in 1845, and contains many of his noblest verses. In the same year he attempted to realise an old idea of his for the foundation in Oxford of a "Poor Man's College," as it was then called, especially designed for the education of priests for the English Church. A plot of land was even purchased on the top of Headington Hill as a site. But the scheme was at the time a failure, partly perhaps owing to the distance of the proposed position from Oxford, more probably because the "High Church" party was not then strong enough to support the undertaking. It was carried out within a few years after Keble's death, and took the form of the great college that now bears his name. With the exception of the publication of his *Life of Bishop Wilson* (1863), the remaining outward events in Keble's life were chiefly his active participation for the High Church interest in all the theological and religious controversies of the time, such as the Oxford Reform of 1854, the *Essays and Reviews*, and the Colenso case. He died at Bournemouth. He has been called the George Herbert of our time, but he was greater both as a poet and as a man. He stands among the first of those who, by their protest against a merely materialistic liberalism, have raised the ideal of the Church in England to a higher spirituality. His sermons, in twelve volumes, were published in 1867.

A *Memoir of John Keble* was written by his lifelong friend Sir J. T. Coleridge (1868).

[H. W. N.]

Keeley, ROBERT (b. 1793, d. 1869), the comic actor, was originally apprenticed to the

printing trade, but joined, in 1813, the company engaged at the Richmond Theatre. His first appearance in London was at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Tottenham Street, and in the following year, 1818, he acted at the Olympic in *Giovanni in London*. It was during his connection with the Adelphi that he made his first great hit as Jemmy Green in Moncrieff's *Tom and Jerry*. His talent having attracted Charles Kemble's attention, Keeley was engaged at Covent Garden, and appeared there Oct. 26, 1822, as Darby in *The Poor Soldier*. While engaged at Covent Garden he married, 1825, * Miss GOWARD (b. 1806), an actress, who had made her first appearance in London in the same year at the Lyceum, and who was to acquire such celebrity under her married name in the adaptations from Dickens — *Nicholas Nickleby*, *The Cricket on the Hearth*, and *The Battle of Life*. Among the most successful of Keeley's parts at Covent Garden were Innocent Lambskin; Rumfit, the idiotic tailor; Natty Larkspur; and Billy Black in *The £100 Note*. After a visit to America, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley joined Madame Vestris' company, and were with her at the Olympic and Covent Garden from 1844 to 1847. Mr. Keeley was manager of the Lyceum, and it was during this period that the successful burlesques, *Valentine and Orson*, *The Forty Thieves*, and *Cinderella*, and the adaptations from Dickens were given. Subsequently the Keeleys joined Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in the management of the Princess's, with which theatre they had been previously connected. This arrangement lasted for about two seasons only, from 1850, and in 1852 they went to the Haymarket. The Olympic was the last theatre with which Keeley was associated, his final performance being in *The Cure for the Heartache*. There were two daughters, each of whom acted; the younger, Louise, married Mr. Montague Williams. It was said of Keeley, that though inexpressibly funny in low comedy characters, he was never vulgar.

Keith, GEORGE ELPHINSTONE, Viscount (b. 1746, d. 1823), British sailor, the son of Charles Lord Elphinstone, entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and in 1775 was created a post-captain. He distinguished himself during the American war, and especially in 1782, when he captured the French man-of-war *l'Aigle*, and fought with equal gallantry during the war of the French revolution. In 1795 he commanded the naval part of the expedition which reduced the Cape of Good Hope, and was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Keith. In 1798 he was second in command, and afterwards commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and effected, in 1801, the landing of the troops at Aboukir. After commanding in the North Sea (1803), and in the Channel (1814), he was created a Viscount.

Kellermann, FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE, second Duc de Valmy (b. 1770, d. 1835), French

general, the son of Marshal Kellermann (b. 1735, d. 1830), the victor of Valmy, and the conqueror of loyalist Lyons, served under his father, whose disgrace for the evident reluctance with which he had undertaken the siege of Lyons, he shared. He fought through the Italian campaign, and in 1797 was created brigadier-general. His was the famous charge which converted the battle of Marengo from a defeat into a victory. He was wounded at Austerlitz, fought under Junot in Portugal in 1807-8, and negotiated the convention of Cintra, under which the French evacuated the country. Some of Kellermann's cavalry exploits in the Peninsular war were of the most dashing character; he led the vanguard of Ney's corps at Lützen and Bautzen, and commanded the Polish cavalry during the Russian campaign. He accepted the first restoration, but imitated his men, and went over to Napoleon during the Hundred Days. After the second restoration he took very little part in political affairs.

His memoirs have been edited by his son, under the title *Histoire de la Campagne de 1800*.

Kelly, SIR FITZ-ROY (b. 1796, d. 1890), a Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was the son of a captain in the army, and was educated at a private school in Chelsea. In 1817 he placed his name on the books of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1824. He joined the Norfolk Circuit, where he soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice, and rose in the course of half a dozen years to become one of the leaders of the circuit. He was at this time a strong Tory, and made several gallant efforts to secure a seat in Parliament. It was not, however, until 1843, having in the meantime been made a Q.C. (1839), that he entered the House as member for Cambridge town. In 1845 he succeeded Sir Frederick Theiger (afterwards Lord Chelmsford) in the Solicitor-Generalship under Sir Robert Peel, when he was knighted, and again held the same post in Lord Derby's ministry in 1852. He became Attorney-General in 1858, but retired with his party the following year. In 1866 he was promoted to the post of Chief Baron on the retirement of Sir Frederick Pollock. Few advocates at the bar ever enjoyed a larger professional practice than Sir Fitz-Roy Kelly. Although not endowed with great powers of oratory, he was possessed of first-rate ability, which secured him engagement in nearly every important case. He was a member of the Commission on Consolidation of the Law, and took a lively interest in the question of codification.

Mr. E. Walford in *The Law Times*, 60,368; Mr. James Grant, *The Bench and the Bar*.

Kemble, JOHN MITCHELL (b. 1807, d. 1857), Anglo-Saxon scholar and antiquarian, was educated by Dr. Richardson, the lexicographer, and at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School. He subsequently entered at Trinity

College, Cambridge, where, in spite of his brilliant abilities, he did not gain academic honours. He then proceeded to study law, but very soon devoted himself entirely to archæological and philological research. During a lengthened stay on the Continent, he had become acquainted with Professors Ast and Thiersch, and the Grimms. In 1830 he went to Spain to take part in the attempted revolution, but returned after a brief stay, and published, in 1832, editions of *Beowulf*, *The Traveller's Song*, and *The Battle of Finnesbury*. To a new edition of *Beowulf*, in 1837, he added a translation. He contributed a series of papers to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on "Jäkel," wrote in the *Archæologia and Philological Museum*, and lectured in Cambridge upon Anglo-Saxon literature and language. In 1839 he commenced the publication of his *Codex Diplomaticus Evi Saxonici*, the expenses of which were defrayed by the Historical Society, and the materials for which were the foundation upon which he based his history of *The Saxons in England* (1849). For the *Ælfric Society* he edited the poetry of the *Vercelli Book*, and added an English translation, and *The Dialogues of Salomon and Saturnus*. In the summer of 1854 he was employed by the Hanover Royal Museum to superintend the excavations and explorations of the funeral barrows on Lüneburg Heath, and collected at the same time from the archives of the State Paper Office in Hanover materials for his *State Papers and Correspondence Illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover* (1857), which show that his historical research was by no means confined to a remote era.

Kembles, THE, a celebrated family of actors, comprise in the first generation John Philip, Sarah (Mrs. Siddons), and Charles, and in the second the two daughters of Charles, Frances and Adelaide. Of the first generation, much of whose lives lie outside the century, only a brief account can be given here. (1) JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE (b. 1757, d. 1823) was destined by his father Roger, the manager of a travelling company, for the Catholic priesthood. He embraced, however, the dramatic profession, making his *début* at Wolverhampton in 1776. After acting for some years in the provinces, he appeared at Drury Lane as Hamlet in 1783, the management of which he undertook on the retirement of King in 1788, and retained it until 1802, when disagreements with the proprietors, notably with Sheridan, led him to resign. In 1803 he became a part proprietor of Covent Garden, a speculation that—partly from its destruction by fire in 1808, partly from the riots that followed the opening of the new theatre—darkened the end of his non-professional career and that of his brother Charles, to whom he afterwards made over his

share when he retired from the stage in 1871. In his capacity as manager, Kemble was able to indulge his taste for antiquarian lore, and effected a revolution in costume and scenic effects, while as an actor his Shakespearian characters have become one of the traditions of the British stage. His strength lay in the expression of dignity in repose, and in parts like Coriolanus or Julius Cæsar he was without a rival. His Macbeth was also thought a magnificent creation by his contemporaries, though he undoubtedly owed much to the genius of his greater sister as Lady Macbeth. His severely classical style caused him to be unfitted for parts to which passion or pathos were essential, and in comedy he was saved from failure only by his perfect command of a rhetorician's resources, and the sense of incongruity was ever present to his audiences. He also wrote several farces, *The Projects*, *The Pannel*, *The Farmhouse*, etc., and edited Shakespeare's works. (2) SARAH KEMBLE. [SIDDONS.] (3) CHARLES KEMBLE (b. 1775, d. 1854) was at first employed in the Post Office, made his *début* in 1792, at Sheffield, as Orlando in *As You Like It*, and appeared at Drury Lane in 1794, in the part of Malcolm in *Macbeth*. In 1803, after a journey to the Continent, he went to Covent Garden, then under his brother's management, whom he succeeded for a brief and disastrous period in 1817, his reputation increasing as an interpreter of high-class comedy, though he never attained to excellence in tragic parts demanding great power. Unequal in certain respects to his contemporaries—to Kean in boldness and originality, to Macready in impetuous force—his versatility and evenness enabled him to cover a range of character surpassed only by Garrick. "His Macduff or Aufidius," says one biographer, "were scarcely less effectual to the greatness of the scene than the Lady Macbeth or Coriolanus of Mrs. Siddons or her brother. When his great brother and sister were playing the greatest characters of the British drama, their greatest efforts were sustained by the admirable manner in which Charles played up to them. . . . He was the most joyous of Archers, Dori-courts, Charles Surfaces, and Rangers; the most gay and royal of Prince Hals." On the Continent, Charles Kemble was received with enthusiasm, and in 1832 he made a tour in the United States, retiring from the stage in 1840. He married Maria-Theresa De Camp, an actress and dramatic authoress, by whom he had three children, Frances Anna, Adelaide, and John Mitchell (q.v.). Charles, like his brother, also wrote for the stage, and translated several plays from French and German; he also carried on the reforms instituted by him in the mounting of plays. (4) * FRANCES ANNA (b. 1811) was educated by her aunt, Mrs. Siddons, and appeared at Covent Garden in the

role of Juliet in 1829. Her reception by the public was such as might have been expected from the traditions of the family, and was due also to her own high-class ability. She followed her father to the United States in 1832, where her acting created a *furor*, and married there, in 1833, Mr. Butler, from whom she was divorced in 1849, but did not return to the stage, although she re-appeared before the public as an elocutionist, giving Shakespearian readings in the principal towns of England. During her brief theatrical career Fanny Kemble appeared in the parts of Portia, Belvidera in *Venice Preserved*, The Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Isabella, Beatrice, Bianca, Constance, Queen Catherine, Lady Macbeth, Julia in *The Hunchback*, Lady Townley, Lady Teazle, and Louise of Savoy in *Francis I.*, a play written by herself when only seventeen. Besides translations from Schiller, she has also written *Journal of a Residence in America* (1835), *The Star of Seville* (1837), a volume of *Poems* (1842), *A Year of Consolation* (1847), and *Residence on a Georgia Plantation*. The story of her own life and much interesting gossip about her contemporaries are contained in her two latest books, *Records of a Girlhood* (1878) and *Records of Later Life* (1882). (5) *ADELAIDE (b. 1820) was intended originally for a concert singer, but obtained a very indifferent success in this capacity, and after studying in France, Germany, and Italy, came out in opera, and achieved a splendid success in *Norma*, before a Venice audience. Her reputation enhanced by her singing at Trieste, Milan, Padua, Bologna, and Mantua, she returned to England, and made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in 1842, again sustaining the part of *Norma*. She continued before the public, holding a front rank in her profession, until her marriage in 1843 to Mr. Frederick Sartoris.

Percy Fitzgerald, *The Kembles*; Bowden, *Life of John Philip Kemble*; Miss F. Kemble, *Records of a Girlhood and Records of Later Life*.

[A. M. C.]

* **Kendal**, MARGARET (Miss Madge Robertson) (b. March 15th, 1848), was born at Great Grimsby. When four years old she acted as the blind child in *The Seven Poor Travellers*, and in 1855 as Eva in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Her first appearance in London was at the Haymarket, in the *role* of Ophelia, July 29th, 1865, her next attempt being Desdemona to Ira Aldridge's Othello. A provincial tour followed, and Miss Robertson then appeared at Drury Lane, in 1867, and played Edith in Halliday's *Great City*. Her first striking success was in the part of Blanche Dumont, in Marston's *Hero of Romance*, at the Haymarket, March 14th, 1868, and was followed by her Hypolita, in Colley Cibber's *She Would and She Would Not*. At the Gaiety, in the winter of 1868-9, she played in *On the Cards*, and Lady Clara

Vere de Vere in her brother T. W. Robertson's comedy, *Dreams*. In 1869 she married Mr. William Hunter Kendal, *verè* Grimston (b. 1843), who had also been a member of the Haymarket company since 1866, having made his first appearance at the Soho in 1861. Returning to the Haymarket, Oct., 1869, her creation of the part of Lillian Vavasour in *New Men and Old Acres*, gave her a front rank among the comedy actresses of the day. At the same theatre she and her husband sustained leading parts in *The Rivals*, *The Palace of Truth*, *The Wicked World*, *Charity*, and *Pygmalion and Galatea*. After a few months at the Opéra Comique in 1875, where they acted in *The Lady of Lyons*, *As You Like It*, and *She Stoops to Conquer*, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal joined Mr. Hare's company at the Court in the same year, during which engagement the plays of *Lady Flora*, *Broken Hearts*, *A Nine Days' Wonder*, and *A Scrap of Paper* were produced. But it was in *Diplomacy* at the Prince of Wales's that Mrs. Kendal's greatest triumph was achieved in 1878, a great success having already been scored in the character of Lady Ormond in Sardou's *Peril*. In Jan., 1879, Mr. Kendal, in conjunction with Mr. Hare, opened the St. James's Theatre and revived *A Scrap of Paper*, *The Ladies' Battle*, and produced, April 19th, *The Queen's Shilling*, with Mrs. Kendal as Kate Greville. [HARR.]

* **Kennedy**, THE REV. BENJAMIN HALL, D.D. (b. 1804), scholar and divine, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where, after a university career of the highest distinction, he was elected fellow of his college in 1828. He became assistant master at Harrow School in 1830; head master of Shrewsbury School, 1836-66; rector of West Felton, Salop, 1865; and Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and Canon of Ely, in 1867. Dr. Kennedy's numerous educational works are deservedly looked upon as standard authorities, and have gone through edition after edition. Among them are the *Tirocinium*, a Latin reading-book (1848); *Palestra Latina* (1850); *Curriculum Stili Latini* (1858); and *Public School Latin Grammar* (1871; 6th edit., 1883). He has also published collections of Latin and Greek verse, contributed to the *Sabrina Corolla*, and done several Greek plays into English verse. An account of an Italian tour, *My Old Playground Revisited*, was published in 1882.

Kent, H. R. H. PRINCE EDWARD AUGUSTA, DUKE OF (b. Nov. 2nd, 1767, d. Jan. 24th, 1820), was the fourth son of George III. and father of Queen Victoria. Educated principally in Germany, he was in 1787 appointed to a command in the Electoral Guards of Hanover, and in 1789 to a colonelcy in the Royal Fusiliers. With this rank he spent some time in Gibraltar, and in 1791 was trans-

ferred to Canada. He served in the West Indies under Lord Grey, 1793-4, distinguishing himself by personal bravery, and on returning to North America, held a command at Halifax, first as major-general, and in 1796 as lieutenant-general, until in 1798, in consequence of a severe fall from his horse, he was compelled to return to England. In 1799 he was created a peer, with the title of Duke of Kent and Strathearn and Earl of Dublin, and in May of the same year was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, a post that ill-health obliged him to give up in 1800. In March, 1802, he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Gibraltar, and the zeal displayed during his residence in that island to check the terrible licence of the soldiery and suppress the wine-shops, procured for him the thanks of the civilians, but exposed him to the attacks of those whom he wished to curb. He returned to England in May, 1803, and married in 1818 Victoria Maria Louisa, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and sister to Prince Leopold, the widower of the Princess Charlotte. From this marriage was born, at Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819, Alexandra Victoria, now Queen of England. The Duke, though taking a great part in all social questions, and devoting his personal influence, and as much pecuniary aid as his narrow means would allow, to all charitable and philanthropic undertakings, kept aloof from politics. He was universally respected, and his early death was regarded as a great calamity by the nation.

* **Key**, ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR ASTLEY COOPER (b. 1821), a distinguished naval officer, the son of Dr. Charles Aston Key, entered the Royal Navy in 1835. In the capacity of lieutenant, he took an important part in the rescue of H.M.S. *Gorgon*, stranded off Monte Video, in 1844, of which he published a *Narrative of the Recovery* in 1847; and commanded an armed brig at the action of Obligado in the Parana in 1845. During the Italian revolutions (1847-50), he commanded H.M.S. *Bulldog* in the Mediterranean, and for his services was promoted captain. He next watched in the Baltic during the Russian War, and commanded the *Sans Pareil* during the Indian Mutiny, and led the attack at the capture of Canton in 1858. He was a member of the Royal Commission of National Defence in 1859, Director-General of Naval Ordnance in 1866, and second in command of the Mediterranean station in 1870. In 1873 he became vice-admiral, and was created K.C.B.; in 1878 was promoted admiral; in 1880 received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford; and in 1882 was made G.C.B. He became senior naval lord of the Admiralty in 1879.

* **Kiepert**, HEINRICH (b. 1818), German geographer, a native of Berlin, was educated

there by the geographer, Ritter, and in 1841 went on a voyage of scientific exploration in Asia Minor. In 1845 he became director of the Geographical Institute at Weimar, and in 1865 was given an appointment in the statistical department of the Prussian Government. His well-known maps and atlases are of the utmost use to the historical, antiquarian, and geographical student. Among them are his *Atlas of Greece* (1840-46), *Biblical Atlas* (1846), *Historico-Geographical Atlas of the Ancient World* (1848), *The Environs of Rome* (1850), and the *Atlas of the World for the Use of the Schools* (1850). Of late years Herr Kiepert has been chiefly interested in modern geography; his map of *Bulgaria* appeared in 1877, and of *Algeria and Tunis* in 1881. The list of his works occupies nearly nine closely printed pages of the map catalogue of the British Museum.

* **Kimberley**, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WODEHOUSE, K.G., 1ST EARL (b. 1826), statesman, the grandson of the 2nd Baron Wodehouse, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. (first-class classics) in 1847. He succeeded to his grandfather's title in 1846, and from 1852-6 was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He then went as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and shortly after his return, in 1858, was again Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1859-61). In 1863 he was despatched by Lord Palmerston on a special mission to northern Europe in the hope of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and from October, 1864, to July, 1866, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was then elevated to the Earldom of Kimberley. From December, 1868, to July, 1870, he was Lord Privy Seal under Mr. Gladstone, an office which he exchanged for that of Secretary of State for the Colonies (1870-4). The town of Kimberley, in West Griqualand, annexed in 1871, is named after him. When Mr. Gladstone again became Prime Minister in May, 1880, Lord Kimberley was, until June, 1882, again Secretary of State for the Colonies. The chief event of his administration was the Boer war of 1881-2, and Earl Kimberley defended the Government policy against the vigorous attack of Earl Cairns in an able speech, and in December informed the Boer leaders that the Government would decline to entertain the idea of a modification of the terms of peace. On the resignation of Mr. Bright in June, 1882, Lord Kimberley became provisionally Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in December, 1882, Secretary for India. In 1883 and onwards the Russian advance towards the Afghan frontier became a matter of some anxiety, and shortly before the resignation of the ministry in 1885 a collision between England and Russia appeared highly probable. In February,

1886, Lord Kimberley became once more Chief Secretary for India, but resigned with the rest of the Government in June.

* **Kinglake, ALEXANDER WILLIAM** (b. 1811), historian, was born at Taunton and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar in 1837, he rapidly acquired an extensive Chancery practice, from which he retired in 1856, to devote himself to political and historical work. He was returned for Bridgewater as a Liberal in 1857, and took an active part against the Conspiracy Bill, 1858, and the annexation of Nice and Savoy by the French empire in 1860; in 1868 he was re-elected for Bridgewater, but was unseated on petition, and has not contested any parliamentary constituency since. Mr. Kinglake has written only two books, but they are both English classics. The first was the delightful volume of travels which he published in 1844 with the title of *Eothen*. The brilliancy and richness of his style gave this picture of the East a phenomenal popularity; it went through numerous editions in England and America, and has always held its place at the head of English books of travel, among which it has had many imitators but no rival. In 1854 Mr. Kinglake accompanied Lord Raglan to the Crimea, and the result of his long familiarity with, and admiration for, the general, was his undertaking Lord Raglan's defence in a *History of the War in the Crimea*, of which the first two volumes appeared in 1863, and five others have followed at various intervals, the seventh having been published in 1877. Although the work has been characterised as a defence of Lord Raglan, is based to a large extent upon that general's papers, and is consequently regarded by many as a prejudiced account of the war, it yet possesses qualities that at once raised it to the front rank of modern historical works. The first volume, in which the causes that led up to the war are analysed in a masterly manner, is a very remarkable performance, and was at once recognised as such all over Europe. In particular, its searching but vindictive criticism of the second empire gave violent offence at the Tuileries, but was translated gleefully into German. A similar opposition to certain actors in the war has produced many angry replies to Mr. Kinglake's strictures, and his work cannot be said to have come out quite unshaken from the ordeal. Nevertheless, its singular charm of style, despite a tendency to tautology; its careful and exquisite workmanship; the studied glow of its periods, and the minuteness of its information, give it a place that no other book can fill. Some of its volumes have gone through six editions.

Kingsley, CHARLES (b. 1819, d. 1875), novelist and poet, was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor. His father was

a clergyman, his mother sprang from a West Indian family. He was educated first at home, and afterwards under Derwent Coleridge, going to King's College, London, towards 1836, and to Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1838. He took his degree in 1842. Though at first intended for the law, the Church was chosen, and he was appointed to the curacy of Eversley, in Hampshire. Not long afterwards he succeeded to the living, and remained in it during most of the remaining years of his life. In 1844 he married a daughter of Pascoe Grenfell. In 1848 Kingsley made his first regular appearance as an author by the publication of a drama, entitled *The Saint's Tragedy*, which depicted the struggles of Elizabeth of Hungary with the canons of mediæval priesthood. The dramatic poem was received with some favour. About the same time Kingsley published a volume of his sermons under the title of *Twenty-five Village Sermons*. The book attained to a popularity such as none of his many later works of the same nature achieved. It was in 1849 that Charles Kingsley published the book by which his name will hereafter be chiefly known, *Allan Locke*. This is a novel designed to present in concrete form the opinions, the claims, the aspirations, and the immediate objects of that section of the people who were then agitating England under the name of Chartists. Kingsley's sympathies were strongly on the side of the poor in that historic struggle with the rich. His known partisanship earned him the title of "the Chartist parson," and the letters he wrote under the name of "Parson Lot" in the *Christian Socialist and Politics for the People* gave a great impulse to the movement. The novel came somewhat late as a contribution to the controversy; but its value in awakening sympathy for the persons who led the Chartist movement was probably unequalled by anything else that was said or written. So vivid a picture of the material life of the poorer classes in London had not been presented even by Dickens himself, and if the political purpose sometimes dominated, the imaginative ardour, the creation as a whole was full of noble sentiment, racy humour, and fine dramatic effects. Nothing can be more stirring in its realism than Kingsley's vivid exposure of the "sweating system," as practised by employers of labour, an evil which he had also dealt with in *Cheap Clothes and Nasty*. Nor is the psychological value of *Allan Locke* to be overlooked. The subtlety with which the character of the tailor-poet is delineated must place the novel high in the fiction of its period. Kingsley's second novel, *Yeast*, appeared first in volume form in 1851. A third novel was *Hypatia*; or, *New Foes with an Old Face*, published in 1853, and two years later *Westward Ho* appeared. Both are historical novels; the former deals brilliantly with the early days of the Christian Church in the East, the latter

depicts with wonderful picturesqueness the advance of the Elizabethan adventurers on South America, and their conflict with the Spaniards already settled there. Regarded as pieces of fiction, neither of these later novels can be compared with *Alton Locke* in interest or power. Their remoteness of scene and period must, of course, make a sensible deduction from their strength, and both are disfigured by certain historical inaccuracies. Kingsley was appointed canon of Chester in 1869, and canon of Westminster in 1873. He was for a time chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales. His preaching was simple and earnest, and no less so when he preached at Westminster than when he addressed his village congregation at Eversley. His later works were very numerous, the chief of them being *The Heroes*, a book for children (1856); *Two Years Ago* (1857); *Andromeda, and other Poems* (1858); *Miscellanies* (1859); *The Water Babies* (1863); *Hereward the Wake* (1866); *Madame How and Lady Why* (1869); *At Last*, an account of South America (1871); *Prose Idylls* (1873); *Plays and Puritans*, a collection of historical essays (1873). He visited America late in life, mainly in order to see his eldest son, who was settled there as an engineer; and in the year of his death he published a selection from his *Lectures Delivered in America*. Several of the books enumerated are compilations made from Kingsley's fugitive contributions to periodical literature. Kingsley held for nine years (1860-69) the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, but his lectures were somewhat superficial, and quasi-scientific. He died, after a short illness, at Eversley. Kingsley's position as a poet is perhaps not so high as it deserves to be. The weird atmosphere of *The Sands of Dee*, the pathos of the *Three Fishers*, the bracing vigour of the lines *To the North-east Wind* would be conspicuous in the work of the greatest poets of the century. There is no sufficient body of these best lyrics, however, to secure for Kingsley that eminence as a poet which is undoubtedly his right as a novelist. Kingsley's temperament is described as restless; his sympathies were quick and warm. His personal popularity was latterly very great. Unlike as he was to Robertson of Brighton in the quality of his mind, the fascination which his character had for his disciples was similar. He lived to see his Socialistic principles find popular favour. Perhaps after middle life his ardour as a reformer experienced some abatement, but his sympathies were to the last on the side of the toiling masses.

Charles Kingsley: his *Letters and Memories of his Life*, edited by his wife, F. E. Kingsley (2 vols., 1877).
[T. H. C.]

Kingsley, HENRY (b. 1830, d. 1876), novelist, the brother of Charles Kingsley, was educated at King's College, London, and

Worcester College, Oxford. From 1853, when he left Oxford, to 1858 he was a colonist in Australia. On his return he became a contributor to the magazines and reviews, and wrote novels. In 1869 he became editor of *The Edinburgh Daily Review*, the organ of the Free Church party, a post he held for eighteen months, and was present at the battle of Sedan as his own war correspondent. His novels began with *The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn* (1859), after which came *Ravenshoe* (1861); *Austin Elliott* (1863); *The Hillyars and the Burtons* (1865); *Leighton Court* (1866); *Hetty* (1871); *Hornby Mills* (1872); and *Reginald Hetherage* (1874). Of them, *Ravenshoe* is generally accounted his masterpiece, and holds an honourable place in English fiction. Henry Kingsley had much of his brother's power of Homeric portraiture of character, and shared to the full his admiration for muscular Christianity. If there is but little repose in his writings, and the more delicate shades of idiosyncrasy are conspicuous by their absence, there is, at any rate, a stirring, bracing sweep of changeful incident, varied by pathos that has nothing in common with hysteria. His descriptions of Australian life, notably in *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, are wonderfully epic in their vigour.

Kingston, WILLIAM HENRY GILES (b. 1814, d. 1880), the well-known writer for boys, was the son of a merchant at Oporto, and was obliged to sacrifice his ardent wish to enter the navy, to follow his father's business. It was not until 1844 that he appeared as an author with *The Circassian Chief*, which was very favourably received, and swiftly followed by *The Prime Minister* and *Lusitanian Sketches*, recounting his own travels and adventures in Portugal. During his business journeys he rendered himself intimately acquainted with all the details of life on board ship, a knowledge to which boys owe the graphic pictures of seamen and their adventures that fill his books. His *Western Wanderings* described his journey in the United States and Canada, but it was not until the story *Peter the Whaler* appeared that he found his true avocation, and pursued it so steadily that he has left 125 works of this description. Among the most familiar favourites are *The Three Midshipmen*, *The Three Lieutenants*, *The Three Commanders*, and *The Three Admirals*. Shortly before his death, Kingston undertook the editorship of *The Union Jack*, a boys' paper, but failing health obliged him to resign the task after four months. In addition to his literary activity, he was among the first promoters of the volunteer movement, worked hard in connection with colonial emigration schemes, and supported the mission to seamen. He received a grant from the Crown in reward of his literary labours.

Kirby, THE REV. WILLIAM (b. 1759, d.

1850), entomologist, was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, and at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A., 1781), and took holy orders in 1782. His life was entirely uneventful, as he remained stationary during the whole of it at Barham, in Suffolk, until 1796 as curate, and afterwards as rector. To the serenity of his existence are due the numerous works on the insect world, which are still the delight of students of natural history, and which won for their author much renown among the entomologists of the day. Chief among them are the monograph on *British Bees* (1802), and the excellent *Introduction to Entomology* (1815-26), written in conjunction with Mr. Spence, which, in spite of recent investigation, is still a classic. Outside the range of entomology, his observations, though often acute, are not of enduring worth. Kirby was in every respect the model of an English country clergyman.

The Rev. J. Freeman, *Life of the Rev. W. Kirby*.

* **Kitchener**, HORATIO HERBERT, LIEUT.-COL., R.E. (b. 1851), son of Colonel Kitchener, obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1871, when he was placed in what was then called the "troop." In 1874 he joined the survey of Western Palestine under Captain Conder, whom death had deprived of his colleague, Tyrwhitt Drake. After the attack on the survey party at Safed, in 1875, he came home, and then spent two years in laying down the Palestine Exploration Fund's magnificent map. In 1877 he went out in sole command of the exploring party, and executed the whole of the survey of Galilee, returning to England in 1878. In the same year the administration of Cyprus was taken over by Great Britain, and Lieut. Kitchener was sent out to organise the land courts, a task which occupied him till Sir Charles Wilson, who had accepted the post of commissioner in the protectorate of Anatolia, appointed him vice-consul in the eastern parts about Erzeroum. In 1881 Lieut. Kitchener returned to Cyprus, and carried out a survey of the entire island, from which Mr. Stanford published a splendid map in 1885. Ten years of civil employment however, had not extinguished his military ardour, and when he learned that an Egyptian army was being organised by Sir Evelyn Wood, with the help of British officers, he volunteered for the service, and at the close of 1882 was appointed one of the two majors of the cavalry. As during his explorations in Palestine he had picked up a useful amount of vulgar Arabic, which no other officer in the cavalry possessed, the most difficult part of the work of training the men devolved upon him. When the expedition for the relief of Khartoum was at last set on foot, Major Kitchener was selected for the post of danger, and he was sent forward

to Debbeh, to maintain communications with General Gordon. That he failed to keep touch was due, not to any want of energy, but to the stringency of his daily instructions from Cairo, which made every effort abortive. After the catastrophe at Khartoum, and the collapse of the expedition, he resigned his commission in the now discredited Egyptian army, and returned to England, where his services were recognised by his immediate promotion from the rank of captain (which he had attained in 1883) to that of lieutenant-colonel, and by his appointment as temporary commissioner at Zanzibar (1885). During his residence in Egypt, he took advantage of a short leave to make a survey, with the assistance of Mr. George Armstrong, of the Wady Arabah, of which a map appeared in Professor Hull's geological memoirs, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund (Survey of Western Palestine).

* **Kitchin**, THE VERY REV. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.D. (b. 1827), Dean of Winchester, was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, King's College School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained a double first-class, and graduated B.A. in 1850 (M.A., 1853). He was appointed tutor of Christ Church in 1853; head-master of Twyford School in 1855; censor and tutor of Christ Church in 1861; censor of the Non-Collegiate Students in 1868; history tutor of Christ Church in 1882; and Dean of Winchester in 1883, when he became a D.D. Dr. Kitchin often examined in the modern history schools. His chief works are the editions of the *Noûm Organon*, *Advancement of Learning*, and *Faery Queene*; translations of Brachet's *French Grammar* and *French Dictionary*, and his well-known and picturesquely written *History of France previous to the Revolution* (3 vols., 1873-77). Dr. Kitchin is also part translator of Ranke's *History of England*.

Kitto, JOHN (b. 1804, d. 1854), Biblical scholar, was the son of a Plymouth mason, and chiefly self-educated. An injury resulting in deafness prevented him from working at his father's trade, and after enduring great distress he became apprenticed to a Plymouth shoemaker. Driven by his master's tyranny to the workhouse for the second time, he eventually entered the printing office of the Church Missionary Society (1825), and was attached to the mission at Bagdad. Returning to England in 1832, he produced *The Pictorial History of Palestine*, and *The Pictorial Bible*, for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. These were followed by his highly popular *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature* (1843-45), and *Daily Bible Illustrations* (1849-53). When incapacitated for work by paralysis, he was fortunately relieved from want by a civil list pension given him in 1850.

Eadie, *Life of Kitto*; Ryland, *Memoir of Kitto*.

* **Klapka**, GEORG (b. 1820), Hungarian general, was born at Temeswar, of which town his father was burgomaster. He entered the army, and after serving in the artillery, received a commission in the Hungarian regiment of guards. In 1847 he was nominated lieutenant-colonel of one of the frontier regiments. At the beginning of the Hungarian War of Independence, he offered his services to the Magyar Government, and was placed at the head of the general staff. In the campaigns of 1849 he won great distinction, especially by his masterly and brilliant defence of Comorn. In Aug., 1849, he issued from that town, and inflicted a decisive defeat on the Austrians. After Görgey's surrender at Vilagos, Klapka refused to obey the orders of his superior officer to lay down his arms. He continued to hold out till Oct., 1849, when he capitulated on honourable terms, and was allowed to quit the country. He came to England, and afterwards lived chiefly in Switzerland. He is the author of *My War in Hungary* (London, 1850), and *The War in the East from 1853 to 1855* (London, 1855).

Klein, BERNHARD (b. 1794, d. 1832), a German composer, more especially of sacred music, was the son of a wine merchant, and intended originally to enter the Church. He early showed great musical ability, and went to Paris in 1812, to study under Cherubini. On his return he was appointed musical director at the Cologne Cathedral, and having attracted much attention by a mass in 1816, and a cantata, *Die Worte des Glaubens*, 1817, was sent to study at Berlin, at the expense of the Prussian Government. In Berlin he was a pupil of Zelter, who unfortunately betrayed great jealousy when he became aware of the unusual talent which threatened him with a rival where he had looked for only a follower. In spite of the master's enmity, Klein remained in Berlin, and was appointed professor of harmony and counterpoint at the new organ school, and musical director and professor of singing at the university. His oratorio of *Job* in 1820, and an opera *Dido* in the manner of Glück, in 1823, vindicated his right to be regarded as a musician of great promise; and having married a rich heiress, the niece of the publisher Nicolai, Klein went to study for several years in Italy, resuming his duties at Berlin on his return. The oratorio *Jephthah* was performed in 1828 at the Cologne, and *David* in 1830 at the Halle festival. Besides the works already mentioned, he left an almost completed oratorio, and part of an opera, besides a number of ballads and other pieces, both sacred and secular. His posthumous works were published by his brother Joseph, also a composer, and his part music became very popular with musical societies.

Reisstab's biographical notices in *Schumann's Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* (3 vols.); *Vossische Zeitung*, 1832, and Schilling's *Tonkünstler-Lexicon*.

Kleist, HEINRICH WILHELM VON (b. 1777, d. 1811), poet and dramatist, was born at Frankfurt on the Oder, and was the son of an officer in the Prussian service. Kleist's father died in 1788, and his mother five years afterwards. At the age of fifteen he obtained a commission in the Prussian Guards. A few years of garrison life at Potsdam thoroughly disgusted him with the military profession. In 1799 he left the army and studied at the university of his native town. In the summer of 1800 he went to Berlin. He studied law, but his plans were unsettled. In 1801 he passed some time in Paris, and towards the end of the year went to Switzerland, intending to settle there. The following summer he returned to Germany, visited Weimar, where he was introduced to Goethe and Schiller, and made a great impression on Wieland, who praised a tragedy, *Robert Guiscard*, which Kleist had written on his travels, and advised him to devote himself to literature. Kleist resolved to take the advice; but he spent another year or two in desultory study and aimless wanderings. In 1804 he was in France, where he went to Boulogne, intending to take part in Bonaparte's great expedition against England, and narrowly escaped being shot as a spy. In 1805 he obtained a small post in the *Domänenkammer* at Königsberg. During the war of 1806, Kleist was unlucky enough to be captured by the French, and was for some months a prisoner of war in France. On his release he settled temporarily at Dresden, where in 1807 his drama *Amphitryon* was published, and aroused a good deal of favourable attention. He now rapidly completed several plays. In the autumn of 1808 he made an attempt, which almost succeeded, to commit suicide. His feelings were greatly stirred by the Austrian war against France in 1809, and in the course of this year he wrote a number of spirited patriotic songs. After a journey to Austria in the same year, Kleist went to Berlin, where his historical and patriotic play, *Prinz Heinrich von Homburg*, was produced. His *Käthchen von Heilbronn*, perhaps the best known of his dramas, had been produced at Vienna, but he could not succeed in getting it acted at the Prussian capital. He now tried his hand at journalism, and started an evening newspaper, which had little success though Brentano, Fouqué, and Achim von Arnim were among the contributors to its pages. Kleist, who was now in embarrassed circumstances, tried hard but fruitlessly to obtain a post under the government. His mind, always unsettled and ill-balanced, became a prey to the deepest melancholy, and he frequently recurred to the idea of suicide. He had formed an intimate acquaintance with a married lady named Henriette Vogel, who believed herself to be suffering from an incurable malady. Kleist and Henriette agreed to end their lives together. On Nov. 20, 1811, the two went to a small inn,

a short distance from Potsdam, and on the following day Kleist shot the lady through the heart, and himself immediately afterwards.

The Kleist literature is very extensive. There are lives of Kleist by A. Wilbrandt and E. v. Bulow. His interesting *Letters* to his sister have been edited by A. Koberstein, and his political writings by Rudolph Köpke. See also Lloyd and Newton, *Prussia's Representative Men* (1875), and *Unsere Zeit* for April, 1886. [S. J. L.]

Klenze, LEO VON (b. 1784, d. 1864), German architect, a native of Hildesheim, studied art in Berlin, at the École Polytechnique, Paris, and in Italy. In 1815 he became court architect to King Maximilian I. of Bavaria, and in 1831 was created privy councillor and ennobled. Profoundly impressed by the excellence of Greek art and of its Roman imitations, Klenze seldom attempted to work after Gothic or any of the later styles; and he was undoubtedly successful in realising in no ignoble manner the vast conceptions that were projected by the mind of King Maximilian, though much of his work is mere imitation. Among his creations are the Walhalla, completed in 1839, the Pinakothek, the Propylæa, and the Ruhmeshalle, all of which adorn the city of Munich.

Kmety, GEORG (b. 1810, d. 1865), a general in the Hungarian Revolutionary Army, and afterwards in the Turkish service, where he bore the name of Ismail Pasha, was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and enlisted in the Austrian army, where, as he was poor and without interest, promotion was very slow. At the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution he was a captain. Allying himself with the revolutionary leaders, he was entrusted with the organisation of the sixth battalion, a body of young volunteers, in training whom Kmety showed real military genius. As commandant of one of the divisions of Görgey's army on the Upper Danube, he took part in the brilliant campaign at the beginning of 1849. His most striking achievement was the annihilation of an Austrian column under General Wiss at Eszorna. Cut off from the army on the Upper Danube, he took a prominent part in the operations in the south, and after the defeat at Temesvar had practically ended the attempted revolution, escaped with Kossuth, Bem, and other leaders into Turkey, where he was entrusted with office, and it is said became a convert to Islamism. The outbreak of the Crimean War recalled him to a military career, after he had attempted to qualify himself for a music master in London. He was appointed by the Turkish Government to the command of the irregulars in Anatolia, and his name is associated with that of Sir F. Williams in the heroic defence of the fortress of Kars against the Russians under General Mouravieff. Shattered in health by the hard service he had seen, Kmety was forced to retire, but was enabled to take an active part in quelling the

disorders in Syria before doing so. He died in London.

Knight, CHARLES (b. 1790, d. 1873), publisher and author, was the son of a bookseller at Windsor. Knight remained in his native town until 1824, helping his father, and edited there the *Etonian*, *Plain Englishman*, and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, which was started in 1823, and which he continued to publish in London, having secured for his undertaking such young men of promise as Macaulay, Praed, Moultrie, Maldon, and others. It was Knight's aim to improve public morality by furnishing a supply of high-class literature at low prices, and though his undertakings cannot be said to have been the source of much material profit to himself, he undoubtedly succeeded in the higher object he had in view. He became connected in 1827 with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for which he published the *Penny Magazine* (1832-45), the success of which was at first so great that the sale reached the number of 200,000 copies per week, and prompted him to new ventures, among them the *Penny Cyclopædia* (1833-56), the *English Cyclopædia* (1854-61), which carried on the last-mentioned in an improved form, the *British Almanac*, and its *Companion*. In addition to many smaller works, Knight also compiled a *Popular History of England* (1862), published in six-penny monthly parts, won a considerable reputation by his *Pictorial Shakspeare* and *Biography of Shakspeare*, *Half-hours with the Best Authors*, and *Half-hours with the Best Letter-writers*, and wrote numerous tracts on social and economic questions, such as *Knowledge is Power* (1855), and *The Struggles of a Book*, in which he attacked the paper-tax, which he regarded as rendering competition impossible so far as pure literature is concerned. In his *Passages from a Working Life* (1864) he gives an account of his own life and struggles in the cause to which he had devoted himself. His appointment in 1860 as publisher of the *London Gazette* secured him a sinecure of £1,200 a year.

Knowles, JAMES SHERIDAN (b. 1784, d. 1862), dramatist, was the eldest son of James Knowles, the compiler of a *Dictionary of the English Language*. The future dramatist was born at Cork, and received the additional surname of Sheridan from his connection with the brilliant family of that name. In 1792 the elder Knowles removed to London, the better to pursue his profession of teacher, and his youthful son accompanied him. At the early age of twelve, Sheridan Knowles manifested a strong bias towards the dramatic and histrionic arts. He became the leader of a band of juvenile performers, for whom he wrote a play, and he also composed the libretto of an opera founded on the history of the Chevalier de Grillon. Becoming acquainted with William Hazlitt and Charles

Lamb, he found their criticisms of much value to him in his earlier productions. Knowles appeared as an actor at Dublin, Waterford, Swansea, and other places, but only with a moderate amount of success. While residing in Belfast he taught grammar and elocution under his father at the Academical Institution; and it was also in that city that his first plays were produced. Four of his earliest dramatic productions—*The Chevalier de Grillon*, *The Spanish Story*, *Herisilia*, and *Leo*—no longer exist. These were succeeded by a volume of poetical *Fugitive Pieces*. *Brian Boroihme*, the first of his plays to be produced on the stage, was brought out at Belfast in 1814, and there succeeded to this, in 1815, *Caius Gracchus*, also produced at Belfast, but acted some years later in London with much *éclat*. The admired tragedy of *Virginus* was played at Covent Garden in 1820, and five years later *William Tell* was produced at Drury Lane. *The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green* appeared in 1828, and then came the following dramas:—*Alfred the Great*, performed at Drury Lane in 1831; *The Hunchback*, Covent Garden, 1832; *The Wife*, Covent Garden, 1833; *The Daughter*, Drury Lane, 1836; *The Love Chase*, Haymarket, 1837; *Woman's Wit*, Covent Garden, 1838; *The Maid of Mariandorpt*, Haymarket, 1838; *Love*, Covent Garden, 1839; *John of Procida*, Covent Garden, 1840; *Old Maids*, Covent Garden, 1841; *The Rose of Arragon*, Haymarket, 1842; and *The Secretary*, Haymarket, 1843. Several of the above plays still continue to hold the stage. The dramatist himself sustained the leading characters in many of his plays on their original production. He also made other public appearances, lecturing in various towns on elocution and kindred topics; and twice he visited America. He essayed fiction as well as dramatic literature, and in 1847 and 1849 published two novels entitled respectively *Fortescue* and *George Lovell*. Late in life, Knowles experienced a complete change of view on many important matters. Being the subject of deep religious impressions, he abandoned his former career, and became a Baptist preacher and writer, exhibiting much enthusiasm in his new vocation. His last works dealt with questions of polemical theology. In 1849 Knowles was awarded a pension of £200 from the Civil List, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel. A collected edition of his dramatic works was published in 1843, in three volumes, and a revised edition in 1856, in two volumes. Another edition of his plays was published at Calcutta in 1838, with a memoir by R. Shelton Mackenzie; and a further edition of his dramatic works appeared in London in 1883. The plays of Sheridan Knowles have received encomiums in high critical quarters, and Hazlitt regarded *Virginus* as "the best acting-tragedy that has been produced on the

modern stage." The dramatist's strength lay in the home affections; and while he gave a classic form to his conceptions, the human interest in them enabled him to rivet the attention of a nineteenth-century audience.

The Life of J. S. Knowles, by R. B. Knowles, revised and edited by F. Harvey, and privately printed, 1872. [G. B. S.]

Koch, CARL HEINRICH EMIL (b. 1809, d. 1879), a German naturalist and scientific explorer, born at Weimar, was educated in medicine and natural sciences at Würzburg and Jena. In 1836 he proceeded on a scientific exploration to Southern Russia, the literary result of which was *A Journey Across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus* (1842-3). He was subsequently nominated assistant professor of botany at Jena, and in 1843 he travelled through Turkey, Armenia, along the banks of the Caspian Sea, and over the Caucasus, collecting materials for his great work, *Wanderings in the East* (1846-7), a part of which—*Crimea and Odessa*—appeared in English on the outbreak of the Crimean War. Koch became professor of botany at Potsdam, and in 1877 director of the Berlin Botanical Gardens. In 1875 he brought out his greatest work, *Dendrology*, a scientific description of the trees and shrubs cultivated in the forests and gardens of Central Europe. For the purpose of compiling this volume, Koch visited almost every country in Europe.

* **Koch**, ROBERT, M. D. (b. 1843), the discoverer of the cholera germ, was born in the district of the Hartz Mountains, and took his degree in 1866. After acting for some time as assistant physician in a hospital, he was appointed, in 1872, to one of the medical departments at Wollstein, where he remained for seven years. In the meantime he prosecuted his studies in scientific research, winning his first distinction by the publication of the results of his labour on the methods of the artificial dyeing of microscopic objects, especially of bacteria. Between 1879 and 1883, he succeeded in identifying the germs of cattle disease, of consumption, and of cholera. In this latter year he was sent by the German Imperial Government to India to investigate the causes of cholera. In 1884 he discovered and established the existence of a bacterium as the cause of cholera, thus anticipating the labours of Dr. Timothy Lewis, and Dr. Vandyke Carter. His claims to this discovery were discussed by Professor Ray Lankester, and Dr. Julius Althaus in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 6 and Oct. 9, 1884. In 1885 he was appointed professor of hygiene at Berlin.

Professor Tyndall, *Fragments of Science*; *British Medical Journal*, 1884, vol. 1, p. 375, et seq.

Kock, CHARLES PAUL DE, dit PAUL (b. 1794, d. 1871), French novelist, the son of a Dutch banker, who suffered death during the Reign of Terror, began life as a banker's

clerk, but lost his place at the age of seventeen, when his first novel appeared. Wavering for some time between novels and melodrama, he eventually adopted almost exclusively the former line of literature. Despite his foreign origin, he was a Parisian of the Parisians, and lived with great zest the life of the French man about town, producing the while novel after novel. The most complete edition of his works that has as yet appeared is in 56 vols., but it is not by any means exhaustive. Perhaps the most widely popular of his works are *Le Barbier de Paris*, *Confessions d'une Jolie Femme*, and *André le Savoyard*. Distinctly a realist, Paul de Kock was looked upon in his day as a writer who could only be read *sub rosa*, and at the same time was enormously popular. Coarse he undoubtedly is, but by comparison with the modern "naturalists" he is almost refined, and is infinitely their superior in the art of setting forth the humorous and also the pathetic side of the low life of Paris. He is an artist, not a photographer; but like many writers of fiction, who in their day were at every one's elbow, he is now practically unread.

Quéhard, *La France Littéraire*; and a criticism on his novels, *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 64; *Foreign Quarterly Review*, vol. 24, and *Monthly Review*, vol. 151; G. Saintsbury, *Short History of French Literature*.

* **Komaroff**, GENERAL ALEXANDER (b. 1830), Russian military officer, is a younger brother of General Komaroff, one of the commanding generals in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8. Colonel in 1877, the younger Komaroff accomplished several exploits in Asia Minor in the campaign against Turkey. At the conclusion of the war he was made commandant of Batoum on the Euxine, and after the Akhal Tekke expedition, was placed in command of the Transcaspian army, and made Governor-General of the Russian Transcaspian province. The Russians attribute the peaceable annexation of Merv (March, 1884) to General Komaroff's tact and skill in other than military matters. He was in command of the Russian troops when the difficulties respecting the Afghan boundary arose towards the end of the year 1884. Pending the solution of these difficulties, a collision occurred between the Afghans stationed along the banks of the Kushk river, and the troops under Komaroff, on March 30, when the Afghans were routed before Penjdeh with 500 killed. The incident was within a little of bringing on a war between England and Russia. General Komaroff, however, was presented with a sword of honour (value £160) by the Czar "for valour."

König, FRIEDRICH (b. 1775, d. 1833), the inventor of the steam-press, was the son of a small farmer at Eisleben in Prussian Saxony. In 1806 he arrived in London, having conceived the idea of a printing-press to be worked by

steam power, which he had in vain attempted to introduce to Continental capitalists. He was aided in perfecting his invention by Thomas Bensley, a leading London printer, and in 1811 a sheet of the *Annual Register* was turned out by it. Several improvements were introduced into it in 1813 and 1814, and in the latter year a number of the *Times* was first printed by steam power. Among König's other inventions was a single-cylinder registering machine (1816). Soon afterwards he left England, having been unfortunate in his partner, and finding that his patents were being pirated, and settled down at Oberzell, near Würzburg, where he was joined by a fellow-workman named Bauer. By the end of the year 1829 the firm had manufactured and sold fifty-one steam-presses to the leading printers throughout Germany.

Dr. S. Smiles in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. 21.

Körner, KARL THEODOR (b. 1791, d. 1813), German poet, was born of good family in Dresden, his father being a friend of Goethe. At sixteen he went to the School of Mines at Freiberg, and there composed his earliest poems, published as a small volume of lyrics (*Knospen*) in 1810. In the same year he entered at Leipzig University, but was obliged to migrate to Berlin a few months later, for his share in a duel. After visiting Karlsbad for his health in 1811, he proceeded to Vienna, where it seemed likely he would settle for life. Though he did not remain in Vienna two years in all, he produced the tragedies of *Rosamunde* and *Zriny*, and such dramas and minor plays as *Hedwig, Toni, The Betrothed, The Watchman*, and a large number more, besides by far the greater part of his lyrics. In Jan., 1813, he was appointed playwright to the Theatre Royal in Vienna, and he was about to marry the girl to whom he was betrothed, when Prussia's declaration of war with France summoned him to the field. He entered the Prussian army in March, and was attached to the famous Lützow corps of black hussars, chiefly chosen from the students, to whom Napoleon allowed no quarter. He at once began composing the inspired war-songs that have made him the hero of German patriotism. After mustering at Breslau, the troops marched through Dresden, where Körner saw his parents and Goethe once more, and Lützow's regiment was for a time quartered at Leipzig, during a wild sortie from which into Thüringen, Körner was severely wounded. Rejoining his regiment, however, in August, on the Lower Elbe not far from Hamburg, he took part in the almost daily battles to which they were exposed, he himself acting as one of Lützow's staff. On the 26th Aug., as he was riding up to clear a wood of the enemy, on the road between Gadebusch and Schwerin, he was mortally wounded, and was buried in a village near Ludwigslust.

When Goethe was reproached with having written nothing to encourage the struggle for liberation, he answered that he had been content to leave that to Körner. The few short songs that were collected after the poet's death, and published in a little volume as *Lyre and Sword* (*Leyer und Schwert*), number amongst them some of the highest war songs of any nation. Such verses as *Lützow's Hunting Raid* (*Lützow's wilde Jagd*, April, 1813), *Men and Knaves* (*Männer und Buben*, August, 1813), and *The Song of the Sword* (*Schwertlied*), that was written and sung on the morning of the poet's death, are models of what patriotic songs ought to be.

Leben, by Fried. Förster, in Hempel's edition of Körner's works. [H. W. N.]

Kosegarten, JOHANN GOTTFRIED LUDWIG (b. 1792, d. 1862), Orientalist, was the son of the poet Ludwig Kosegarten, and was so far a poet himself that he contributed the translations from the Arabic to Goethe's *West-östliches Divan*. He was a native of Altenkirchen, which was then a portion of Swedish Pomerania, and his nationality afterwards displayed itself in his interest in Pomeranian history, on which he published several valuable works. His removal from the University of Greifswald to Paris, in 1812, led to that enthusiasm for Oriental studies which the teaching of such men as De Sacy, Chézy, and others, at that epoch, invariably created in the minds of their students. After holding the post of "adjutor" in the theological and philosophical faculty of Greifswald for a couple of years after his return from Paris, he was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Jena, in 1817, a Chair which he exchanged for the corresponding post at his own university seven years later, where he remained till his death. Kosegarten's work was singularly varied and wide-ranging, but the list of his publications, all of which are useful, contains a curiously large proportion of first volumes, to which the expected second parts were never added. His earliest works were his *Triga*, three Eastern poems (1815), and an essay on the traveller *Ibn-Batûta* (1818). In Arabic, he published a *Chrestomathy*, in 1828, which had a great reputation for many years; he began the edition of Tabary's *Annals* in 1831; brought out the first volume of the priceless Arabian "Golden Treasury," the *Kitâb-el-Aghâny* (1840), in Arabic and Latin; the first part of the text of *The Poems of the Hudhals*, for the Oriental Translation Fund of London, in 1854; and the first part of an Arabic grammar (1858). In Persian, he edited Nakhshabi's *Tutînâmeh* (1822). He published a set of Hebrew grammatical tables (1829), and edited Aaron ben Elijah the Karaite's *Liber Coronæ Legis* (1824). In Sanskrit, he issued a portion of the *Panchatantra* (1848, 1859), and a translation of *Nala* (1820). He even wrote critical notes on

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Egyptian papyri. His works on Pomeranian history, of which his edition of Hasselbach's *Codex Pomerien Diplomat* (1843) was the most considerable, have already been referred to; and he wrote a *History of the University of Greifswald*, in 2 vols. (1856-7), and a work on the foundation of the city of Greifswald (1846). His interest in German dialects was shown in his *Dictionary of Low German*, of which, as usual, only the first volume, parts 1-3, appeared (1859-60); and in his *Low German Travellers' Aid* (1861). Of all his numerous works, the unfinished edition and translation of the *Kitâb-el-Aghâny* is the most important; but in many fields he struck out useful lines of research, and then left them for others to develop. [S. L.-P.]

* **Kossuth**, LOUIS (b. April 27th, 1806), Hungarian patriot, was born at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, in Hungary. His father was intendant to Baron Vecsey, a wealthy aristocratic proprietor, who took an interest in the young Kossuth, and caused him to be carefully educated. He studied law at the school of Sarospatak, and soon became known as an opponent of the despotic pretensions of the Austrian Government. On this account he was unable to obtain a place for which he applied in the Hungarian Chancellery. He then became intendant to the Countess Szapary, but soon abandoned the office. In 1832 he entered the Presburg Parliament as the representative of one of the great magnates, who were at that time allowed to appear in the chamber by proxy. The press was, at this period, under strict censorship; but Kossuth started a manuscript journal to report the debates in the Diet, which immediately obtained a wide circulation throughout the country. Ordered to discontinue the publication, he refused, and was arrested, and condemned to four years' imprisonment. Released in 1840, he devoted himself with more energy than ever to the national cause. In 1841 he became editor of the newly founded *Pesth Journal*, which soon obtained a large circulation. In 1844 he founded a great National League, nominally to promote industry and commerce, but in reality to form a centre of opposition to the Viennese Government. In the elections of 1847, Kossuth was returned to Parliament as member for Pesth. His abilities and his surpassing eloquence soon made him the most conspicuous figure in the assembly, and the leader of the reforming party. On March 3rd, 1848, he moved the resolution in favour of establishing a responsible Hungarian ministry, and a few days afterwards was at the head of the deputation which went to Vienna to lay the wishes of the Magyar representatives before the Emperor. The demand could not be refused. An Hungarian ministry was formed, in which Count Batthyányi was Minister-President, and Kossuth

Minister of Finance. Its first acts were to complete the series of liberal reforms which had been inaugurated. Equality of civil rights, and liability to taxation for all classes, were decreed; and the nobles consented to renounce their privileges. The land system was transformed, and the franchise widely extended. Kossuth, meanwhile, had effected some useful reforms in the financial system. But these labours were interrupted by the insurrection of the Croats and Serbs, secretly supported by the Vienna Government. On July 11th Kossuth made a great speech in Parliament, in which he called upon the Magyars to defend themselves, and demanded on the part of Government credit for forty-two million florins and two hundred thousand men. The Austrian Government revoked the grant of a responsible Ministry to Hungary, and refused to recognise the new laws. Count Batthyanyi resigned office, and Kossuth became the real head of the ministry, and soon after was nominated by a vote of the Diet President of the Committee of National Defence. In the summer of 1848 he was busily occupied in organising the national resistance, and raising money by a lavish issue of notes. The *honveds*, or national militia, assembled with great rapidity, and by September the Croats under Jellachich had been decisively defeated. In October, revolution broke out in Vienna. Kossuth, much against the wishes of some of the Hungarian leaders, determined to support the insurgents, and ordered a march upon Vienna; but the Magyars were defeated at Schwechat, and obliged to fall back behind the Danube. On the abdication of Ferdinand, the Hungarians refused to recognise Francis Joseph, and Kossuth conveyed the crown of St. Stephen to Debreczin, from which town, and afterwards from Szegedin, he carried on the Government. The campaign of the spring of 1849 was brilliantly successful, though the Hungarian victories were due to the military skill of Görgey, Klapka, and Bem, rather than to the administrative abilities of Kossuth and the Provisional Government, who, if Görgey can be believed, displayed their activity chiefly in thwarting and hampering the generals. Beaten in several battles, the Austrians at length sought help from the Russians. The Hungarians responded by decreeing the deposition of the House of Hapsburg, and nominating Kossuth Dictator. The new governor employed himself in drawing up eloquent appeals to the nation, and to the neutral powers. Meanwhile, the Imperial armies were closing in on all sides, and the quarrel between Görgey and Kossuth intensified. Failing in his attempt to get Bem appointed to the chief command of the army, Kossuth resigned his dictatorship (Aug. 11th, 1849), which was transferred to his rival. The surrender of Vilagos, and the collapse of the Hungarian resistance, compelled Kossuth to

quit his country with all haste. He sought refuge in Turkey, and in deference to the demands of Russia and Austria, was for some time kept in a sort of honourable confinement. In Aug., 1851, he was allowed to leave Turkey to travel to England, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He made a tour in this country and the United States, and addressed numerous meetings in support of the cause of Hungary. He failed in his political object, but his eloquence produced a profound impression. He passed some years in England, partly supporting himself by literature. He kept up an active correspondence with his countrymen, and was long looked upon as the leader of the "Irreconcilable" party. Clinging to the republican ideas of 1848, he had little sympathy with the moderate Constitutionals under Deák, and no liking for the compromise of 1867, which ended the Austro-Hungarian difficulty. In 1884, however, he announced his cordial allegiance to the House of Hapsburg. Of late years he has lived chiefly in Italy.

Count Teleki, *The Cause of Hungary* (1849); Horn, *Louis Kossuth* (1851); Szemere, *Batthyanyi, Görgey, Kossuth: Kossuth in England* (1851); *Correspondence Relating to the Affairs of Hungary* (1847-9); Görgey, *My Life and Acts in Hungary*; Klapka, *My Work in Hungary*; O. Fodál, *Der Krieg in Ungarn*; Kossuth's *Memoirs*. [S. J. L.]

Kotzebue, August von* (b. 1761, d. 1819), dramatist, was born at Weimar. He studied at Jena, and in 1781 was attached to the Prussian embassy at St. Petersburg. Subsequently he entered the Russian service, and filled judicial offices of some importance in Esthonia. In 1795 he withdrew from the Government service, and devoted himself to literature. He had already rendered himself notorious in 1790 by a bitter and libellous attack on Goethe, the Schlegels, Herder, and the whole Weimar group. He, however, met with little recognition in Germany that in 1800 he returned to Russia. Here he got into difficulties with the administration, and was sent to Siberia, where he remained in captivity for nearly a year. On his release he passed some time as manager of a theatre in St. Petersburg. Subsequently he started and managed several newspapers intended to assist the cause of the Allies, and particularly the Russians, against Napoleon. In 1817 he returned to Germany, and for two years conducted at Weimar a newspaper called the *Litterarische Wochenblatt*. He had been nominated Russian Consul-General in Prussia, and, moreover, acted as an unofficial correspondent and informant of the Czar on German affairs. This caused him to be regarded as a Russian spy, and the dislike he inspired was increased by the tone of his political writings, in which he showed himself a strong supporter of absolutism. The feeling against him was so strong that on March

23rd, 1819, a young student of theology, named Sand, who had persuaded himself that Kotzebue was one of the most formidable opponents of German freedom, killed him at Mannheim. Kotzebue was a very prolific writer. He wrote history, travels, autobiography, satire, poetry, fiction, and drama. His novels are now little read, and most of them are rightly censured for their immoral tendency. Many of his very numerous dramas are open to the same objection. His plays were once exceedingly popular in France and England, as well as in Germany, and have not yet entirely disappeared from the stage. His tragedies and melodramas, though often rough and inartistic, are full of dramatic effects; and his comedies excel those of most German playwrights in the ingenuity of their plots and the liveliness of their situations.

Several Lives of Kotzebue have appeared. The most valuable is that by W. von Kotzebue (Dresden, 1881). [S. J. L.]

* **Krapotkine**, PRINCE PIERRE (b. 1825), a leader of Russian Nihilism, is by birth a member of the highest Russian aristocracy. He studied at the Royal College of Pages, where he finished the curriculum with the highest distinction in 1861, and went to Siberia for several years to pursue geological researches. After having extended his travels as far as China he returned to St. Petersburg, where he was made a member of, and secretary to, the Geographical Society, and wrote several scientific works of great esteem. In 1871 he went to Belgium and Switzerland, where the International Society was becoming a considerable movement. He became an Internationalist, and on his return to Russia entered the revolutionary circle working for the liberation of the country, and was entrusted to draw up the programme of the party. During the winter of the same year he gave secret lectures under the name of Borodin, on the history of the International, which excited great attention among the working men of the Alexander-Neosky district. To escape the vigilance of the police, Krapotkine assumed the disguise of an itinerant artist, and still pursued his agitation. At last, betrayed by a spy, he was tried and condemned to three years' imprisonment in the prison of St. Peter and St. Paul, where, at the earnest request of scientific men, he was allowed by the Government to complete the first volume of his work on the glaciers of Finland. The hardships of Russian imprisonment told on his health, and it was while lodged in the hospital that he cleverly contrived to make his escape, and fled to Switzerland, where he resided under the name of Levachoff. Since that time his position has prevented his taking any active part in the Nihilist movement, but his name is associated with the agitation carried on in all parts of Europe for the subversion of existent social arrangements.

Accused in 1883, with fifty-two others, of complicity in the outrages at Lyons, of being a member of the International Association, and aiming at the abolition of property, family, and religion, he was condemned to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 2,000 francs, ten years' surveillance, and five years' deprivation of civil rights, but received, with other political prisoners, a pardon from the French Government in 1886, and went to England. Prince Krapotkine is an eloquent writer and speaker; while his frank sincerity and earnest enthusiasm recommend him even to those who would forget the revolutionist in the talented man of science.

* **Krehl**, LUDOLF (b. 1826), Arabic scholar, is chief librarian of the University of Leipzig, and has since 1846 taken a principal part in the editing of the *Zeitschrift* of the German Oriental Society, to which he has contributed many valuable papers. His chief work is the edition of Bukhârî's *Corpus of Mohammedan Traditions*, which began to appear in 1862. He also published a work on the *Religion of the Pre-Islamic Arabs* (1863), *Essays on the Koranic Doctrine of Predestination and Faith* (1877), a popular and well-digested *Life of Mohammed* (1884), and a *Catalogue of the Mohammedan Coins of the Royal Cabinet of Dresden* (1856), besides assisting in the edition of the text of *El-Makkary*, and other works of pure scholarship. As professor of Arabic at Leipzig he has long assisted Professor Fleischer in maintaining the high standard of Oriental scholarship for which that university is celebrated.

* **Kremer**, ALFRED VON (b. 1828), Orientalist, a Viennese, studied law at his native university, till his talent for languages induced the Academy of Sciences to subsidise an Eastern tour. In 1849-51 he journeyed in Egypt and Syria, and on his return was given the post of Professor of Modern Arabic at the Polytechnic at Vienna. In 1852 he accepted the office of First Dragoman to the Austrian Consulate in Egypt, and in 1859 became consul at Cairo. After holding the consulates at Galatz (1862) and Beyrut (1870) in succession, he was appointed, in 1872, a councillor of the empire, and consular referee to the Austrian Foreign Office, a post he still holds. He has published some valuable books of travel—*Contributions to the Geography of Northern Syria* (1852), *Mid-Syria and Damascus* (1853), *Topography of Damascus* (1855), and *Egypt, the Country and People* (1863), besides editing the Arabic text of a twelfth-century description of Africa (1852). In philology he has brought out a German translation of the *Divan of Abu-Nuwâs* (1855), some important papers on the *South Arabian Sagas* (1866-7), and the *Himyarite Kasida* (1865), and has edited Wakidy's *Campaigns of Mohammed* (1848). His best known works, however,

treat of the history of Mohammedan civilisation, and the characteristics of Islam. His *Leading Ideas of Islam* (1868) is a masterly examination of the chief features of the Mohammedan religion; and his preliminary studies in Islamic culture (1873), were developed into his greatest work, the *History of Eastern Civilisation under the Khalifs*, which appeared in 2 vols. in 1875 and 1877. The history is not, indeed, a logical tracing of the elements of the Mohammedan state and society, but is rather a series of essays on various departments of Mohammedan life and culture; nevertheless, with certain reservations, it is a work of high value and interest, and in the absence of a rival must hold its place among the leading European authorities on Eastern civilisation.

[S. L.-P.]

Krentzer, CONRADIN (b. 1782, d. 1849), musician, was the son of a Baden miller, and became a chorister in his native town of Mösskirch. In 1804 he went to Vienna, and there produced the operas *Conradin von Schwaben* (1812) and *Libussa* (1822). In 1833 he became conductor at the Josephstadt theatre, and produced *Das Nachtlager in Granada* and *Der Verschwender*, for which, and for some admirable part-songs, he is still remembered. In 1838 he became Capellmeister at Cologne, but ended his life at Vienna. He was no relation to RUDOLF KREUTZER (b. 1766, d. 1831), the violinist and composer, to whom Beethoven dedicated his Op. 47, the so-called Kreutzer Sonata for violin and piano.

Kriloff, IVAN ANDREEVITCH (b. 1768, d. 1844), a celebrated Russian fabulist, was the son of a poor officer, and began life as a clerk in a public office. He had already shown signs of literary talent, and made two or three attempts to succeed as a dramatic author. His works, which were all in the comic vein, obtained no permanent success; and it was not until, under the influence of La Fontaine, he began to compose fables, that he discovered his true talent. In imitation of his master, he wrote his fables in verse; and if they do not equal La Fontaine's masterpieces in grace they are sometimes superior to them in wit. In a large number of cases, moreover, the subjects are of the author's own invention, whereas La Fontaine's themes, happily as he has treated them, are all borrowed. An essay on Kriloff's fables, originally published in a magazine, has been reprinted in *The Russians at Home*; and the fables have been published in an English translation by W. R. S. Ralston. Kriloff appears to have been as original in his mode of life as in much of his work. His room was generally full of pigeons, which, being respected for their sacred character, abound in all the Russian cities, and which Kriloff encouraged to visit him by liberal donations of grain. When he was

presented for the first time at court, he forgot to remove from the gold buttons of his uniform the silver paper in which the tailor had wrapped them up. His biographers mention with an astonishment which among experienced students may itself excite surprise, that when he was already past fifty he was so delighted with the *Odyssey*, which he had met with in a translation, that he resolved to learn Greek in order to read it in the original.

[H. S. E.]

* **Kruger**, S. J. PAUL (b. circa 1825), Boer statesman, a native of Raasenburg, began life as a farmer of considerable ability, though not very highly educated. He entered political life, and became in 1872 a member of the Executive Council of the South African Republic, under President Burgers, a post which he resigned in April, 1877. In conjunction with the Attorney-General, Mr. Jorissen, he was then deputed to go to England and protest against the annexation, and with Mr. P. J. Joubert he formed the second deputation, that of 1878. When the Boers found that independence was not to be granted them, he formed with Messrs. Joubert and Pretorius the Provisional Government (Dec., 1881), and shortly afterwards became President of the Transvaal Republic. Hostilities began before the end of the year, and the British troops suffered several reverses, terminating with that of Majuba Hill (Feb. 29th). Meanwhile, negotiations for peace had been initiated by President Brand of the Orange Free State; and the result of his mediation was a message sent by President Kruger to Sir E. Wood, the English commander, which formed the basis of the armistice arranged by General Joubert. President Kruger induced the Volksraad of the Transvaal to ratify them on Oct. 25th. Elected President for a second term of five years in 1883, Mr. Kruger, with Messrs. Smit and Dutoit, formed a deputation, which in 1883-4 succeeded in gaining considerable modifications in favour of the Transvaal. About the same time the filibustering raids of some of the Boer farmers into Bechuanaland excited considerable indignation in this country; and Mr. Kruger declaring himself unable to prevent them, an expedition was sent out under Sir C. Warren, which by June, 1885, had succeeded in rendering justice to the natives. The financial condition of the Transvaal at this time was understood to be the reverse of prosperous.

* **Krupp**, FRIEDRICH (b. 1812), the well-known German metal founder, was born at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, in which town his father in 1827 established a small foundry, which under the son has grown to be one of the largest factories in the world. Krupp the younger discovered a new method of casting steel in large masses, each mass weighing

about forty-five hundredweights, which he first exhibited at the London International Exhibition of 1851. The steel manufactured by this process, called Krupp's steel, can now be cast in 100-ton blocks. Krupp's name, however, is more popularly associated with the gigantic steel gun invented by him, which was used by the Germans with such deadly effect at the siege of Paris during the Franco-German War of 1870-1. Among his latest novelties is his eighty-ton breech-loading gun in steel, nearly thirty feet long, and capable of throwing a projectile fifteen hundredweights in weight. He has also designed a 120-ton gun on the same plan, with a projectile of one ton. In 1864 Herr Krupp declined the royal offer of letters of nobility.

* **Kuenen**, ABRAHAM (b. 1828), was brought up in Haarlem, his native town, and at the university of Leyden, where he was a student from 1846 to 1851. In 1853 he was made Doctor of Letters, and in 1855 professor of Hebrew and the Old Testament in the university. In 1862 he published, in conjunction with C. G. Cobet, the text of the New Testament from the Vatican manuscript. Kuenen's great work, by which his renown was first established, is his *Historisch-kritisch Onderzoek naar het ontstaan en de verzameling van de boeken des Ouden Verbonds*—an inquiry into the origin and collection of the books of the Old Testament—published at Leyden in 3 vols. (1861, 1863, and 1865; a French translation by A. Pierson, Paris, in 2 vols., 1866, 1879). It at once exerted a decisive influence upon two foreign scholars, who developed its results in different directions—Bishop Colenso, who translated the part relating to the Hexateuch under the title of *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, critically examined by A. Kuenen* (London, 1865), and K. H. Graf, in his *Geschichtliche Bücher des Alten Testaments* (Leipzig, 1866), and in an important article published in 1869, shortly before his death. It was in conformity with Graf's last views on the subject of the composition of the Pentateuch, in regard to the so-called "Elohistic" narrative and legislation, that Kuenen came to modify his own views, having been led to the same results by an independent re-examination of the subject as early as 1866. These conclusions, which involve a reconstruction of Israelitish history, making the priestly code and the historical portions connected with it the latest element in the Pentateuch, are incorporated in his popular work on *The Religion of Israel*, published in the series of *De voornaamste Godsdiensten* (Haarlem, 2 vols., 1869-70; English translation, 3 vols., 1873-5), and in the second edition of the *Onderzoek*, a translation of which, by the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed, appeared in 1886. Among other works by Kuenen, the following may be named:—*The Prophets and Prophecy in Israel* (1875;

English translation, 1877); *National Religions and Universal Religions*, being the Hibbert Lectures for 1882; a lecture on *The Five Books of Moses* (1872; English translation, Edinburgh, 1877); not to mention a variety of contributions to the *Transactions* of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam, to the *Theologisch Tijdschrift*, of which he is joint-editor, and to other periodical publications. He also took part in preparing the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts in the university library at Leyden. Kuenen is one of the leaders of the reconstructive school of modern Biblical critics. He never upsets a theory without substituting something in its place; his method is rather to state the positive results first, and then to explain the process by which he has arrived at them in detail. His general conception of the growth of the Hebrew literature and religion at first found but few supporters; but even then his rare gift for historical criticism was immediately recognised; and helped by the clearness of his exposition, his judicial temper, and the singular modesty with which he advanced his views, these have gradually won a general acceptance among scholars, more perhaps in Holland and England than in Germany. But in Germany too they have been taken as a basis for further research by Julius Wellhausen; and it is through Dr. Wellhausen and his disciple, Professor Robertson Smith, that a treatment of the Old Testament essentially to accord with that of Kuenen has been laid (so to speak) authoritatively before the world at large in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Kung, PRINCE. [CHINA.]

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* **Labiche**, EUGÈNE MARIN (b. 1815), French dramatist, a native of Paris, produced his first play in conjunction with two *collaborateurs* in 1838. It was succeeded by some thirty or forty pieces of the *vaudeville* type, full of ingenious situations and lively dialogues, but at the same time of the most questionable taste. Among his most pronounced successes were *Embrassons-nous* (1850), *Le Choix d'un Gendre* (1869), and the celebrated *Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon*, produced in 1860, and revised with great success in 1879. A collected edition of his plays was produced in 1878. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1880.

Julius Claretie, Eugène Labiche.

Lablache, LOUIS (b. 1794, d. 1858), actor and singer, the son of French parents, was a native of Naples. He early went upon the stage, and in 1817 obtained great success

as Dandini in Rossini's *Cenerentola*. His renown in Italy rapidly increased; Mercadante wrote for him the opera of *Elisa e Claudio*; and in 1830 he appeared in Paris, where Bellini wrote the *Puritani* for the celebrated quartette (Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache); and Donizetti composed for him the comic opera *Don Pasquale*. His first visit to this country was in 1834, and here he was more popular than Grisi herself. His greatest creation of all was Dr. Bartolo in *Il Barbiere*. Lablache was an inimitable comedian, and in tragedy Tamburini alone could pretend to be his rival; his voice was magnificently sonorous, and embraced two full octaves.

Castel-Blaise, *Biographie de Lablache*.

* **Labouchere**, HENRY, M.P. (b. 1831), the son of the late John Labouchere, of Broome Park, Surrey, and the nephew of Lord Taunton, was educated at Eton, entered the diplomatic service in 1854, and retired in 1864. An amusing account of his adventures as an *attaché* is to be found in Mr. Hatton's *Journalistic London*. Mr. Labouchere sat for Windsor in the Radical interest from July, 1865, to April, 1866, when he was unseated; and for Middlesex from April, 1867, till November, 1868. After unsuccessfully contesting Nottingham in 1874, he was returned for Northampton in 1880, again in 1885, and again in 1886. In the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere's powers of light satire have made him a conspicuous figure; he is a pronounced Radical, and has several times proposed the abolition of the House of Lords. He is equally celebrated in the world of journalism. He became part proprietor of the *Daily News* when it was started as a penny paper in 1868, and during the Franco-Prussian War contributed to it the celebrated *Letters of a Besieged Resident in Paris*. From 1874 he wrote the City articles for the *World*, in which he conducted a celebrated campaign against the money-lenders, and in Jan., 1877, started *Truth*.

Labouchere, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY. [TAUNTON.]

Lacordaire, JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI (b. 1802, d. 1861), the celebrated Dominican preacher, was the son of a doctor. He was educated at the Dijon Lycée (1810-19), and chose the bar as his profession. Going to Paris in 1822, he, however, determined to become a priest, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice (1824). He was ordained priest 1827, and received the appointment of a chaplaincy to a convent of the Visitation. At this time he came into contact with Lamennais (q.v.), and was associated with him in the editorship of the democratic and Ultramontane papers *L'Avenir* and the *Agence*, for the defence of the Catholic religion. After the condemnation of their work in an

encyclical letter by Gregory XVI. (1832), and an unsuccessful journey to Rome, Lacordaire separated from Lamennais, and submitted to the Church: his *Considération sur le Système Philosophique de M. de Lamennais* was written in response to the *Paroles d'un Croquant*. In 1834 Lacordaire began to lecture with great success at the Collège Stanislas, but was obliged to discontinue his sermons on account of the mistrust still entertained of his zeal by the Church authorities. In 1835, Monseigneur Quélen, Archbishop of Paris, appointed him lecturer at Notre Dame, where his great fame as a preacher was gained. Notwithstanding his great success, he abandoned his pulpit in 1836, and after some time in Rome, where he wrote his *Lettre sur le Saint Siège*, embraced the resolution of becoming a monk, and entered the Dominican order in 1839. During his novitiate at La Quercia he wrote his *Mémoire pour le Rétablissement en France de l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs* and the *Life of St. Dominic*, both published in 1840. In 1841 he reappeared at Notre Dame, and spent the next seven years between France and Italy, labouring in the cause of religious freedom, and to re-establish the monastic orders and schools in France. In 1847 he made his splendid funeral oration on Daniel O'Connell, and on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 resumed his political activity, and started a journal, *L'Ère Nouvelle*. He was elected a deputy to the Constituent Assembly, but only sat for ten days, and in 1854 retired from public life, and accepted the mastership of the college at Sorèze, whence he published in 1858 his *Lettres à un jeune Homme sur la Vie Chrétienne*. In 1860 he was elected a member of the French Academy in the room of De Tocqueville.

Poisset, *Vie de Lacordaire*; Chocarne, *Lacordaire, sa Vie Intime*; Saint-Beuve, *Causeries de Lundi*, vol. i.

Lacroix, PAUL (b. 1806, d. 1884), a prolific French writer, otherwise known as LE BIBLIOPHILE JACOB, was born at Paris, and in 1824, while still a schoolboy at the Bourbon College, published an edition of the works of Clément Marot. From that time forward his pen was incessantly active. His first successes were gained by works of historical and romantic fiction, in imitation of those of Scott. Amongst his earlier productions of this kind may be mentioned *Soirées de Walter Scott à Paris*, and *Le Bon Vieux Temps*. Although he was afterwards attracted by other departments of letters, M. Lacroix was, throughout his life, one of the most prolific of novelists, and several of his romances have gained a permanent place in literature. In 1834 he published *Histoire du Seizième Siècle en France*, the first of a long series of books treating of French history, which, though exhibiting much curious minuteness of research, are far from accurate, and are characterised by a spirit of anti-revolutionary partisanship. The

works by which he will be best remembered are his magnificent illustrated books on the history of art, manners, and customs in France. In 1855 he was appointed librarian of the Arsenal, a post he held till his death.

Academy, Oct. 24th, 1884.

Lafayette, JEAN PAUL ROCH GILBERT MOTIER, MARQUIS DE (b. 1757, d. 1834), was educated at the College of Plessis, and in 1774 married Mlle. de Noailles. On the outbreak of the American rebellion (1775), he entered into communications with the agents of the revolted colonies, and in 1777 crossed the Atlantic, was present at Brandywine, and rendered valuable assistance in Canada. Forming a warm friendship with Washington, he was entrusted with the defence of Virginia, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at York Town. After visiting the German courts in 1785, where he freely expressed his republican sentiments, he went to Paris at the end of the year. The Assembly of the Notables in 1787 gave him an opportunity of practically showing his ardent love of liberty. He voted for the abolition of the Gabelle, of *lettres de cachet*, and suggested the convening of the States General. His *Declaration of Rights* presented to Assembly (July 11th, 1789), became one of the watchwords of the Republic, but it was by his character rather than by his power as an orator that Lafayette obtained popularity. He was unanimously elected general of the newly formed National Guard after the fall of the Bastille, and by his action during the days of October, when the mob marched on Versailles and brought the royal family in triumph to Paris, he incurred the suspicions of the Jacobins and hatred of the Court. On the termination of the Constituent Assembly in 1791 he resigned his command, and retired to Auvergne. He was soon called upon to take the command of one of the armies of defence, and from the camp at Mauberge addressed a letter to the Assembly denouncing the clubs and advocating the retention of constitutional monarchy, and appeared shortly after in person to enforce his demands. But in vain; he was denounced as a Cromwell, and on his departure the mob burnt his effigy before the Palais Royal. Nor were his efforts to save the royal family any more successful. After the overthrow of the throne, he attempted to escape across the frontier. Captured by the Austrians (Aug. 19th, 1792), he underwent a rigorous imprisonment in various German fortresses until Sept., 1797, when Napoleon made his release one of the terms of the peace of Campo Formio. Returning to France after the 18th Brumaire, he refused office, and lived in retirement during the Consulate and Empire. He hailed the return of the Bourbons with joy, believing that under their rule France would enjoy free institutions. He was deputy for Seine-et-Marne, and elected vice-pre-

sident of the Chamber of Representatives during the Hundred Days. In 1818, returned by the department of Sarthe, he became a member of the Extreme Left. In 1824 he failed to be re-elected, and paid a visit to America, where he was voted 2,000,000 dollars and had an estate conferred upon him. He was re-elected in 1827 to the French parliament, and took a prominent part in the July revolution of 1830, when, however, his weakness of character allowed him to be won over by the Duke of Orleans' partisans. Disappointed in the government he had helped to raise, Lafayette spent the remainder of his life in opposing it.

Lafayette, *Mémoires, Correspondance, etc., publiés par sa Famille* (1837); La Bedollière, *Vie politique de Lafayette*. [A. M. C.]

Laffitte, JACQUES (b. 1767, d. 1844), the French financier and politician, son of a carpenter, went to Paris 1788, entered the bank of Perregaux, and became head of the business in 1809. In 1813 he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1814 the Provisional Government nominated him governor of the Bank of France. In 1815 he negotiated large monetary transactions for Louis XVIII. and the Duke of Orleans when they were obliged to fly from Paris on Napoleon's escape from Elba. During the Hundred Days, Laffitte was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and after the battle of Waterloo Napoleon entrusted to his known probity the sum of 5,000,000 francs. He advanced a sum of 2,000,000 francs to pay the soldiers' arrears, and became guarantee to Blücher for the first instalment of the indemnity, 500,000 francs. Deputy for Paris in 1816, he was a member of the Bourgeois Opposition. He spoke on questions of finance, supported Villèle (1824) in the proposed conversion of the *Rentes* from 5 to 3 per cent., advocated freedom of the press, and on the dissolution of the National Guard proposed the impeachment of ministers. He was well known for the generous use that he made of his great wealth to relieve both private and public necessities. On the outbreak of the July revolution, Laffitte became President of the Assembly which declared the throne vacant, and offered it to the Duke of Orleans with the title of King of the French. Minister of Finance in November, 1830, and president of the Council in Louis Philippe's first ministry, Laffitte soon found that he was in harmony neither with the Assembly nor the Court, and resigned his portfolio March 13th, 1831. In the meantime he had lost the greater part of his colossal fortune during the financial panic of the same year. Having left the Government, he again took part with the Extreme Left, and his was one of the signatures to the address of 1832 demanding a more popular Government and cessation of the shedding of blood. His latter life was embittered by regret for the part that he had played in elevating Louis Philippe to

the throne. His published works are chiefly on financial questions.

Laing, DAVID (b. 1790, d. 1878), antiquarian, was the son of William Laing, an Edinburgh bookseller, in whose business he was engaged from 1821-37, when he was appointed librarian of the Signet Library, a post he held until his death. He was hon. secretary to the Bannatyne Club from its foundation in 1823 by Sir Walter Scott, for the editing and printing of rare books on Scottish history and literature, until its close in 1860, and edited a large number of the books issued. His knowledge of bibliography, especially in reference to the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland, was immense, and when he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, in 1864, Professor Cosmo Innes remarked that "no wise man will undertake literary work on Scotland without consulting Mr. David Laing." In 1823 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, for which he was treasurer and foreign secretary for some years, and edited the *Transactions*. Among his numerous works are the *Life and Works of John Knox* (1846-64), and editions of the Scotch poets, Sir David Lyndsay, William Dunbar, and Robert Henryson. At the time of his death he was engaged on the last volume of *Wynton's Chronicle of Scotland* and a new edition of *Lyndsay's Works*.

Lake, GERARD, VISCOUNT (b. 1744, d. 1808), served in the American War and in the war against the French Republic. He was commander in Ulster when the rebellion of 1797 broke out, and suppressed it with brutal severity, compelling the peasants to surrender their arms by barbarous punishments. In Aug., 1798, his army, composed of disaffected militia, fled before the French General Humbert's forces at what was afterwards called the Castletown Races. On the outbreak of the Mahratta War of 1803, General Lake commanded the army sent to operate against Sindhia's forces in the valley of the Ganges, won the battles of Alleghur and Delhi, restored the aged Shah Allum to the throne, and finally crushed Sindhia's northern army at Laswaree. Holkar rebelling in the following year, Lake defeated him with considerable loss, but, calling to his aid the Rajah of Bhurtapore, he was not finally subdued until the end of 1805. Lake returned to England in 1807, and was created a viscount. [DELHI; GWALIOR; INDORE.]

Lamarck, JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET DE (b. 1744, d. 1829), the French naturalist, was born in Picardy, and educated for the Church, but subsequently entered the army. Becoming disabled through an accidental injury, he repaired to Paris to study. In 1778 he published his first

scientific work, *Flore Française*, in which he substituted a new system of classification for that of Linneus—to be abandoned later, however, in favour of the natural system of Jussieu. His other botanical works consist chiefly in descriptions of genera and species. His studies in geology were very speculative, yet he always insisted on the continuous nature of geological changes. In 1788 he became assistant-director of the Jardin du Roi, and in 1793 professor of zoology in the Museum of Natural History. He was amongst the first to recognise the importance of studying biology as a whole. His views were afterwards expanded in his well-known *Philosophie Zoologique*, published in 1809, and in the introduction forming the greatest portion of the first volume of the *Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres* (7 vols., 1815-22). These two works constitute his principal title to celebrity. He was the first to attempt to prove that all species now living are descended from those previously existing, however great may have been the subsequent modifications, and to ascribe the formation both of modern species and the features presented by the earth's crust to the continuous operation of natural agents. His views of life generally agree with those of Darwin and Herbert Spencer in as far as they endeavour to explain the phenomena of life by the action of ordinary physical forces. On the other hand, he held the doctrine of the daily recurrence of spontaneous generation. His religious views were a curious mixture of pantheism and deism.

Cuvier, *Éloge de Lamarck*; Westminster Review, July, 1874; G. Saint-Hilaire, *Discours sur Lamarck*.

Lamartine, ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS DU PRAT DE (b. 1790, d. 1869), is perhaps, taken all in all, the most thoroughly representative man France has had since the sixteenth century. He came, it should never be forgotten, of an ultra-Royalist stock, and his early education served him well, for it was the reverse of what produced the other men of his age. At nineteen he had already visited, and learned to love ardently, Italy. On the first news of the return of the old monarchy, he hastened back to France; but the escape of the Emperor from Elba caused him to retire to his beloved solitude in the Savoy mountains. On the definite establishment of the Bourbons in 1815 Lamartine came to Paris, and entered the ranks of the Garde Royale. The garrison existence of a French *militaire* in time of peace could not suit the future leader of '48, and once more he returned to his mountains, wandering from time to time over Italy, from sea to sea, and on foot. Here took place the first and lasting impression of his life, and under the names of *Éléire* and *Julie* may be traced the one heart-influence which seized him at that moment and ever after inspired him, making of Lamartine one of the great poets of France. From 1817

till 1829 his influence was at its height. After the first *Meditations* were published, in 1820, the author was, somewhat arbitrarily, appointed First Secretary of Legation, and sent to Naples. A few years later found him already *chargé d'affaires* in Tuscany, and for five years he lived in Florence and acquired his taste for international politics. Meanwhile, he had married an English wife, Marianne Birch, the admirable helpmate whom no one who knew them ever dissociated from her husband's occupations or achievements. On the advent of the Polignac ministry to power in 1829 Lamartine was summoned from Florence, and offered the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs. He refused, because he foresaw at once to what catastrophes the new ministry would lead. Yet was he a Royalist by birth and habits and traditions. Prince Leopold, later King of the Belgians, had been momentarily made King of Greece; and the only post Lamartine could be brought to accept was a mission to the Sovereign best famed in Europe for his liberal opinions. At the same time was published the *Harmonies poétiques et religieuses* (1829), and the outburst of enthusiasm was such that the Académie Française induced the poet to accept what was in fact a unanimous election. With 1830 opens the second part of Lamartine's career. Disapproving of all that brought about the revolution of July, Lamartine could not be persuaded to profit by it, but remained after, as before, a Royalist on principle. His elevation of character, however, had made itself already sufficiently felt for his friends of the Liberal party to desire his presence in the Chamber of Deputies. He was induced to stand for both Dunkerque and Toulon. He was not elected for either constituency, and found himself free—having quitted the diplomatic career on the accession of Louis Philippe—to wander towards the East. His account of his travels, *Souvenirs d'Orient*, was published in 1835. After passing over two years in Oriental travel, Lamartine was recalled to France by his political prospects, and in the autumn of 1833 he was elected in both Macon and Bergues. He chose to sit at first for the latter place, but the townsmen of his birth-place (Macon) would not be gainsaid, and in 1837 they re-elected him almost unanimously. From 1834 to 1848 is the real parliamentary portion of Lamartine's career. During this relatively tranquil time he brought out *Jocelyn* (1836), *La Chute d'un Ange* (1848), and several prose works, culminating in 1847 in his celebrated work, the *Histoire des Girondins*, which was erroneously said by Conservatives to have caused the February revolution. *Les Girondins* caused nothing, but ushered in events which were rapidly ripening for an inevitable explosion. Lamartine was too serene a spirit to condescend to violence, but his instinct never failed him. He could not like the Orleans

rule—first, because he knew that in the July movement the nation really and truly went further than the so-called "Juste-Miheu Régime;" and next, because the mode of attaining the crown of the Orleans dynasty had in it too much willingness to be other than repugnant to his generous and fearless nature. When the monarchy was overthrown, and Louis Philippe had become John Smith, there was, according to the member for Macon, but one thing to do honestly—to discourage all shams and all stop-gaps, such as regencies, or commissions, or whatever devices seemed practicable to more timid men, and at once to proclaim the Republic. But he would not degrade even the populace by turning them into mere slaves. From the moment (May, 1848) that the incurable cowardice of the Moderates (i.e. nine-tenths of all France) made it clear that what they asked for was despotism, reaction against liberty, and the suppression of the individuals who had for years given their entire lives to the Republican cause—from that moment Lamartine refused to reap the profit of his immense popularity by setting aside his more advanced colleagues. He had the nation at his feet, clamouring for what to him seemed unjust. He resolutely refused to consent, maintained the *Républicains de la veille* in their places, and fell from the very topmost pitch of power in one day. He has been all but universally blamed for this. A few years later Louis Napoleon, troubled by none of his predecessor's scruples, took the contrary line, marched through fraud, perjury, and bloodshed to empire, and destroyed the moral fibre of the nation and its nerve, as was so lamentably shown during the war of 1870. The close of Lamartine's existence, during the sixteen years of the despotic rule of Napoleon III., was, as far as speech went, a silent one, but his pen was not idle. During the period included between 1850 and 1866, he published *Raphaël, Genetière*, the *Taillieur de pierres de St. Point*, the two series of the *Confidences*, and the *Histoire de la Restauration*, one of the most substantial works in print on recent history, and absolutely indispensable to any student of Continental politics. Besides this, he edited several *Collections* of his former writings, *Discours divers*, and gave forth monthly his *Entretiens Familiers*, many of which are more remarkable than has been commonly supposed. But never once, during the dreary years in which Lamartine's patriotism so keenly suffered, and in which the public activity he so dearly loved was denied him, was his spirit overcast or the dignity of his serenity shaken. To the last, and in spite of all, he retained his living interest in politics, and everything connected with public life; and his countless devotees would pass long admiring hours listening to the outpourings of his eloquence. When all material resources were exhausted, Lamartine accepted from a

public vote in parliament a moderate pension, and from the Paris Town Council a chalet in the Bois de Boulogne, which the municipal body felt itself honoured in being allowed to offer.

Lamartine's Mémoires; V. de Lamartine, *Correspondance de Lamartine*; *Lives of Lamartine* by Felleton and Janin. [Y. B. DE B.]

Lamb, CHARLES, essayist and poet (b. Feb. 10th, 1775; d. Dec. 27th, 1834), was born in the Temple, where his father was clerk to a Bench. Through the instrumentality of a friend of the latter, Lamb obtained admission to the Bluecoat School, where he became a fair classical scholar. After quitting it he was engaged for some time in the South Sea House, and eventually, through the influence of his father's employer, entered the accountant's department of the East India Company, where the remainder of his working life was spent. A frightful calamity befell him in 1796, through the insanity of his sister Mary, who killed her mother in a fit of madness. Lamb's own reason had been previously, for a time, unsettled, but he completely recovered, and heroically devoted his life to the care of his sister, whose malady was but intermittent, renouncing to this end a youthful affection of his own. The episode is one of the most pathetic in biography, and would entitle Lamb to love and admiration, even if the qualities of his heart had not been equally conspicuous in his writings. All this time he principally wrote poetry, limited in quantity, modest in pretension, but pure and choice in quality. *Rosamund Gray*, a miniature romance, was written in 1795; *John Woodville*, a drama, in 1799. Lamb had maintained an affectionate friendship with his schoolfellow Coleridge, through whom he became acquainted with Wordsworth, Southey, and Charles Lloyd; and Godwin, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt were soon added to the list of his intimate friends. His admirable *Tales from Shakespeare*, in which his sister participated, were written for Godwin, and were followed by his *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*, which effected much towards reviving interest in the Elizabethan drama. In 1818 his works were collected, and in 1820 the establishment of the *London Magazine* gave the impulse to the composition of his delightful *Essays of Elia*, his most enduring claim to literary distinction. Lamb's humour is something quite original, of which it is difficult to convey any idea by description. The writer's quaintness never degenerates into the grotesque, and his sarcasm is allied to the most exquisite tenderness of heart. His character-portraits are most delicately finished. His faults are a tendency to jest for jesting's sake, and the exceeding limitation of his horizon. He cared heartily for little that could not be found in a city; and, unsurpassed in discovering picturesqueness in

things familiar, was indifferent to the grander aspects of nature and life. All his correspondence, and the records of his conversation, are in the same strain as his essays, and equally delightful, except that the determination to be jocose at all hazards is even more pronounced. He continued to write for the *London Magazine* for many years, and his essays, rich in autobiographical matter, as well as the memoirs of Hunt, Hazlitt, and other friends, give a vivid picture of his tastes and pursuits at this time. In 1826 he retired from the India House on a pension, a step not wholly advantageous, for he missed the regular occupation which had aided him to fight off the melancholy which followed his humour like a shadow, and which grew upon him with the deaths of old friends and the aggravation of his sister's malady. He died at Edmonton, from the effects of a slight accident. "Lamb, the frolic and the gentle," as Wordsworth called him, Coleridge's "gentle-hearted Charles," will always remain one of the most beloved figures in English literary history; and infirmities, due in a great measure to the great sorrow of his life, will not weigh against him. Few existences have been so uniformly self-sacrificing. His genius, original in every trait, was that of a genuine English humourist, a type produced by no nation not of English blood. He was a nineteenth-century Addison and an urban Wordsworth. His works have been recently edited by Fitzgerald, Kent, and Ainger. The life of MARY LAMB (b. 1762, d. 1847) cannot be separated from her brother's. When not suffering from her disorder, she manifested very superior talents. After Charles's death her mind became permanently enfeebled, and she died under charge of a nurse in St. John's Wood.

Talfourd, *Letters* (1837) and *Final Memorials* (1848) of Charles Lamb; Procter, *Memoir of Charles Lamb* (1866); Mr. Ainger's memoir in the *English Men of Letters Series*. [R. G.]

Lamennais, FELICITÉ ROBERT DE (b. 1782, d. 1854), the celebrated philosopher and political writer, was educated with his brother by an eccentric uncle, M. des Laurais, in whose library he became acquainted with the eighteenth-century philosophers, reading which resulted in a period of doubt and scepticism. But the influence of his brother, and his own dreamy, mystical nature, eventually won him for the Church, of which he was so long the ardent but not very tractable champion. The freedom with which his *Réflexions sur l'État de l'Eglise en France pendant le 18^e Siècle* (1808) advocated ultra-Catholic views, caused its suppression by the Bonaparte police; but it was probably while a refugee in England, during the Hundred Days, that the Abbé Carron's influence finally determined Lamennais to enter the Church. He was ordained in 1816; his *Essais sur l'Indifférence en Matière de Religion*

were published in 1821-3, and at once he was regarded as the "Modern Boesuet." The essays proclaimed the universality of the Church and denounced Gallicanism; but the later volumes aroused the suspicions of the higher clergy, and in 1824 Lamennais went to Rome to obtain the papal sanction for his book. Leo XII., it is said, at this time offered him a cardinal's hat. Meanwhile, he was contributing to the Ultramontane journals, and *La Religion considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Ordre politique et civil* (1825-6) contained an extreme exposition of the Church's authority. It was prosecuted, and the author punished by a nominal fine of thirty francs and by the seizure of his book. Gradually his opinions were undergoing a change, and he began to look to liberty rather than authority as the instrument of attaining a higher humanity — still, however, regarding the Church as its leader. *Des Progrès de la Révolution et de la Guerre contre l'Église* (1829) was directed against the ordinance prohibiting the clerical schools, and in his journal *L'Avenir*, with the motto "God and Liberty," founded after the July revolution, Lamennais, together with Montalembert, Lacordaire, and others, demanded liberty of conscience, instruction, the press, and association, and as a consequence the separation of Church and State. The *Agence Générale pour la Défense de la Liberté religieuse* was founded to realise their theories, and after the condemnation of their work by Gregory XVI., in 1832, Lamennais' relations with the Church grew rapidly weaker, and he identified himself more and more with the Democratic party. *The Paroles d'un Croquant* (1834), poured forth in the anguish of his soul at seeing the Church leagued with the oppressors of Poland, marked the rupture; it was condemned by the Pope, and immediately translated into nearly every European language. During the remaining years of his life he returned to the freethought of his youth, and died an unbeliever. He was interred, according to his own wish, among the poor, and without any religious rites. In 1840 he had been condemned to a year's imprisonment for a pamphlet, *Le Pays et le Gouvernement*, and in 1848 was a member of the Constituent Assembly; his political career ending when that assembly ceased to exist. Of his later works the most important are:—*Affaires de Rome* (1834), *Esquisses d'une Philosophie* (1841-6), and the translation of the *Divine Comedy*, the preface to which contains the best testimony to the change in his religious convictions.

Œuvres complètes (Paris, 1836-7, 12 vols.); *Œuvres inédites*, publiées par A. Blaise (Paris, 1866, 2 vols.); *Œuvres posthumes*, publiées par E. D. Forgues (1855-9, 6 vols.).

Lander, RICHARD (b. 1804, d. 1834), and **JOHN** (b. 1807, d. 1839), African explorers, were brothers, and natives of Cornwall.

Richard had rambling inclinations, and in 1823 proceeded in the capacity of servant to Major Colebrook, a commissioner of inquiry into the state of the British Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope. Returning in 1824, he joined Captain Clapperton's expedition to the Niger (1825-7), and on the death of Clapperton at Sokoto in 1827 assumed the leadership of the expedition (see his *Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa*, 1830). In 1829 he was entrusted with a Government expedition to trace the river Niger, and was accompanied by his brother John, who had been brought up as a printer. It was this second expedition that established the fame of the Landers. In 1831 they announced the course and termination of the Niger, the real facts being that they were able to lay down with some correctness the lower course of the Niger, and to show that it emptied into the Gulf of Guinea. In 1832 they published their *Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger*. In the same year Richard proceeded on a third expedition, organised by the merchants of Liverpool for the purpose of opening up the Niger for trade. He was able to establish a commercial settlement at the junction of the Binuë with the Niger, but a little later he and his party were attacked by the natives, and he received a mortal wound. John Lander died in Cornwall.

Autobiographical sketch prefixed to *Records of Captain Clapperton's Expedition*; Denham, *Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa*; *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept., 1834.

Landon, LETITIA ELIZABETH (b. 1802, d. 1838), perhaps better known as "L. E. L.," was the daughter of John Landon, of an old Herefordshire family. Her earliest poems were published in the *Literary Gazette*, the editor of which, Mr. Jordan, afforded her valuable critical and literary assistance. Her first long poem, *The Fate of Adelaide* (1820), a very immature production, was followed by the *Poetical Sketches* contributed to the *Literary Gazette*, and during the whole of her career she continued to write for this and other periodicals. Of her longer poems, *The Improvisatrice* appeared in 1824, *The Troubadour* in 1825, *The Golden Violet* in 1826, *The Venetian Bracelet*, *Lost Pleiad*, and other poems in 1829. *The Zenana* was one of the longest contributions to Fisher's *Drawing-room Scrap-book*, which Miss Landon edited from 1830 until her departure for Africa. In 1831 appeared her first prose work, *Romance and Reality*; it was followed by *Francesca Carrara*, *Ethel Churchill* (1836), her most powerful work, as well as the tragedy *The Fortunes of Castruccio Castracani*, gave evidence of maturing forces which might have produced greater results than those by which she is now known. Having spent the greater part of her life in London, Miss Landon married, on June 7th, 1838, George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast,

and sailed with him shortly after for Africa. The separation from her friends and admirers in England was destined to be a lasting one, for she died in the following year from an overdose of prussic acid administered medicinally by herself. Unlike her writings, which are tinged with a uniform gloom and melancholy, she was of a most sociable and animated nature.

L. Blanchard, *Life and Remains of L. E. L.*

Landor, WALTER SAVAGE (b. Jan. 30th, 1775; d. Sept. 17th, 1864), belonged to a good Warwickshire family, whose dignity and importance he was prone to magnify. From his first school at Knowle, he was sent at the age of ten to Rugby, where he remained for five years, distinguishing himself equally for the excellence of his Latin verse and the unruliness of his conduct. A quarrel with the head-master occasioned his removal. After an interval of three years spent under a private tutor he entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1793. At the end of a year and a half he was rusticated for firing a gun through the windows of a room inhabited by a Fellow obnoxious for his Toryism. This escapade caused a breach between Walter and his father which threatened to end in the exile of the former; but a partial reconciliation took place, and Walter retired into Wales on an allowance of £150 a year. There he lived for the next three years, during which he composed and published his first important work, *Gebir*, a poem founded on an Arabian tale. It contains many striking passages and many single lines of great beauty, but as a whole is obscure and disjointed. It was little read, but it made Southey a warm admirer of the unknown author. *Poems from the Arabic and Persian* came next, in 1800. The following years yield only fugitive verses, notable among which are the pieces addressed to or concerned with Ianthé, Landor's poetic name for a lady for whom he had a passion. Many of these appeared in 1806 in a volume entitled *Simonidia*, incongruously mixed with elegiacs on the death of friends. In 1805 Landor's father died; and two years later he sold his hereditary estates to invest the proceeds, and more, in the purchase of Llanthony Priory on the Welsh border. There he set on foot wild schemes of agricultural and social improvement, squandering his money and involving himself in quarrels with all around him. The final result was financial ruin and a bitter hatred of the Welsh. Shortly after the purchase of Llanthony he had engaged in a mad and short-lived attempt to aid the Spaniards in their struggle against Napoleon. He was equally precipitate in a matter of even greater importance to himself. In 1811 he met a young lady at a ball, determined on the instant to marry her, and did it. It is not surprising that the pair lived an unhappy life. In the same year Landor wrote *Count Julian*,

his first English tragedy. It shows the same defects of structure as *Gebir*, and the characters are unimpressive. Three years later the Llanthony disaster occurred. After some family bickerings and a temporary separation, he settled with his wife for a short time at Tours, and afterwards, in 1815, set out for Italy. There they lived, for the greater part of the time, at Florence and Fiesole, till 1835. In 1820 Landor published the *Idyllia Heroica*, a volume of Latin verses, part of which had already been printed under the same name. During the Florentine period he struck out a new line of literary production. He abandoned poetry almost entirely, and began his *Imaginary Conversations*. The first two volumes appeared in 1824, and additions were made from time to time in subsequent years. These *Conversations* won an audience, not indeed wide, but more considerable than any Landor had yet addressed; henceforth he was recognised by all literary men as a man of genius. To the years 1834-7 belong three considerable works in prose: the *Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare; Pericles and Aspasia*; and the *Pentameron*. But before the latter date, in 1835, Landor had finally broken with his family and returned to England. For a time he flitted about from place to place, and finally settled down at Bath. His chief literary friends during this period were Forster, his biographer, and Dickens, whose unflattering and not wholly just portrait of him as Boythorn in *Bleak House* is well known. He now turned again to the drama, producing shortly a trilogy on the story of Joanna of Naples: and after that another play, *The Siege of Ancona*. In 1846 Forster's collected edition of Landor's works, including a number of new productions, was published. It was followed in 1847 by the Latin writings, printed separately. The remainder of Landor's life was comparatively unproductive, and a quarrel, occasioned by a volume of trifles published against the advice of his friends, embittered his later years. He had lampooned a lady, she sued him, and he left England to escape the consequences. He went to Fiesole, but he was still unable to live at peace with his family; and as all his property had been made over to them, he had not the means to live apart. Finally, on an allowance made by his brothers, he settled at Florence, where he lived the rest of his life. His last volume, *Heroic Idylls*, appeared in 1863, and on Sept. 17th in the following year he died. Landor is perhaps less known than any other English man of letters of equal calibre. He was remarkable both as a poet and as a prose writer, but neither his matter nor his manner appeals to a wide public. His longer poems are wanting in connection, and all, short and long, are so concise as to repel the casual reader. None of his more ambitious poems can be fairly called great, but all of them contain passages singularly impressive and in

a severe fashion beautiful. His smaller pieces generally ring true, and often reach a very high standard. But Landor was right in recognising, as he did in his middle period, that his vocation was not for poetry. In the *Imaginary Conversations* he found a form of composition that suited him. The dialogues gave scope to his dramatic talent without demanding that power of construction in which he was deficient; and in them he had the opportunity of developing a classical beauty of style unsurpassed by any English writer. Even the *Conversations*, however, are not popular, partly because of the severity of their style, partly because to make them interesting they demand a degree of knowledge the ordinary reader does not possess. The truth is, Landor did not write for and had no sympathy with the people. This is forcibly shown not only by the fact that all through his life he retained the habit of composing in Latin, but that he hesitated whether he should write some of his most important works in that tongue or in English. The penalty he has paid is not entirely undeserved. His interest is not widely human, and consequently his name and fame are known to but a few.

Landor's *Works and Life*, by J. Forster; Mr. S. Colvin's monograph in *English Men of Letters Series*; Emerson, *English Traits*. [H. W.]

Landseer, SIR EDWIN HENRY (b. 1802, d. 1873), the artist, was born in London, and was the youngest son of John Landseer, A.R.A. (b. 1769, d. 1852), an engraver of high reputation. The whole family turned to art by natural instinct, and Edwin sketched animals almost as soon as he could walk. In boyhood he studied the quiet field-life round Hampstead and the northern suburbs. When he was thirteen he exhibited at the Academy, and at fourteen became a student. Henceforward he exhibited with increasing regularity at the Academy and the British Institution. His most noticeable early work was *Fighting Dogs* (1818). In 1824 the well-known *Cat's Paw* appeared, and in the same year the artist visited Scotland with Sir Walter Scott. *Chevy Chase* was exhibited in 1825, and Landseer was elected A.R.A. After the following year a change is observable in his choice of subjects, due to his visit to the Highlands. Elected R.A. in 1830, he entered upon the twenty or twenty-five years that formed the period of his greatest power. The following are the titles of his greatest pictures, and the dates of their production:—*High Life and Low Life* (1831), *The Hunted Stag* (1833), *Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time and Suspense* (1834), *The Drover's Departure* (1835), *The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner* (1837), *There's Life in the Old Dog Yet* and *A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society* (1838), *Dignity and Impudence and Beauty's Bath* (1839), *Laying Down the Law* (1840), *The Challenge* (1843), *Shoeing the Bay Mare* (1844), *The Cavalier's Pets* (1845),

The Stag at Bay and Peace and War (1846), *A Random Shot and Alexander and Diogenes* (1848), *A Dialogue at Waterloo* (1850), *Midsummer Night's Dream and The Monarch of the Glen* (1851), *The Children of the Mist* (1853), *A Flood in the Highlands* (1860), and *Man Proposes, God Disposes* (1864), representing two polar bears discovering traces of an Arctic expedition. Landseer was knighted in 1850, and in 1865 declined the offer of the presidency of the Royal Academy. In 1858 he was commissioned to execute the lions at the base of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square that were finally placed in position in 1867. Though often accused of introducing too human a sentiment and expression into his dogs, and stags, and horses, Landseer may certainly claim the very highest rank among animal-painters, as well as the highest popularity among the English public, with their feeling for the humour and pathos of animal nature. For pure skill in the representation of silky hair and glossy coat no artist has ever surpassed the *Shoeing the Bay Mare* and the *Cavalier's Pets*, whilst the *Shepherd's Chief Mourner* and *A Random Shot* are supreme among the simple tragedies of animal life. His elder brother, THOMAS LANDSEER (b. 1795, d. 1880), was well known for his excellent engravings. A pupil in engraving of his father and of Haydon, he was also remarkable for the beauty of his mezzotints. Animal pictures, such as *Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair*, were his favourite subjects, and he will be remembered for the numerous engravings by which he made his brother's works familiar in nearly every English home.

W. Cosmo Monkhouse, *The Works of Sir Edwin Landseer*; F. G. Stephens, *Sir E. Landseer*. [H. W. N.]

Lane, EDWARD WILLIAM (b. 1801, d. 1876), Eastern traveller and Arabic lexicographer, was born at Hereford. His father, who was prebendary of that cathedral, dying in 1814, Lane owed his training largely to his mother, a niece of Gainsborough the painter, and a woman of large and cultivated mind. After some years spent at the grammar-schools of Bath and Hereford, he followed the example of his elder brother Richard (q.v.), and adopted the profession of an engraver. Ill-health, however, compelled him to seek the benefit of a warm climate, and a taste already developed for Oriental studies led him to the East. From these fortuitous circumstances his life took its whole bent. He paid three visits to Egypt, the first in 1825-8, the second in 1833-5, and the third in 1842-9. On the first of these occasions he ascended the Nile to the second cataract—an adventure in those early days—and brought back with him in MS. to England a complete description of Egypt and its monuments, illustrated with more than a hundred

exquisite views taken with the camera lucida and coloured in sepia. The cost of reproducing these drawings prevented the publication of the work, but a portion of it, treating of the modern inhabitants, so pleased Lord Brougham, who then presided over the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, that he begged Lane to enlarge it into a separate work. With the thoroughness that characterised him, Lane forthwith devoted a couple of years, spent in Egypt, and chiefly in Cairo, to perfecting this work, which was published in 1836, with the title of *The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*. It was at once recognised as the one exhaustive and accurate authority on the subject, and has not lost its character with time; it has gone through many editions, besides American reprints and a German translation. Lane's next work was a translation of the *Arabian Nights*, which appeared in monthly parts from 1838 to 1840 (2nd ed., 1859, often reprinted). It was the first accurate version of the tales which Galland had only paraphrased, and though it was necessarily incomplete, inasmuch as some portions of the Arabic are unfit for general reading, it is still the standard version. The notes with which the translator enriched the work render it a sort of encyclopædia of Arab manners and customs, literature, religion, and superstitions; they were separately published in 1883 under the title of *Arabian Society in the Middle Ages*. Lane's third visit to Egypt was undertaken with the special object of preparing a lexicon of the Arabic language, of which his previous residence in Cairo had given him such a mastery that the very Ulama of the University of the Azhar were wont privately to seek his help in difficult questions of philology. He devoted the rest of his life to it, working from ten to twelve hours a day for nearly a third of a century. The difficulty of the work was greatly enhanced by Lane's principle of giving chapter and verse for every explanation. Each statement had initials affixed, showing the native source from which it was derived, except in those portions—perhaps the most valuable— which were the fruit of his own personal observation. This immense task was undertaken at the suggestion and with the pecuniary support of Algernon, 4th Duke of Northumberland, who defrayed all expenses connected with its preparation and publication until his death, when his widow continued her husband's munificent support. Lane did not live to finish his vast work; he published five large volumes (1863-74), and died while engaged in seeing the sixth through the press. His grand-nephew, the writer of this article, undertook the editing of the remaining volumes of the main work. Lane's *Arabic Lexicon* was immediately accepted throughout Europe as the supreme authority, and the leading German scholars hastened

to pay homage to the learning and devotion of the author, whose fastidious and almost incredible laboriousness proved that the days of the Scaligers and Castell were not without a parallel. One other book must be mentioned, the *Selections from the Koran*, which was published in 1843, and of which a new edition appeared in 1879. He also contributed a couple of articles (1849 and 1850) to the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*, of which, as of many other learned societies, he was an honorary member. The Queen awarded him a pension on the Civil List, the French Institute elected him a correspondent of the Académie des Inscriptions in 1864, and he was one of the few Englishmen who were chosen for the honour of the degree of Doctor of Literature at the tercentenary of the University of Leyden.

S. Lane-Poole, *Life of E. W. Lane* (1877).

[S. L. P.]

Lane, RICHARD JAMES, A.R.A. (b. 1800, d. 1872), engraver and lithographic draughtsman, elder brother of the preceding, was trained as an engraver by Heath, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy at the early age of twenty-seven. The engraving which procured him this honour was after Lawrence's *Red Riding Hood*, and the artist, who was then president, pronounced the work to be unsurpassed in truth and delicacy. Lane had made his mark as early as 1824, when he exhibited a few drawings, and was quickly besieged with commissions. He soon abandoned engraving for the newly discovered art of lithography, in which he displayed a dignity and refinement of expression, and an instinctive sympathy with his originals, which have never been equalled. Many of his lithographs, despite the usually woolly texture of that expressive process, are so delicate that they have been almost mistaken for line engravings. In 1829 he executed a fine profile of the Queen, then the Princess Victoria, aged ten years, and from time to time he made portraits in pencil or chalk of all the members of the present Royal Family. He was appointed lithographer to the Queen in 1837, and to the Prince Consort in 1840. His most memorable lithographs include reproductions of Lawrence's cycle of George IV.; a volume of sketches after his own grand-uncle, Gainsborough; and numerous works after Leslie, Landseer, and the elder Richmond. *The Rivals*, after Leslie, is a remarkable example of extraordinary delicacy of execution and elaboration. Other notable productions of his pencil are a series of portraits of his own children, George IV. in armour, Don Quixote and Sancho Panza after Leslie, Queen Adelaide and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar after Winterhalter, and Lord Cosmo Russell after Landseer. In 1871 he finished his thousandth lithograph. In his latter years he directed an etching class at

the South Kensington Art Schools. Lane also, but only as a recreation, turned his attention to sculpture, and evoked Chantrey's warm admiration by his results, among which the life-size seated figure of his brother Edward the Orientalist is the most important.

Magazine of Art, Aug., 1881, pp. 431, 432.

[S. L.-P.]

Lanfrey, PIERRE (b. 1828, d. 1877), historian, led a life of which the importance was entirely literary until the last years. Then he was returned to the Assembly (1871), taking his seat in the Left Centre, and was ambassador at Berne during M. Thiers' presidency. Besides some anti-clerical works, *l'Eglise et les Philosophes du XVIII^e Siècle* and *l'Histoire politique des Papes* (1863), he wrote his famous *Histoire de Napoléon I.* (1867-75, 4 vols.), which may be considered to have given the death-blow to *l'Idée Napoléonienne*.

Langdale, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BICKERSTETH, BARON (b. 1783, d. 1851), a native of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, was the son of Henry Bickersteth, a surgeon and apothecary. After serving as apprentice to his father, he entered Caius College, Cambridge, graduating as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. He then entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1811. He became a King's Counsel and a Bench of the Inner Temple in 1827. His practice was confined to the Equity Courts. In 1836 he succeeded Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and was called to the House of Peers and sworn a privy councillor. To his exertions were due the erection of the present Record Office for the reception of the national archives. He was offered the Lord Chancellorship by Lord J. Russell in 1860; his duties, however, at the Court of Chancery were too exacting to enable him to accept it. Lord Langdale was a zealous advocate of liberal opinions, and a distinguished disciple of Bentham. He retired from his official duties only a few weeks before his death.

Lankester, EDWIN, F.R.S. (b. 1814, d. 1874), an English physician and scientific writer, was a native of Melton, in Suffolk. After studying at University College, and becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company, he took up his residence at Heidelberg, where he graduated M.D. in 1839. From that date he filled various offices in the different medical schools and museums of London, having been successively lecturer on materia medica and botany in St. George's Hospital School, professor of natural history in New College, lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine, and afterwards on the practice of medicine, superintendent of the food collection at

South Kensington, examiner in botany to the Science and Art Department, and finally coroner for Middlesex, as holder of which office he was widely known. He also delivered numerous courses of popular lectures, and in addition to many more or less scientific contributions to magazines and natural history journals, more particularly to the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, which he founded and edited, he published *Guide to the South Kensington Food Collection, and Uses of Animals to Man*, edited Macgillivray's *Natural History of Deeside*, translated Schleiden's *Principles of Botany*, and was connected with a great deal of other literary labour. He has left behind him no original work or discovery of importance, his success being for the most part due to his energy in the popularisation of knowledge. It may be added that he was one of the founders and for many years treasurer of the Ray Society.

* **Lankester**, EDWIN RAY, F.R.S., LL.D. (b. 1847), zoologist, son of Dr. Edwin Lankester (q.v.), after leaving St. Paul's School, entered Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1872 was elected fellow and tutor of Exeter College, and in 1874 professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in University College. Professor Lankester early devoted himself to zoology, his first paper being published when a boy at school, and several of his contributions to zoology and paleontology appearing during his undergraduate career. Among the many memoirs which he has produced may be cited his *Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone*, his *Contributions to the Development of the Mollusca* (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1875), and his treatises on the *Hydrozoa and Mollusca* in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has also written separate volumes on *Degeneration: a Chapter on Darwinism* (1880) and *Comparative Longevity* (1871), and has edited Haeckel's *History of Creation* and Gegenbauer's *Comparative Anatomy*, while, as principal editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, he has aided, either directly or indirectly, in the promulgation of a great amount of scientific work. In 1882 Mr. Lankester was appointed professor of natural history in Edinburgh, but resigned the post before entering upon its duties, and was re-elected Jodrell Professor in University College. He has presided over the Biological Section of the British Association, and may be regarded as the founder of the Biological Laboratory at Plymouth. Mr. Lankester is F.R.S., F.L.S., and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews.

Lannes, JEAN, DUC DE MONTEBELLO (b. 1769, d. 1809), a French marshal, born at Lectoure, was apprenticed to a dyer, but on the outbreak of the French revolution (1792) he entered the army, and was so rapidly

promoted that in 1794 he was *chef de brigade*. The army reform of 1795 necessitated, however, his dismissal; but Lannes, nothing daunted, re-enlisted in the army of Italy. He soon fought his way up again, and in the following year (1796) Bonaparte once more made him *chef de brigade*. He next accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt as general of one of Kléber's brigades, and in 1800 commanded the advanced guard in crossing the Alps, gained the victory at Montebello, and distinguished himself in the battle of Marengo. In 1801 he was sent as ambassador to Portugal, but Lannes was less successful in diplomacy than in war. He soon returned to France to become marshal, and to command once more the advanced guard of the French army. He fought at Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, and in 1808, as commander-in-chief, marched into Spain, and overcame the forces of Castaños on Nov. 22nd. He next captured Saragossa (Feb. 21st). From Spain he was ordered to Austria, and at the bloody encounter between Aspern and Essling on May 22nd, 1809, the gallant general received his mortal wound. Napoleon had created him Duc de Montebello in the March preceding.

René Perin, *Vie militaire de J. Lannes*.

* **Lansdowne, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY C. K. FITZMAURICE, 5TH MARQUIS OF** (*b.* 1845), the eldest son of the 4th marquis, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and succeeded to the marquise in 1866. From 1868 to 1872 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and from 1872 to 1874 Under-Secretary for War. In 1880 he was appointed Under-Secretary for India, but resigned soon afterwards on account of his disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill. In May, 1883, he became Governor-General of Canada, and the chief event of his administration was the half-breed rebellion of 1885.

Lansdowne, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY PETTY FITZMAURICE, 3RD MARQUIS OF (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1863), the second son of the 1st marquis (*d.* 1805), who was better known as Lord Shelburne, was educated partly under Dugald Stewart at Edinburgh, and partly at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering Parliament in 1802 as Whig member for Calne, Lord Henry Petty distinguished himself as a debater, and his speech against Lord Melville's naval administration gained him the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Ministry of All the Talents. At the same time he was returned for Cambridge University in the place of Pitt, defeating two formidable opponents in Lord Althorp and Lord Palmerston. Raised to the peerage in 1809 by the death of his half-brother, Lord Lansdowne while in opposition was a zealous advocate of Liberal principles, and in 1826 became Canning's Home Secretary. He was

also Foreign Secretary in the short-lived administration of Canning's successor, Lord Goderich, and became Grey's President of the Council in 1831, which office he held for ten years. He then became the leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, and proved a most courteous and moderate adversary to ministers. In 1846 he became Lord President in the Russell ministry, and in 1852 was requested by the Queen to undertake the Premiership, but declined the honour, consenting, however, to hold a seat in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet without office. Although Lord Lansdowne's Liberalism was not of a very robust type, it was not the less sincere, and his urbanity was a great force in political life.

Laplace, PIERRE SIMON, MARQUIS DE (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1827), a famous French astronomer and mathematician, was of the humblest origin, and his early years were spent in the poverty of a peasant farmer's household of the *ancien régime*. All the education that he obtained was due to the kindness of wealthier friends in his native town of Beaumont-en-Auge, where his abilities soon became conspicuous. His first inclinations were towards theological controversy, but mathematics soon claimed his main attachment, and so ardently did he pursue their study that he obtained the post of mathematical master in the military school of Beaumont, and by the time he was eighteen, through the influence of D'Alembert, the professorship of mathematics in the École Militaire of Paris. From that day his success, social and scientific, was almost uninterrupted. Possessed of a powerful analytical intellect, he soon mastered all that was then known of mathematics and their application to astronomy, and this once accomplished he advanced into unknown regions with such rapid but certain strides, that the "Newton of France," the title which his countrymen apply to him, is better deserved than the majority of such grandiose pseudonyms. Admitted into the Academy of Science at an unusually early age, he fairly astonished the *savants* by the papers which he presented in quick succession, solving problems hitherto regarded as impenetrable, and offering demonstrations which until then had defied the efforts of the most accomplished geometricians. His *Mécanique céleste*, the application of mathematics to astronomy, is a monumental work, though unhappily it requires a knowledge of geometry almost as profound as his own to understand the five volumes (1799-1825). Next to Newton's *Principia*, it is the most prized of the astronomer's text-books. His *Exposition du Système du Monde* (2 vols., 1796) is simpler and more generally read. It is, as Arago said, "the *Mécanique céleste* disencumbered of its analytical paraphernalia." The scientific career of Laplace had up to this date been intellectually of the most brilliant description, and in spite of the charges of scant

acknowledgment of obligations brought against him by Legendre and Thomas Young, it is not really marred by any act of proved dishonesty. The political life into which he was tempted after the revolution was much less to be admired. It displayed nothing save suppleness, time-serving, and incapacity. At first an ardent Republican, he judiciously attached himself to Napoleon, and was rewarded by him with the post of Minister of the Interior. In six months, however, he had to be shelved in the senate, and how inapt he was may be inferred from the fact that Lucien Bonaparte, who succeeded him, was generally regarded as a better administrator. He brought, as the First Consul remarked, the "spirit of the infinitesimal" into the sphere of politics. In 1803 he became Chancellor of the Senate, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and on the proclamation of the Empire, had the dearest desire of his heart gratified by being named count. By 1814, however, the Napoleonic star had apparently set, and accordingly "Count de la Place" had no difficulty in voting for the appointment of a provisional government, the deposition of the Emperor, and the restoration of the Bourbons. This complaisance secured him the title of Marquis, and a seat in the new House of Peers, where, as in the Napoleonic régime, he displayed astonishing unfitness for the duties assigned him, and the servility which had ever been the most marked characteristic of this great-brained but little-souled man. Personally, his egotism and vanity were equal to his lack of political principle, which rather shocked his contemporaries, even in an age when men regarded the swift revolutions of their country as providential means for securing their own advancement. Yet, though not loved much by his compeers, he is said to have shown great kindness to young men, and even to have displayed something like generosity in his treatment of them. His scientific sagacity was, however, almost unsurpassed, and his memory is said by those who knew him personally to have been well nigh incredible. His investigations cover a great field, but all of them tend in the direction of testing by the laws of gravitation the causes of various irregularities in the motion of the planets, the bearings of which on astronomy and physics are fully recorded in every history of science. "He would have completed the science of the skies," Fourier declared, "had the science been capable of completion." He left one son, who became a general in the French army. An edition of his works in 7 quarto vols. (1843-7) was published at the expense of the Government, and most of them have appeared in English and German translations. Another complete edition is at present in course of issue under the editorship of the Academy of Sciences.

His *Biogé* may be found among the rest of

Arago's *Biographies*, and notices of him, more or less full, are contained in the journals and proceedings of the learned societies between the years 1825 and 1827. [R. B.]

Lapenberg, JOHANN MARTIN (b. 1794, d. 1863), German historical writer, studied medicine at Hamburg and Edinburgh, but afterwards turned to history, and in 1816 took the degree of Doctor of Laws at Göttingen. He was then minister-resident for Hamburg at Berlin until 1823, when he became keeper of the Hamburg archives, which post he resigned in 1863. Lapenberg's works are chiefly connected with Hamburg, and the Hanseatic League, with the exception of his *Geschichte von England* (2 vols., 1834-7), which was translated by Thorpe. It covers the Anglo-Saxon period and part of the Norman (down to 1160); and, though now but little read, is a work of admirable research, the more valuable in that its criticism comes from outside. It was continued by Dr. Pauli (q.v.).

Lardner, DIONYSIUS, LL.D. (b. 1793, d. 1859), was the son of a Dublin solicitor, whose office he entered for a while, but evincing an invincible dislike to the legal profession, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. During the ten years he was at the university he published several treatises on the higher branches of mathematics and on the steam-engine (for which he received a gold medal from the Royal Society of Dublin), and contributed to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* and *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. In 1827 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the newly founded University of London, and set on foot his *Cabinet Encyclopædia* (1830-4), which extended to 133 volumes, and for which he obtained the assistance of Scott, Mackintosh, Herschel, Nicolas, Brewster, Southey and others. The larger part of the scientific articles were by himself. In 1840 he visited the United States, and afterwards published the successful series of lectures that he had delivered there. From his pen, in addition to the works alluded to, we have *Railway Economy* (1850), *Handbooks on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy* (1854-6), *Popular Essays on Scientific Subjects*, and *The Museum of Science and Art* (1854-6).

Lasker, EDOUARD (b. 1829, d. 1884), German politician, was born of orthodox Jewish parentage at Jaroczyn, near Posen, and after studying law at Breslau and Berlin, and visiting England for three years, he became a prominent solicitor in the Prussian capital. He did not enter upon political life till 1865, when he was elected deputy to the Prussian Diet as a member of the Progressist or Radical party (*Fortschritt-Partei*). The great events of the following year, however, and the consequent formation of the North German Federation, gave him the opportunity for taking a prominent part in the constitution of the Old or National Liberal party, that for

some thirteen years continued to comprise Bismarck's most trusted and enthusiastic supporters. During the first ten years of this period Dr. Lasker occupied one of the highest and most influential positions in the Prussian and German political world. His foresight, eloquence, and uncompromising earnestness gained for him general respect and popularity. He distinguished himself especially by promoting the codification of the criminal law and procedure, and by his eloquent exposure of the great railway swindles of 1873. That year marked the height of his power, and after a serious illness in 1875 it rapidly declined. Unfortunately for himself his residence in England had persuaded him to regard the English Constitution as an ideal exemplar. He was the leading representative of the English or Manchester party in Berlin, and as such was naturally shocked by the Chancellor's increasing tendency to protection and increasing disregard of majorities, especially on the question of the *Kulturkampf*. [FALK.] In 1880 he was the leading spirit in the small party of Secessionists, and henceforward he confined himself to mere negation and criticism, till signs of brain paralysis forced him to visit America in hopes of rest. The excitement of his welcome by German Liberals in the States was, however, too much for him, and he died suddenly at Philadelphia. Some weeks later the House of Representatives at Washington forwarded a sympathetic resolution on his death to be presented before the Reichstag at Berlin; but Bismarck refused to submit the memorial on account of a clause which stated that the labours of the deceased had been of extraordinary advantage to Germany. The incident aroused considerable indignation in America.

C. Lowe, *Prince Bismarck: his Life and Times*.

Lassalle, FERDINAND (b. 1825, d. 1864), Socialist, was the son of Jewish parents, and was born at Breslau. He studied at the University of his native town, and subsequently at Berlin, where his brilliant talents speedily attracted attention. In 1846 his name was brought prominently before the public by his eager championship of the cause of the Countess Hatzfeldt, a lady who was seeking to gain redress in the courts of law for the injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, and after several years he brought the suit to a successful conclusion. In the meanwhile he had become known as one of the leaders of the extreme Democratic party in Germany, and in 1848 suffered a short imprisonment for inciting the working classes to armed resistance. In 1857 he settled in Berlin, and published a learned work on the philosophy of Heraclitus of Ephesus, and a philosophical drama, *Franz von Sickingen*. He was studying history, law and philosophy, as well as economics, and in 1861 gave to the world the fruit of his labours in his *System of Acquired Rights*. At the same time he

came forward prominently as the champion of the rights of the lower orders against the Liberals and Constitutionalists as well as against the Conservatives. In a lecture delivered in the spring of 1862 he declared that the working classes must get the chief power in the State into their own hands. In April he enunciated his famous *Programme for the Working Classes* at a meeting of Berlin artisans. In this *Arbeiterprogramm* the Socialist doctrines of Lassalle are clearly and concisely set forth. He calls for a revolution, though not necessarily a violent one, which will make the conditions of life square with the modern ideal, and break down the monopoly of the propertied classes. Capital has usurped the position and privileges once occupied by the feudal aristocracy; it is necessary that the labourers should transfer the advantages enjoyed by the capitalists to themselves. The essay is, for the most part, moderate in tone, and seldom appeals to passion. The Government, however, caused him to be tried for sedition and exciting the poor to violence, and in spite of a skilful and eloquent defence, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. On his release he employed himself actively in spreading his social-democratic ideas among the working men by lectures and pamphlets, and tried especially to wean them from the way of the Liberals and the political economists. He violently attacked Schutze-Delitsch (q.v.), and denounced the workmen's benefit associations. The Schutze-Delitsch party summoned a great workmen's conference at Frankfurt. Lassalle succeeded in bringing over the majority to his views, and a resolution was passed condemnatory of the Liberals and political economists. In May, 1863, under Lassalle's auspices, delegates from the working men of several of the great German towns met at Leipzig to found a great Labour Union, which, however, had for its chief object that of promoting manhood suffrage and reforming the system of taxation. Disputes in the body of the new organisation, the bitter quarrel with the economic party, and the attempts of the Government to convict him of inciting to sedition, caused Lassalle to pass the remainder of 1863 and the early part of the next year in a whirl of excitement. In the summer of 1864 he sought rest in Switzerland. Instead, he found an early grave. In Switzerland he met a lady named Helena von Dönniges, the beautiful daughter of a Bavarian diplomatist. Helena fell violently in love with Lassalle, though she was betrothed to a young Roumanian nobleman; but she was compelled by her father to write him a cold letter of dismissal. Lassalle wrote a furious and insulting letter to both the father and the Roumanian lover, and in a duel with the latter was killed.

There are *Lives* of Lassalle by G. Brandes in German, and A. Aarberg in French.

[S. J. L.]

* **Laveleye, ÉMILE DE** (b. 1822), writer on economics, was educated at the Bruges Athenæum, and the Collège Stanislas at Paris. Having completed his studies there he returned to his native country and studied law at Ghent, and began his literary career in 1844, when he published his *Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençale* and *Histoire des Rois Francs* in 1847. Since 1848 M. Laveleye has devoted himself almost exclusively to politics and economics. In 1861 he failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and was appointed in 1864 professor of political economy at the University of Liège; and, already a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, was elected in 1869 to a similar position in the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. Of his numerous writings, the following are the principal :—*L'Armée et l'Enseignement* (1848), *Le Sénat Belge* (1849), *L'Enseignement obligatoire* (1859), *La Question de l'Or* (1860), *Les Nibelungen* (1861), a translation, together with a study on the formation of the Epopée, republished with songs from the Eddas, in 1866; *Questions contemporaines* (1863), *Essai sur l'Économie rurale de la Belgique* (1863), *Étude d'Économie rurale* (1864), *Le Marché monétaire depuis Cinqante Ans* (1865), *Études et Essais* (1869), *La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa* (1870), *Essai sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés modernes* (1872), *L'Instruction du Peuple* (1872), *Le Parti Clerical en Belgique* (1873), *Des Causes actuelles de la Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage international* (1873), *De la Propriété et de ses Formes primitives* (1875), *De l'Avenir des Peuples catholiques* (1875), *L'Avenir religieux des Peuples civilisés* (1876), *La Monnaie bimétallique* (1876), *La Question monétaire en 1881*, and *Lettres d'Italie* (1880), *Éléments d'Économie politique* (1882), *Le Socialisme contemporain* (1883), and *Nouvelles Lettres d'Italie* (1884).

Lawrence, JOHN LAIRD MAIR, BARON (b. March 24th, 1811; d. June 27th, 1879), Governor-General of India, younger brother of Sir Henry Lawrence (q.v.), was the son of Colonel Alexander Lawrence, a Peninsular officer. Educated at Foyle College, London-derry, and at Haileybury, he received a nomination to a writership in the East India Company, and in 1831 was appointed assistant to the Chief Commissioner at Delhi. In that territory he remained until 1846, with the exception of part of 1838, during which he settled the land revenue in the district of Etawah, and two years' furlough (1840-2), spent in England, during the course of which he married. His task was twofold—first the extirpation of banditti, which occupied the first few years of his administration, and which he accomplished by a series of well-organised police raids; and secondly the settlement and collection of the land revenue. Appointed officiating magistrate and collector in 1834,

by untiring energy, rigorous justice, and brilliant organisation, he reduced the riotous Paniput district to order. At Etawah he was equally successful; and rapidly introduced the long-lease system of Robert Mertins Bird, by which the ryots, or peasant proprietors, were delivered from the oppression of the talukdars (a class of land middlemen corresponding to the zemindars of Bengal), and given security of tenure. In 1846 came the first Sikh War, and with it John Lawrence's opportunity for distinction. The great battle of Ferozeshah had left our forces utterly exhausted, and would inevitably have been followed by crushing defeat, when John Lawrence sent the necessary supplies in hot haste from Delhi, and enabled the army to gather itself together for the final victory of Sobraon. His reward was the administratorship of the annexed district, the Julinder Doab. Here he had to deal with tribes chafing under defeat, and by the magic of his presence soon succeeded in reducing them to order and content. The second Sikh War followed in 1849, and Lord Dalhousie determined to depose the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and to annex the Punjab up to the Khyber. John Lawrence earnestly supported this step, but at first affairs did not prosper. The board of administration contained jarring elements; its head, Henry Lawrence, differed with his brother John on vital questions of policy, and the two placed their respective resignations almost simultaneously in the hands of Lord Dalhousie. He determined to dissolve the board, and to retain the younger brother as Chief Commissioner. The brothers parted after a period of the most painful tension, and never saw one another again. John proceeded to organise the province which Henry had pacified. Very speedily good government was established over the whole province; it was divided into districts, opened up by roads and bridges, patrolled by the splendid corps of Guides. The revenue was justly assessed and regularly collected, and the Punjab, previously the seat of misgovernment, became the home of prosperity. Good relations were further established with the Ameer Dost Mohammed, with whom, at an important durbar, held in 1851, Lawrence concluded a treaty by which the Ameer was subsidised, and agreed in return to receive a native resident (Vakeel) at Cabul. The infinite value of this arrangement was apparent when a few months afterwards the storm of the Mutiny burst upon India. But of more value to the empire was the genius of the Chief Commissioner himself. He was at Rawul Pindi when the news reached him, and at once saw, and, what was of more importance, had the courage to carry out, the only possible policy. The regular Sepoys, 36,000 in number, were rapidly disarmed; and Lawrence threw himself upon the magnanimity of the irregular Sikhs, whom he had himself reduced to dependence. They readily responded to his

call. Not only did the original force of irregulars remain staunch, but it was speedily raised from 12,000 to 30,000. "It is not our system but our men," he said later on in answer to a request for hints from the Resident at Benar; and there can be no doubt that it was his own personality and that of his subordinates which induced the Punjabis to stand by their conquerors. Meanwhile, with a general's eye he had perceived that Delhi was the true objective, and was urging General Anson to action with all the eloquence at his command. "What we should avoid is isolation," he wrote, "and the commanders of stations each looking to his own charge, and not to the general weal." It was in this spirit that, depending on a force of hastily levied militia, under Neville Chamberlain, to keep the Punjab in order, he sent up the Guides to Delhi, and despatched further levies in their wake as soon as they could be drilled into cohesion. Still the stronghold of the rebels did not fall; and Lawrence knew full well that there were limits to the loyalty even of the Punjabis. He was prepared in the last extremity to hand over Peshawur to Dost Mohammed, retire behind the line of the Indus, and thus set free some 3,000 European troops to reinforce the investing army. This decision was made in August, but on Sept. 30th Delhi fell, thanks to Lawrence's despatch of Nicholson's column, and the worst was past. Lawrence set himself to work to moderate the vengeance of the conquerors. "It seems to me," he wrote to Lord Stanley, "that, setting aside all considerations of mercy and humanity, we have not the means of enforcing such a policy." On his return home in 1859 he received a baronetcy and a life pension of £2,000 a year. During his residence in England he was not idle, but took a seat in the new Indian Council, although work in which he was a subordinate was very distasteful to him. In 1864 Lord Elgin died, and Lawrence was appointed Viceroy in his stead. His five years' tenure of office was not particularly eventful as far as India itself was concerned; the Orissa famine was bravely grappled with, and the tenant-right question was threshed out in all the provinces successively, in the face of much bitter criticism, until Lawrence had succeeded in securing at all events a certain amount of security for the cultivators of the soil. His external policy was styled by the late Mr. J. W. Wylie one of "masterly inactivity," and the designation has passed into a proverb. Lawrence deliberately confined himself to non-intervention beyond the frontier, supporting neither side in the civil war which was desolating Afghanistan, but recognising Shere Ali and Afzul Khan by turns as they got the upper hand. "Should a foreign power," he wrote in his last despatch, "such as Russia, ever seriously think of invading India, or what is more probable, of stirring up elements of disaffection

or anarchy within it, our strongest security would be found to be in previous abstinence from entanglements at Cabul." On his return to England he was created Baron Lawrence of the Punjab, and of Grately, Hants, with the motto, "Be ready." His iron frame was not yet worn out; and as chairman of the Church Missionary Society and of the London School Board he worked with might and main. To the second Afghan War he was a most emphatic opponent; he argued against it with persistency, and he prophesied the death of Cavagnari and his staff. At last he became nearly blind. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Outram and Clyde. Lawrence is undoubtedly the most impressive figure of all the Mutiny heroes, and they are all very great men. To the matchless valour which was common to them all, he added a power of organisation, without which they would all have been overwhelmed. Frere and Edwardes can challenge his renown, but he saved India, if any one man can be said to have done so. When the moment came he knew exactly what to do; but even of more importance was the king-like power by which he had bent the Sikhs to his will, and the unerring skill with which he had long before selected the "men" to carry out his imperial policy.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith's *Life of Lord Lawrence*.
[L. C. S.]

Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery (b. 1806, d. 1857), Indian administrator, the elder brother of Lord Lawrence (q.v.), entered the Bengal Artillery in 1822, and having served in the first Burmese War, went home on furlough. In 1829 he returned to India with his brother John, and was appointed revenue officer in the north-west provinces by Lord William Bentinck. While thus employed he married his cousin, Honoria Marshall, who was a model wife to him. Recalled to active service by the outbreak of the first Afghan War, in 1838, he was appointed assistant to Sir George Clark, the Resident at Ferozpur, and displayed extraordinary powers of governing men in the organisation and command of the Sikh contingent which aided Pollock in forcing the Khyber Pass on the way to the relief of Jellalabad. His reward was the superintendship of the Dehra Doon district, conferred upon him by Lord Ellenborough, but the appointment was discovered to be illegal, and he was sent to administer the lapsed State of Kythul. Transferred six months afterwards to Nepaul as British Resident, he remained there until the outbreak of the first Sikh War (1845). During this period he contributed a series of masterly papers on Indian questions to the *Calcutta Review*, republished under the title of *Essays, Military and Political*; and he founded, at great pecuniary sacrifice, and under discouragement from the authorities, the Lawrence Asylum for

Soldiers' Orphans at Sanawar, near Simla. His experience of the Sikhs naturally led to his being summoned to the front in 1845. He served through the war by the side of Lord Hardinge, received the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and when the final victory of Sobraon had been won, gave his opinion against the annexation of the Punjab and in favour of reconstituting the Sikh government. He was then appointed Resident at Lahore and president of the Council of Regency, which was to administer the country during the minority of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh (Dec., 1846). He soon found that his native colleagues were unstable; the queen-mother intrigued, and was removed; but by the aid of his assistants, Nicholson, Edwardes, and, above all, his brother John, the province was reduced to order. Quitting for England on leave, he was recalled in November, 1848, by the outbreak of the second Sikh War, which resulted in the total annexation of the Punjab. Though still opposed to annexation, and chafing under Lord Dalhousie's régime, Lawrence became president of the new board of administration, with John Lawrence as a member of the commission. The two brothers soon began to advocate divergent views. Henry was in favour of establishing Runjet Singh's old followers as a pensioned and landed nobility. John declared for the cultivators of the soil. The result was a quarrel between the brothers; both sent in their resignation, and that of Sir Henry was accepted by Lord Dalhousie (1853). He was appointed instead agent at Rajputana, and there lost his noble wife. Despite the fact that his heart burned within him on account of Lord Dalhousie's treatment, Lawrence could not be idle, but projected fresh asylums, and issued warnings, which were unfortunately neglected, upon the scanty numbers of our troops in India. He was appointed, on the eve of the mutiny, Chief Commissioner at Oudh, and soon afterwards brigadier-general of the province. On his arrival at Lucknow he at once repressed the disturbances in the city, and for a brief moment it appeared as if the worst had passed. But the mutiny spread far and wide, and Lawrence made the Residency ready for defence. His chief anxiety was not for himself, but for Wheeler, at Cawnpore. In May, Oudh was in full rebellion, and the enemy massed themselves at Chinhut, six miles out of Lucknow. Lawrence, on June 29th, advancing to attack them with a small force, was defeated through the misconduct of the native artillery, and retreated with difficulty into Lucknow. The movement was doubtless a mistake, and the Residency was soon closely besieged. On the second day, July 2nd, he was shot as he was listening to a memorandum on the victualling of the garrison which had been drawn up by his order, and died two days afterwards. Nevertheless his efforts went far to save the empire, not only by

making Lucknow its bulwark, but chiefly by his conversion, years before, of the inhabitants of the Punjab from a sullen and recently conquered State to a loyal people, ready when the time came to aid their conquerors. Had he lived he would have been Viceroy of India.

Sir Herbert Edwardes, *Life of Sir Henry Lawrence* (vol. II. by Herman Merivale): Rees, *Personal Narrative of the Siege*; Sir J. W. Kaye, *Lives of Indian Officers*. [L. C. S.]

Lawrence, Sir Thomas (b. 1769, d. 1830), president of the Royal Academy was the son of a Bristol inn-keeper. Having displayed extraordinary precocity as a drawer of likenesses, he commenced his artistic career at Bath in 1782 by taking crayon portraits. He gained a prize from the Society of Arts in 1784. In 1787 he came to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, of which he became associate in 1791, full member in 1798, and president in 1826. He also became painter-in-ordinary to the king in 1792, and was, in fact, the fashionable portrait-painter of the day after the death of Reynolds (1792); royalty, nobility, and wealth eagerly competing for the honour of sitting to him. In 1818 he painted the members of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Nevertheless, he never rose above the conventional, and was at times extremely insipid and artificial. His historical pictures, *Coriolanus*, *Cato*, *Satan*, and so forth, are deservedly forgotten.

D. E. Williams, *Life and Correspondence of Sir T. Lawrence* (1831).

Lawrence, Sir William, Bart. (b. 1783, d. 1867), a distinguished surgeon, was the son of a Cirencester surgeon, and was educated under Abernethy, whose demonstrator at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he subsequently became. In 1805 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1813 was made assistant-surgeon, and in 1824 full surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This appointment he continued to hold till two years before his death. In 1813 he was elected surgeon to the Eye Infirmary, now the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, in 1815 professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1828 he succeeded Abernethy as lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813, and on the formation of Queen Victoria's household became one of her Majesty's surgeons extraordinary, and at the time of his death was her senior sergeant-surgeon. He was created a baronet in 1867. While yet seventeen, Lawrence produced a translation of a *Description of the Arteries of the Human Body*, a work in Latin by Adolphus Murray of Upsala. The first edition of his well-known work on *Hernia* appeared in 1807, and rapidly ran through half a dozen editions, and his *Observations on Lithotomy*, in which he recommended the use of the knife instead of the gorget, and

the return to the true lateral operation, came out in 1809. The celebrated *Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man*, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, were published in 1819. These lectures did valuable work in exciting a love for the study of the comparative anatomy and the natural history of man, but they created great and widespread hostility by the tone and freedom—to say the least, injudicious—with which the connection between organisation and the mental and intellectual faculties of man was discussed. Lawrence was considered a materialist, and was called upon to resign his appointments or change his opinions. He compromised the matter; he regretted the publication of the lectures as “highly improper,” and promised to “withdraw them from circulation, and never publish anything more on similar subjects.” He kept his word in calling in the copies; but the whole edition was privately disposed of to Carlisle, of Fleet Street, by whom they were sent to America. Amongst his other numerous works, his treatises on the *Venerereal Diseases of the Eye* (1830-1) and his work on *Rupture*, are reckoned the most important.

Medical Times and Gazette, The Lancet, and The British Medical Journal, July 13th, 1867.

LAWSON, CECIL (b. 1851, d. 1882) was the youngest son of Mr. William Lawson, portrait painter, and brother of Malcolm Lawson, the composer. His earliest works were rejected at the Academy, and the first that he succeeded in bringing before the public was *Ice on the River*, hung by the New British Society in Bond Street. In 1870 he gained admission to Burlington House, and *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea*, in this, and *The River in Rain*, and *A Summer Evening in Cheyne Walk*, in the following year, were well hung, and attracted considerable notice. Subsequently his pictures were either rejected, or those taken—viz. *A Lament* (1872), representing the Thames in process of transformation, by means of the embankment, from its old picturesqueness, *A Pastoral* (1873), *The Hop Garden* (1876), *View from Don Saltero's, Chelsea* (1877), *The Wet Morn, Old Battersea*, and *An Autumn Sunrise* (1878)—were skied, and the artist remained obscure until the last-mentioned year, when his *Minister's Garden* and *A Pastoral* attracted admiration at the Grosvenor Gallery. The remainder of his brief career was an unbroken success. In 1879 he exhibited at the Grosvenor *Kent* (the earlier *Hop Garden*) and three landscapes, *A Morning Mist*, *'Twixt Sun and Moon*, and *The Haunted Mill*. The same year he married, and went to live at Haslemere, a country residence bought from Mr. Boughton, A.R.A., where he found fresh material for his brush. *The August Morn*, now in the National Gallery, was exhibited at the Grosvenor in 1880. A visit to Yorkshire in this year gave rise to *Wharfedale, The Valley of Desolation*, and

Bardon Moors, exhibited 1881. *The Doone Valley* and *West Lynn* in the Academy of 1882 were reminiscences of a Devonshire tour. An exhibition of his pictures was held at the Grosvenor the winter following his death.

E. W. Gosse, *Cecil Lawson: a Memoir* (1883).

* **LAWSON, SIR WILFRID, 2ND BARONET** (b. 1829), the nephew of Sir James Graham, was privately educated, and succeeded to his father's title in 1867. After unsuccessfully contesting West Cumberland in 1857, he sat for Carlisle in the Radical interest from 1859 to 1865, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. Sir Wilfrid was re-elected for Carlisle in 1868, 1874, and 1880, was rejected by the Cockermouth division of Cumberland in 1885, but gained the seat in 1886. In the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid's power of humour makes him generally popular. He is an ardent temperance advocate, introduced his Permissive Bills as far back as 1864, and in 1880 carried an important resolution in favour of local option.

* **LAYARD, SIR AUSTEN HENRY, G.C.B.** (b. 1817), the discoverer of Nineveh, is an Englishman on his father's side, a Spaniard on his mother's, a Parisian by birth, and an Italian by education: a combination of nationalities which at one time seriously prejudiced a British constituency against him, till he won the electors to his side by humorously demanding of them whether if a man were born in a stable they would call him a horse. His youth was spent chiefly in Italy, whence he came to London in 1833 with the intention of studying for the bar. Law, however, failed to attract his interest, and he found himself bitten with the passion for travel and adventure. In 1839 he journeyed in the countries bordering the Levant, sometimes acting as a newspaper correspondent at Constantinople, at others wandering in Asia Minor and the little-explored countries beyond. He lived in the golden age of exploration, when Egypt had been revealing her antiquities to the patient researches of Champollion and Wilkinson; when Burckhardt and Lane had made the world familiar with the character and customs of the Arab and the Egyptian, and other explorers, like Lepsius, Chesney, and Rich were on the field of discovery. Among this band Layard was destined to hold a conspicuous place. He was fully possessed with the inquiring spirit of the age. Botta was already at work at Khorsabad, whence he conveyed to France those Assyrian monuments which are among the chief glories of the Louvre, when Layard returned to Constantinople full of his plans for excavation in Mesopotamia. In the British Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he found a ready sympathiser; and it was with the private funds advanced by Sir Stratford himself that Layard

in 1845 began his celebrated excavations at Birs Nimrud, which enriched the British Museum with the splendid collection of Assyrian monuments given to the nation by the generosity of Sir S. Canning. The record of these excavations has been graphically written by their conductor in various books:—*Nineveh and its Remains* (1848-9); *Nineveh and Babylon* (1849-51; abridgment, 1867); *Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon* (1853); besides the volumes of drawings published in 1849 and 1853. The narrative of discoveries attained an immediate and lasting popularity, and was translated into several languages. A Nineveh Court was erected in the Crystal Palace, for which Layard wrote a guide. Valuable as were his achievements as a discoverer, Layard was not scholar enough to tackle the immense difficulties of the interpretation of the inscriptions he had unearthed. He was content to provide the materials, and he left the task of elucidation to men like Sir H. Rawlinson, Oppert, Hinckes, and Norris. The British Government, less ready than their ambassador to recognise archaeological merit, paid little attention to the popular discoverer, and only in 1849 appointed him *attaché* to the Embassy at Constantinople. Nevertheless, Layard henceforth devoted himself to a political career, with a special view to Eastern affairs. He was returned for Aylesbury in the Liberal interest in 1852, and accepted office as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, where he acted as warming-pan for Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), who was on his way home to join his father's ministry. Having surrendered his post, Layard declined any other appointment, since his object was chiefly to obtain an influence over Eastern politics. He spoke often on the Russo-Turkish question, on which he differed from his former patron, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and when the Crimean War broke out, he went to the Black Sea, and witnessed the Alma from the maintop of H.M.S. *Agamemnon*. A desire to understand the true causes of the revolt led him to visit India during the Mutiny (1857-8), when his parliamentary career had been interrupted by a defeat at Aylesbury in 1857. He unsuccessfully contested York in 1859, but was returned for Southwark in 1860, when he took office in his old post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Lord Palmerston, retiring on the fall of Russell's second administration in 1866. His last ministerial appointment was that of Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's Government (1869), which he suddenly exchanged for the diplomatic rank of envoy at Madrid. His views on the Eastern Question having commended him to Lord Beaconsfield, he was transferred to the embassy at the Porte in 1877, where his active assertion of the imperial policy procured him the Grand

Cross of the Bath. His last diplomatic achievement was the annexation of Cyprus in 1878, after which the accession to power of the Liberal party in 1880 brought about his supercession. His fame will rest less upon his official and diplomatic career than upon his early archaeological discoveries.

[S. L.-P.]

* **Leader**, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, A.R.A. (b. 1831), studied art at the schools of the Royal Academy, exhibited his first picture in 1854, and became A.R.A. in 1883. Mr. Leader has gained a well-deserved popularity as the painter of the wild mountain pass, the common, and the lake. His pictures are often darkened with the shadows of evening, or of the black storm-cloud with a gleam of light and hope far away. Among his more important works in 1875 and onwards, are:—*Wild Waters* (1875); *A November Evening after Rain* (1876); *Lucerne*, and *In the Valley of Clear Springs* (1877); *View of the Wetterhorn* (1878); *An English Hayfield* (1879); *A Summer Flood* (1880); the well-known *February Fill-dyke* (1881); *In the Evening there shall be Light* (1882); *Green Pastures and Still Waters*, *An Autumn Evening*, and *Parting Day* (1883); "*The Ploughman Homeward plods his Weary Way*" (1884); *The Old Holy-head Road* (1885).

Leake, COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN (b. 1777, d. 1860), topographer of Greece, was a member of an old Essex family, and served for some years in the Royal Artillery, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1823. Having been employed in the early part of his career on special service in the East, he travelled over the whole of Greece and Asia Minor, and gave to the public the results of his researches in *Travels in Asia Minor* (1824); *Travels in the Morea* (1830); *Athenian Topography* (1821; 2nd ed. 1841); and *Travels in Northern Greece* (1835). He had only just completed the supplement to his last and most elaborate work, *Numismata Hellenica* (1854), when he died. Colonel Leake, however, was not merely an antiquarian, nor did he prosecute his researches into the past simply for their own sake; he was an earnest politician, and an enthusiastic advocate of the freedom and independence of Greece.

J. H. Marsden, *Memoir of W. M. Leake*.

* **Lecky**, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE (b. March 26th, 1838), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859, and M.A. in 1863, having already published anonymously in 1861 *The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, four admirable essays on Swift, Flood, Grattan, and O'Connell, of which the last contains by far the truest of existing estimates of that politician. A second and revised edition was published in 1871. He soon won a

prominent place in the branch of study to which he had devoted himself, viz. history in reference to the intellectual and social development of civilised peoples. His *History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe* reached a second edition in its year of publication (1865; 5th ed. 1872), and was followed by *A History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne* (2 vols., 1869). Two volumes of his *History of England in the Eighteenth Century* were published in 1878, the third and fourth in 1882. This is a performance of high character, the chapters on Irish affairs in particular being written in a spirit of judicial impartiality, which casts an entirely fresh light upon the later history of that country, and does much to dissolve British prejudices. The chapters on English history are written with equal calmness and judgment, particularly those which cover the War of American Independence. The arrangement of the book is far from being strictly chronological; it consists rather in a series of luminous essays, written from a Liberal standpoint, upon the salient facts of our career as a nation, considerable attention being paid to social phenomena. The last volume terminates with the formation of Pitt's first ministry in English, and the establishment of Grattan's Parliament in Irish affairs.

* **Lecocq**, CHARLES (b. 1832), French musician, studied music under Halévy, and produced his first operetta, *Le Docteur Miracle*, at the Bouffes Parisiennes, in 1857. *Fleur de Thé*, a three-act opera-bouffe (1868), was his first definite success, and it was followed by *Le Myosotis* (1866), and the enormously popular *Fille de Madame Angot* (1873), which ran for five hundred nights, and *Giroflé Girofla* (1874), both of which were adapted for the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, and became popular. Among his later triumphs were *La Marjolaine* (1877); *Le Petit Duc* (1878); *Le Jour et la Nuit* (1882); and *La Princesse des Canaries* (1883). *Plutus* (1886), won only a qualified success. Lecocq has confined himself to the production of popular music, and perhaps wisely, for in his peculiar walk of unintellectual gaiety he is without a rival.

Ledru-Rollin, ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE (b. 1808, d. 1874), French politician, the son of a wealthy Parisian doctor, Jacques Ledru, assumed the maternal name of Rollin in 1830, when he was admitted to the bar. Besides acquiring political influence in his defence of various Republican conspirators, he obtained fame as a jurist, and in 1837 became editor, of the legal journals, *Le Journal du Palais* and *Le Droit*. After a failure in 1839, he was returned to the Assembly in 1841, for St. Valéry-sur-Somme as a Republican, underwent a futile prosecution by government for some of his election speeches, and became a member of the "Mountain," or Extreme Left. He took a prominent part in the reform ban-

quets of 1847, and on the fall of the Orleans dynasty, accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the provisional government. He soon found himself confronted by insurrections, and lost the sympathy of the *ouvriers* without conciliating the *bourgeoisie*. Hence, though at one time the dictatorship was within his grasp, in the presidential election of 1848 he received only 370,119 votes against the five million given to Prince Louis Napoleon. On June 13th he attempted to raise an insurrection in Paris, but it was a ludicrous failure. Ledru-Rollin fled to England, and was sentenced to transportation for life. He waged an unrelenting paper warfare against the Second Empire, and was exempted from the amnesty of 1860, but in 1870 he was allowed to return. Under the Third Republic he re-entered the Assembly in Jan., 1874, a few months before his death, as deputy for Vaucluse, but found he had lost touch of the times.

Lee, ROBERT EDWARD (b. 1807, d. 1870), commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States, was a native of Virginia, and the son of Colonel Henry Lee, distinguished in the War of Independence, and commonly called Light-Horse Harry. He entered the Military Academy at West Point at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 1829. Upon leaving the academy he was appointed to the corps of engineers. He married in 1832 Miss Custis, the daughter and heiress of G. W. P. Custis, the adopted son of General Washington. In 1838 he was made captain, and in the Mexican War was chief engineer upon the staff of General Wool, and served also through Scott's campaign. He was brevetted major for gallantry, and was rapidly promoted to the rank of colonel. He was wounded in the assault of Chapultepec. From 1852 until 1855 he was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1855 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a newly organised regiment of cavalry. In October, 1859, he commanded the forces which suppressed John Brown's attempt to set on foot an insurrection of the slaves. In 1860 he commanded the department of Texas, and in March, 1861, was made colonel of the first regiment of cavalry. Virginia seceded on April 17th, 1861, and Lee resigned his commission in the United States army on the 20th. He was immediately made major-general of the forces of the State. Upon the accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederacy, Lee was made one of the five generals of the Confederate army. Lee was assigned to the command in north-western Virginia against the troops then commanded by Rosecrans and McClellan. He accomplished nothing there, and returned to Richmond with a less dazzling reputation than he had possessed. He was sent to superintend the fortification of the coast, and

was recalled to serve as a sort of military chief of staff to the Executive. At the battle of the Seven Pines, May 31st, 1862, General J. E. Johnston was wounded, and the army of northern Virginia was left without a commander. General Lee was now assigned to the command of this army, and held it until the end of the war. He planned and executed the offensive operation against the Northern army, at that time maintaining a nominal siege of Richmond, by which in a series of battles extending over seven days McClellan was driven to the James River, and Richmond relieved. This operation terminated with a destructive repulse of Lee's last attempt to force the position of the Northern army at Malvern Hills. The removal of McClellan's force was finally accomplished by sending Stonewall Jackson with his corps northward, when the Washington War Department ordered the withdrawal of McClellan's troops. Thereupon Lee followed Jackson with the remainder of his army. His army was thus cut in two for some days, but the enemy had not the skill to take advantage of it. This movement led to the defeat of the Northern army near Manassas Junction; it retired within the line of the Washington fortifications, and Lee advanced into Maryland. He was pursued by McClellan with his old army, and was beaten (Sept. 16th) in the battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg. He retreated by way of the Shenandoah valley to Culpepper Court House, followed slowly by McClellan, who was relieved from the command (Nov. 7th), and succeeded by General Burnside. General Burnside planned an advance to Richmond by way of Fredericksburg; but at that place found Lee in his path, and was severely defeated (Dec. 13th). This ended the operations of these armies for the season, and they wintered on the opposing sides of the Rappahannock. Hooker had been appointed to the command of the Northern army, and advanced in May by a well-conducted movement around Lee's left flank. Lee attacked Hooker in this position, and won the battle of Chancellorsville (May 2nd, 1863). Hooker retreated across the river, and Lee marching round Hooker's right advanced swiftly northward into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Hooker followed, but on his march resigned the command because interfered with in his plans by orders from Washington, and was succeeded by General Meade, who fought and won the battle of Gettysburg (July 2nd, 3rd, 4th). Lee retreated across the Potomac, and there was no other important operation on this theatre in the same year. Grant, appointed commander-in-chief of the Northern armies, initiated in May, 1864, the final campaign of the war. Lee encountered and fought him in this campaign at the Wilderness (May 5th, 6th); at Spotsylvania (May 12th); at Cold Harbor (June 3rd); and when in the same month Grant crossed the James,

Lee confronted him at Petersburg, and defended that place for ten months. He began the campaign with 60,000 men, and throughout all its bloody battles heroically fought double that number. In February, 1865, he was appointed general-in-chief with command of all the armies of the Confederate States. In April he endeavoured to retreat southward to unite his army with that of J. E. Johnston, in North Carolina, but was forced to fight the battle of Five Forks, was beaten, and surrendered (April 9th) the remnant of his worn-out army, which was dismissed on parole "not to serve against the United States until exchanged." He retired to private life, accepted the Presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., and died suddenly from paralysis in September, 1870. He was a thoroughly instructed, capable, and skilful commander. Some of his operations are criticised, as exposing him to inevitable destruction if done in the presence of a ready and resolute foe; but the character of his opponent was an element in his calculation. He weighed all plans, and tried the best. That his cause was not ultimately successful was simply because in the nature of the case the means at his command were inadequate.

John Esten Cooke, *Life of R. E. Lee* (New York, 1872); E. A. Pollard, *Early Life, Public Services, and Campaigns of General R. E. Lee* (New York, 1867). [G. W. H.]

Leech, JOHN (b. 1817, d. 1864), artist and caricaturist, was a native of London; his father, a man of considerable education, being landlord of the London Coffee House on Ludgate Hill. He was educated with his friend Thackeray at the Charterhouse, and studied medicine, but his talent for drawing could not be repressed, and numerous commissions forced him to turn artist. In 1840 he began to contribute to the magazines; among his most important work at this time being his illustration, in company with Cruikshank, of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. His pathetic *Portraits of the Children of the Mobility* appeared in 1841, and was followed by his admirable etchings in Gilbert & Beckett's *Comic History of England and Comic History of Rome*, and Hood's *Comic Annual*. Leech's connection with *Punch* began in 1841, and lasted until his death, which was hastened by overwork. A very successful exhibition of his drawings was held in 1862. As a social caricaturist, Leech was remarkable not only for the certainty of his aim, but for the gentleness of his stroke. Even when looked at from this distance of time, it is difficult to say that any of his attacks, with the exception perhaps of those on Puseyism, are extravagantly exaggerated. Leech was no violent party man; Lord Brougham and Lord Derby, Sir John Graham, and Mr. Cobden were all the sport of his delicate railery. He had a distinct liking for Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, and an equally

pronounced dislike of Mr. Disraeli, and in a less degree for Lord John Russell; in fact, the cartoon, *Have you got such a Thing as a Turned Coat for Sale*, a satire on Mr. Disraeli's silence during the debates on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, is almost cruel. Lord John Russell chalking up "No Popery" on Cardinal Wiseman's door, a satire on his conduct on the Ecclesiastical Titles question, and the cartoons on Lord Brougham are, or should be, immortal.

Thackeray in *The Quarterly Review* (1854); Dr. John Brown, *Essay on John Leech*; Ruskin, *Arrows of the Chase*, vol. i.

Lefevre, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW. [EVERSLEY.]

* **Lefevre, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JOHN SHAW** (b. 1832), is the son of Sir John Shaw-Lefevre (d. 1879), an official of first-rate ability, who served on no less than sixteen unpaid commissions, and who from 1856 to 1875 was Clerk of the Parliaments. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was called to the bar in 1856. He was first returned for Reading in 1863, and continued to sit for that borough until the general election of 1885, when he was defeated. His official record is: Lord of the Admiralty, 1866; Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1868 to 1871; Under-Secretary to the Home Department, January to March, 1871; Secretary to the Admiralty, March, 1871 to 1874; First Commissioner of Works, 1884; Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet, November, 1884. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has been conspicuous for his exertions for the maintenance of rights of common. The chief act of his administration at the Board of Works was the improvement of Hyde Park Corner, and to him was due the system of sixpenny telegrams, carried out by his successor at the Post Office, Lord John Manners. He was returned for Bradford, the vacancy being caused by the death of Mr. Forster, in 1886, and again at the general election of the same year.

Legendre, ADRIEN MARIE (b. 1762, d. 1833), a French mathematician, was born at Paris, and educated at the Ecole Militaire. About the year 1776 he became mathematical professor in the military school at Paris, and was afterwards professor in the normal school. In 1782 he received the prize of the Berlin Academy for a dissertation on the course of projectiles in resisting media. He was soon afterwards placed on a commission for connecting Paris and Greenwich geodetically, and in 1787 contributed to the *Mémoires* of the Academy two papers on trigonometrical operations depending upon the figure of the earth, containing many theorems relating to the subject. The best known, Legendre's theorem, quoted in every treatise on spherical trigonometry, is a fundamental theorem in

geodesy. The decimal system of measurement having been decreed immediately after the Revolution, Legendre was appointed one of the three commissioners to introduce the new system, and he also took an active part in determining the length of the mètre. In 1794 he made one of the many attempts to supersede Euclid as a text-book on geometry by his *Éléments de Géométrie* (translated by Sir D. Brewster), which afterwards gave rise to a lengthened discussion, especially in England, on his treatment of the theory of parallels. This discussion induced Legendre to publish his *Nouvelle Théorie des Parallèles* in 1803. In the meantime Legendre held a few important state offices, but ultimately he withdrew from the public service altogether. He produced his *Théorie des Nombres* in 1798, in which he expounds the theory known as the law of quadratic reciprocity, which Gauss has described as the "gem of arithmetic." This work he followed up by his *Nouvelles Méthodes pour la Détermination des Orbites des Comètes* in 1806, which is important, as containing the first published suggestion of the method of least squares. But Legendre's most important contribution to mathematical science is that on elliptic functions. His researches upon this subject extend over a period of forty years, and his labours were long neglected. In 1827, however, Legendre being seventy-five years of age, Abel and Jacobi having made independent researches, and arrived at conclusions similar to Legendre's, fresh attention was called to the subject, with the result that it was soon completely revolutionised.

Elle de Beaumont, *Mémoire de Legendre*; *Westminster Review*, 50, 424.

* **Legros, ALPHONSE** (b. 1837), a French artist, both in name and work closely associated with England, was born of humble parentage in the Côte d'Or, at or near Dijon, and in 1851, still surrounded by the restrictions of poverty, he made his way to Paris, where for awhile it was uncertain whether his bent towards pictorial art could be turned to useful account, or whether he would have to continue that apprenticeship to a house-painter into which he had been obliged to enter. The existence in France of schools practically gratuitous enabled him to obtain a measure of training in draughtsmanship which would have been out of the reach of a child of impoverished parents in England; but in painting he is not really any one's pupil, and certainly he is original in etching. He began to etch and to paint much about the same time, for it was in 1857 that he sent to the Salon a picture of his father, which won him some notice, while it is from 1855 that the earliest, which are by no means the most characteristic, of his etchings date. In 1859 he sent an *Angelus*, in 1861 an *Ex-Voto*, in 1863 *A Mass for the Dead* to the Salon. In 1863, still poor and lacking the encouragement of patrons, Legros

came to England. Here, among a few amateurs, there came to be recognised the qualities which he brought with him, rare enough in English design. In England, Legros's choice of subjects showed some tendency to widen, but it never became popular save for the occasional selection in his portraiture of some illustrious head or characteristic form. He painted the peasants of the Bouloguais in their work amid the wide farmlands, or sitting still steeped in religious exercises, and in a melancholy which is only in part the result of their restricted fortunes or their pious faith. And if to the middle class and to fashionable people he has nothing to say, because he cares nothing for their lives, or for the aims of them, so he is even too singularly insensitive to pure physical beauty, or to the attractiveness of force. His interest is in the labouring intellect and in the melancholy soul. The first he shows by his great portraiture, which is greatest of all in etching, and which reaches its most exquisite and its most ennobled expression in the portrait of Mr. G. F. Watts. The second he shows sometimes in such a divine allegory or vision as that of *Death and the Woodman*; sometimes in such a realistic and yet poetic portrayal of the sordid and the miserable as may be recognised in *Le Repas des Pauvres*. *Death and the Woodman*—a delicate, pathetic etching—recalls a little the altogether beautiful sadness of Rethel's *Der Tod als Freund*. The figure of Death comes gently to the broken man, and beckons one who, though awed, is not unwilling to be gone. *Le Repas des Pauvres*—a picture sombre of hue—depicts the interior of a fourth-rate French restaurant in the little-known French quarter which extends north of Oxford Street, between Soho and Fitzroy Square. In neither of these designs, and in none of the many which, in Legros's work, are akin to the one or the other of them, is the sadness which has been their motive in the mind of the artist made an excuse for enlisting the suffrages of sentimentality. In this way, as in other ways besides, Mr. Legros scorns to be attractive: he is nearly always stern, he is nearly always austere. At the Slade School, in University College, London, where he was appointed Professor in 1876, it has been his habit to paint, sometimes before his pupils, all of some given head that a couple of hours of observation and labour may enable him to set upon canvas. Thus he has at least educated his pupils in the virtue of decisiveness, and in the skill of selection. Modelling has now for some years a good deal occupied him. Not only has he produced some work in the round, and one or two large reliefs like *La Source*, but he has by his own work, and by his influence as well—which is very great in a restricted circle—given an impetus to the production of portrait medals, founded a good deal on the practice of the *médailleurs* of

the Italian Renaissance. Again, his pencil drawings of the nude figure—some of which are at Mr. Thibaudeau's and at Mr. Ionides', and some, through the artist's gift, at the Museum of Dijon—reveal the most intimate union of realism with style. A last word for his etchings, which, eminently various in theme, are perhaps scarcely less noticeably various in method. In them certainly a mannerism, which he has impressed upon more than one of his pupils, is not always apparent. Mr. Thibaudeau and the late Monsieur Poulet-Malassis published in 1877 a *Catalogue Raisonné of Legros's Work in Etching*. It included, at that time, one hundred and sixty-five pieces. A few are, one may suppose, not unintentionally repulsive; but many are of charming power—landscapes, large portraits, scenes of the interior: things rendered as an individual artist has felt and perceived them. [F. W.]

* **Leighton, Sir Frederick, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L.** (b. 1830), president of the Royal Academy, and not the least popular of well-known English painters, was born at Scarborough. At the age of fourteen he entered, as a student, the Academy of Berlin. A year afterwards he left his desired pursuit to proceed with general education at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and in 1846, while at Florence, he resumed his devotion to it. At Frankfort and at Brussels he spent, chiefly, the next two or three years, and to this foreign education, continued as it was over a series of seasons, winter and summer, we are to attribute something of what there is of cosmopolitan, if not of strange, in his art. Leighton was never influenced—it would appear both from his work and from the story of his life—by any English painter. He has been influenced somewhat by Greek classic work; somewhat by the decorative work of the Italian Renaissance; somewhat, perhaps, by foreign art of later days; but not at all by the productions of the land which gave him birth. A student at the Louvre in 1851, and again at Frankfort in 1853, he was there a pupil of Professor Steinlé, of Vienna, who confirmed his bent for what is still known as historical art. "Historical art" held a much greater position in the public opinion of thirty years ago than it does in that of to-day, and a power of draughtsmanship, now perhaps not very noticeable, sufficed to give distinction to the beginning of a career. Such a power young Mr. Leighton distinctly evinced when he sent from Rome in 1855, to the English Royal Academy, his picture of *Cimabue's Triumph*—a design founded on the well-established tradition that certain work of this admirable Primitive was received in the city of its production with a great demonstration of enthusiasm and honour. Young Mr. Leighton's picture had, unquestionably, other qualities besides that of

accurate and academic draughtsmanship. It had an interesting theme, which had been treated sympathetically; it had dignity of design; also charm of colour. The *Triumph or Procession of Cimabue* was received with surprise and delight at our annual exhibition. Great hopes were founded upon it. For awhile, after the production of this picture, Leighton lived in Paris, where, though he was no longer, in the strict sense, any one's pupil, he received the counsels of Ary Scheffer and of Robert Fleury. The *Triumph of Music*—Orpheus, by the power of his art, redeeming a beloved one from Hades—was the theme of the young Englishman's Academy picture of 1856. Gaining uncontestedly in popular esteem by the added suavity of his somewhat later art, Leighton did not, we think, till 1871 take up the position which in popular opinion he afterwards assumed, and that was by the manly and dramatic picture of *Hercules Wrestling with Death for the Body of Alceste*. That work obtained the honour of reference in Browning's *Balaustion's Adventure*—in the poem, that is to say, of the poet who is most profoundly acquainted with the spirit of Art and with the whole of Art's achievements. The *Daphnephoria* of 1876 was every whit as important as the picture which has last been spoken of; and in 1880 much appreciation was given to the gentle sentiment of *The Sister's Kiss*, and to *Phryne* in 1882. *Dedalus and Icarus*, of 1869, and *The Light of the Harem*, of 1880, represent the one of them the more rigid classicality, which would appear to bear occasional ideal of Leighton, the other the luxury which has at many times fascinated him. Leighton was not then at a period of his life from which, striking into further methods, he might be expected to gratify with wholly new results. Yet his pursuits have the interest of variety. For South Kensington he has finished the great wall decoration of *The Arts of War*, to which *The Arts of Peace* is to be a companion. And, assisted in the first instance by the academician, Mr. Brock, he has ventured into sculpture, in which *Hercules and the Python* (1876), and *The Sluggard* (1886), show him to be really proficient. Nor, perhaps, is it quite enough to say this; for, essentially a draughtsman and a designer, rather than a colourist, Sir Frederick Leighton's faculties may perhaps be held to be even most fitly engaged in the art of modeller and carver. As regards Sir Frederick's official and courtly honours, it should briefly be mentioned that he was knighted in 1878, on his succeeding to the presidency of the Royal Academy, vacant by the death of Sir Francis Grant; that he was made a baronet seven years afterwards; that he is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and that he is LL.D. Cambridge and D.C.L. Oxford.

[F. W.]

* **Leland, CHARLES GODFREY** (b. 1824), American author, was educated at Princetown College, Philadelphia, and after taking his degree, spent several years visiting the European universities. He returned to America in 1848, and, after a short trial of law, devoted himself entirely to literature, contributing to various magazines, and publishing, in 1855, *Meister Karl's Sketch-Book* and the *Poetry and Mystery of Dreams*, followed by *Sunshine in Thought* (1860), *Legends of Birds* (1864), and translations of Heine's *Pictures of Travel*, and *Book of Songs* (1866 and 1868). It is by the immortal *Hans Breitmann Ballads* that Mr. Leland is best known. The first collection was published in 1868, and was followed by a series, under various titles, which described in rollicking verse, written in a wonderful hotch-potch of German-English, the adventures of a German settler in Pennsylvania, with an unlimited appetite for "shprees" and "lager beer." A complete edition appeared in 1876, a later one in 1884. Mr. Leland has also written, among other works, a translation of Scheffel's *Gaudeamus* (1872); *The Music Lesson of Confucius* (1872); *The Egyptian Sketch-Book*, and *The English Gipsies* (1873); *English Gipsy Songs* (1875); *Fusang*; or, *the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century* (1875); *Pidgin-English Sing-sing, in China-English Dialect* (1876), treating of the humorous side of Chinese life in America; *The Gypsies* (1882), and the *Algonquin Legends of New England* (1884). Mr. Leland is much interested in the minor arts; he is the editor of a series of manuals upon them, entitled *Art-Work Manuals*, and contributed a volume on *Porcelain Painting to the American Art at Home* series.

Lemaître, FRÉDÉRIC (b. 1798, d. 1876), French actor, was the son of actors, and studied at the Conservatoire. His first appearance at the Odéon was not an unqualified success, and it was not until 1832, when he created the part of Robert Macaire, in the play of which he was joint author, that he became celebrated as the greatest master of realistic acting of his time. Among his great impersonations were Ruy Blas, Don César de Bazan, and Kean in Dumas' play. His make-up as Louis Philippe led to the suppression of Balzac's *Dernière Incarnation de Vautrain*, and in 1848 he led his audience from the theatre to the barricades. He retired in 1856, owing to the suicide of his son, but reappeared in 1868, when his voice was so weak that he could scarcely be heard. During his last years he was supported by a pension from the French Government.

Lemon, MARK (b. 1809, d. 1870), wit and author, was born in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street, London, in the middle rank of life, and was educated at Cheam School, Epsom, where he had Charles Butler, the ma-

thematician, for a teacher. His lot was early cast among theatrical people, and his impulses were all towards the stage. His earliest efforts were in the lighter drama. His first farce appeared about the year 1825, under the seemingly *bizarre* title of *The P. L.*; or, 30, *Strand*. This he followed up in quick succession with now a roistering farce, now a melodrama, now a graceful operetta, now a comedy. The fun and frolic of *Domestic Economy*, and *Jack in Green*; or, *Hints in Etiquette*, delighted two generations of frequenters of the Adelphi; and the author's reputation was sustained in the whimsicality of *A Moring Tale*, coupled with the mirthful nonsense of *My Sister Kate*. In the adaptation of several of his dramas Lemon was joined by Gilbert à Beckett. One of their most successful achievements was a dramatised version of *The Chimes* of Charles Dickens. Among his many other plays may be mentioned *The Lewis Club*, *The School for Tigers*, *What will the World Say?* and *Hearts are Trumps*. He was one of the knot of authors who in 1841 set on foot *Punch*; or, *The London Charivari*. From the first he acted as joint editor. In 1843, moreover, his colleague, Henry Mayhew, seceded, and on Lemon devolved the sole and undivided responsibility of the editorship, a trust which he fittingly discharged till his death. His first substantial venture as a novelist, *Wait for the End*, appeared in 1863. Its reception was such that in the very next year (1864) he produced *Lored at Last*. Two years later he brought out probably the ablest of all his productions, *Falkner Lyle*, a story of two wives. In 1862 he appeared at the Gallery of Illustration in a course of lectures, *About London*. These lectures formed the basis of *Up and Down the Streets of London* (1867). In 1868 he impersonated Falstaff on the stage, and joined Dickens's amateur troupe. Besides the works already mentioned, Lemon wrote over fifty dramatic pieces, a hundred songs and lyrics, and scores of charming essays and stories.

Appleton's Journal, New York, Nov. 2nd, 1873; Athenæum, May 22nd, 1870; Gentleman's Magazine, new series, vols. v. and vi. [W. M.]

Lenau, NICHOLAS (b. 1802, d. 1850), Hungarian poet, was born at Csatad. His real name was Niembach von Strehlenau, and his father, who died in 1807, was a minor official in the Austrian service. Lenau, in 1819, attended the philosophical classes of the university of Vienna. He subsequently devoted himself for a time to jurisprudence, and then to medicine and natural science. His first lyric poem appeared in 1828 in the *Aurora*; and in 1832 a volume of his poems was published. The same year he sailed to America, where he intended to settle. He, however, returned to Europe after a few months, and lived chiefly at Vienna and Stuttgart, struggling against a melancholy which gradually deepened into insanity. The crisis

came in the autumn of 1844, when he was on the point of being married. He passed the remainder of his life in confinement as a lunatic. His chief long poems are *Faust*, *Savonarola*, and *Die Abigener*. But he is chiefly known for his exquisite lyrics, which are almost worthy to be ranked with Heine's and Goethe's.

Lenau's collected works appeared in 1855, with a biography by Anastasius Grün. See also Berthold Auerbach, *Lenau*; Schurz, *Lenau's Leben* (1855); *Foreign Quarterly Review* (1839).

Lenormant, FRANÇOIS (b. 1837, d. 1883), archæologist, was the son of another distinguished antiquary, Charles Lenormant, and was born at Paris. He early showed his aptitude for the study of antiquity; at the age of twenty-three he was making excavations at Eleusis, and ever afterwards in the intervals of his work as sub-librarian at the Institute of France (1862-72), and of his lectures as professor of archæology at the Bibliothèque Nationale (1874-83), he threw his wonderful energies into his favourite pursuit of archæological exploration. His writings are too numerous for us to detail even their mere titles. There were few branches of archæology, especially Semitic, to which he did not contribute something of importance, although he cannot be credited with any absolutely prime discovery, and his very universality brought with it the certainty of occasional error. Whatever he wrote within the wide circuit of knowledge embraced in his plan of study was lighted by the power of his genius. For breadth of view, combined with an extraordinary subtlety of intuition, it may be doubted whether he had a rival. No one among his contemporaries possessed to an equal degree the gift of seeing at a glance all the bearings of a new discovery, no one could so illumine the most profound investigations of scholarship with the clear flash of intuitive comprehension. He made the dry bones of antiquity live again in the creations of his indefatigable pen, where other scholars could only describe fossils. In none of his writings is this power so conspicuous as in his *Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible*, in which he treats the Biblical records and the ancient traditions of the East as though they were contemporary history, full of life and actuality. His unfinished essay on the propagation of the *Phœnician Alphabet*, and his *Ancient History of the East*, are his best-known works, and deserve their high repute; while in special subjects his contributions to Accadian philology, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, and *La Magie chez les Chaldéens*, exhibit the same marvellous grasp, the same luminous treatment, that characterise all his many writings.

Athenæum, Dec. 15th, 1883.

[S. L.-P.]

Leo XII., POPE (b. 1760, d. 1829), whose real name was ANNIBALE DELLA GENGA, was a native of Romagna, went as nuncio to

Lucerne in 1793, and as papal plenipotentiary to the Diet of Ratisbon in 1805, and became cardinal in 1816. In 1823 he was chosen Pope as successor to Pius VII., though it was believed that his days were numbered. However, he managed to linger on for several years, ruling with severity, yet not capriciously, and maintaining good relations with the courts of Europe.

***Leo XIII., HIS HOLINESS POPE** (b. 1810), formerly Gioacchino Pecci, the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was born at Carpineto in the Papal States. He was educated at the Collegio Romano and the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, where he studied law and philosophy with considerable success, until he entered the priesthood. In March, 1837, he was appointed by Pope Gregory XVI. domestic prelate and private referendary, with the title of Protonotary Apostolic, and was sent to administer in succession the districts of Benevento—where he suppressed brigandage—Spoleto, and Perugia. In 1843 he was created Archbishop of Damietta, and sent as Apostolic Nuncio to the King of the Belgians. On his return in 1846 he was advanced to the See of Perugia, and in December, 1853, he was created a cardinal. During the lifetime of Cardinal Antonelli, Pius IX.'s Secretary of State, Cardinal Pecci held aloof from Rome; but after his death he was created Chamberlain (Sept., 1877), and had control therefore of all business except foreign affairs. As representative of the moderates, Cardinal Pecci was elected Pope on the death of Pius IX., three scrutinies having been necessary before the two-thirds majority was obtained, and took the title of Leo XIII. His policy proved the very opposite of his agonistic predecessor. In particular, the religious difficulty in Germany was brought to a happy conclusion, and Prince Bismarck showed his high regard for the Pope's moderation by requesting him in 1885 to be arbitrator in the dispute between Germany and Spain, as to the ownership of the Caroline Islands. During Mr. Gladstone's second administration, negotiations were informally conducted through Mr. Errington, M.P., between the Vatican and the British Government, with a view to enlist Pope Leo against the Parnellite movement in Ireland; these, however, failed, as was distinctly shown by the nomination of Archbishop Walsh to the See of Dublin. In his encyclicals he emphasises the position that the influence of the Papacy is the only solution to the socialistic problem.

Leopardi, GIACOMO, COUNT (b. 1798, d. 1837), one of the greatest Italian philologists and poets of this century, was born at Recanati, in the March of Ancona. He was the eldest son of Count Monaldo Leopardi, himself a man of letters, in whose library it was that Giacomo acquired his education. At seventeen he had attained a

marvellous knowledge of the classics and of modern languages. The collection of his manuscripts amounted to seven large folio volumes, and at the age of nineteen he had already published several philological and critical works, which attracted wide attention. But the ardour which he had displayed in his studies totally destroyed his constitution and strength, and during the whole of his life he was a confirmed invalid. In search of health he left his secluded home for the first time about the year 1820, and went to Rome, where he won the friendship of Niebuhr, who, on the part of the Prussian Government, offered him the chair of Greek philosophy in the University of Berlin, which Leopardi, however, declined—partly because of his delicate health, but chiefly because of his ardent love for his native land. He wandered a good deal about Italy, publishing his most admired *Canzoni* (songs), lyrics, and other poems, and works such as the *Operette morali*, chiefly dialogues in the style of Lucian (1827). He had already printed in 1825 a complete translation of Moschus, and shortly after translations of Homer and Virgil, and an *Essay on the Popular Errors of the Ancients*. The bulk of his philological works were sent, in 1830, for publication to Germany; but except a few *Excerpta*, published as an essay at Bonn in 1834, none of them appeared until long after his death—the consignee, M. de Sinner, proving wholly untrustworthy. As a poet and writer, Leopardi was endowed in a peculiar degree with the faculties which belong to the highest order; but his impaired health, deep despondency, and limited means acting upon his temperament, cast a gloom over his spirit, and his keynote is invariably one of dejection. About 1832 he settled in Naples, and lived in close companionship with Antonio Ranieri, an author of some excellence, and his sister, whose kindness made his last years fairly happy. In this period he composed his most beautiful lyric, *La Genestra*, and the *Sequel to the Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, a satire on the Neapolitan Revolution of 1820. Leopardi has been, and is, one of the most popular of Italian poets, and although he did not actually suffer for the liberty of his country, his ardent love for her causes him to be deservedly looked upon as an Italian patriot.

Opere di Giacomo Leopardi, printed at different places and times, and above all his *Epicleria* (Firenze, 1849), containing nearly six hundred of his letters. [A. O.]

Leopold I. and II. OF BELGIUM [BELGIUM.]

Lepsius, RICHARD (b. 1810, d. 1884), Egyptologist, was a native of Naumburg, and acquired a sound classical education at Pforta (1823-9), whence he proceeded to study philology at Leipzig and Göttingen, and

notably to study under Bopp at Berlin. In 1833 he visited Paris, and attended lectures and examined the archaeological collections, and in 1834 his work on *Palaography as an Instrument in the Study of Language* obtained the Prix Volney of the French Institute. Oriental alphabets and the origin of numerals specially attracted his attention, but Egyptology, from its supreme importance for the history of Greek and therefore European civilisation, and from the daring and speculative character of its early investigations, was now beginning to hold the foremost place in his studies. He grounded himself on Champollion; he visited Rosellini at Pisa; he was encouraged at Rome by the admirable Bunsen; and his *Letter to Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet* (1837) placed him at a bound in the front rank of Egyptian scholars. Henceforward, although he edited the *Inscriptiones Umbricæ et Oscæ*, wrote on Pelasgians and Etruscans, and published his well-known *Standard Alphabet*, his main study was ancient Egypt. In 1838-40 he was working at the rich collections of the British Museum; in 1842, when he published in seventy-nine tables his celebrated edition of the *Book of the Dead*, he was appointed professor of Egyptology at Berlin, to which post he afterwards added that of chief librarian. At the instance of Bunsen, and with the pecuniary support of the King of Prussia, Lepsius was next sent to Egypt to conduct a scientific expedition, the fruit of which was his gigantic work, the *Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia*, consisting of nine hundred large plates, and text (1849-59), and containing a mass of inscriptional materials which ever now have not been fully worked out. He also brought back a collection of Egyptian antiquities to Berlin, and commemorated his visit to Egypt by a glaring inscription cut over the entrance to the Great Pyramid by his assistant, Joseph Bonomi. Lepsius's contributions to *Egyptian Chronology* (1849) were of the first importance; and his latest work was the *Nubian Grammar*. He revisited Egypt in 1866, when a new trilingual inscription, resembling the famous Rosetta stone, was discovered; and in 1869 he attended the opening of the Suez Canal, and accompanied the Crown Prince of Germany in his voyage up the Nile. He also revisited England in 1874, on the occasion of the second Congress of Orientalists.

Professor MAX MÜLLER in the Academy (1884).

[S. L.-P.]

Leroux, PIERRE (b. 1798, d. 1871), French socialist, was the son of a Paris artisan, and having adopted journalism as a profession, became of some weight among the Radicals, until in 1831 he became a convert to St. Simon (q.v.). He diverged, however, from St. Simon's follower, Enfantin, on several of the articles of faith, one of them being the emancipation of women, and in 1840 published

his treatise *De l'Humanité*, in which he formulated the creed of the Humanitarian School, a modified Pantheism, the triad in God being "power, intelligence, and love," and in man "sensation, sentiment, and knowledge." His views were somewhat confused, but had, at any rate, this merit, that they inspired George Sand to write *Consuelo* and *Les Septs Cordes de la Lyre*. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1818, he delivered a series of speeches, admirable no doubt for Utopia, but rather out of tune with a tottering republic. He was exiled after the *coup d'état* (Dec. 2nd, 1851), returned to Paris after Sedan, and died in the midst of the Commune.

Reybaud, *Études sur les Réformateurs et Socialistes Modernes*.

Leslie, CHARLES ROBERT (b. 1794, d. 1859), one of the most charming of our painters in genre, was of American parentage, and arriving in London in 1811, became a student of the Royal Academy. He was elected A.R.A. in 1821, and R.A. in 1826. England was his home except during the years 1833-34, when he taught drawing at the military academy at West Point, New York. His pleasant *Life of Constable* was written in 1845, his *Handbook for Young Painters* in 1855, and his *Life of Reynolds*, continued by Tom Taylor, in 1865. Leslie at first attempted the terrible, but soon saw that his forte lay in the humorous, and made himself the interpreter of Shakespeare, Cervantes, Goldsmith, and Sterne. Among his most successful pictures may be mentioned *Sir Roger de Coverley* (1819); *Sancho Panza and the Duchess* (1824); and *The Dinner at Page's House* (1831).

Tom Taylor, *Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections* (1860).

* **Leslie, GEORGE DUNLOP, R.A.** (b. 1835), son of the above, entered the schools of the Royal Academy in 1854, first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1857, became A.R.A. in 1868, and R.A. in 1876. Mr. Leslie's pictures are conspicuous for delicacy of execution, and absence of forced effects. Their subjects are generally taken from the home life of the nation, and their prevailing tone is one of quiet cheerfulness. It is sufficient here to mention *A Summer Song* (1862); *Clarissa* (1866); *Lucy and Puck* (1872); *On the Banks of the Thames* (1875); *My Duty towards my Neighbour*, and *Violet* (1876); *Cowslips*, and *The Lass of Richmond Hill*, his diploma work (1877); *Home, Sweet Home* (1878); *Alice in Wonderland* (1879); *All that Glitters is not Gold* (1880); *Hen and Chickens* (1881); *Molly*, and *A Daughter of Charity* (1882); *Daughters of Eve* (1883); and *Thames Roses* (1884).

Leslie, SIR JOHN (b. 1766, d. 1832), geometer and mathematician, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, and after spending some time at the universities of St. Andrews and

Edinburgh, acted as private tutor in a Virginian family, translating in his leisure moments Buffon's *Natural History of Birds*, which he published in 1793. He next engaged in physical research, publishing the results of his labours in Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*. In 1804 he published his *Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat*, which introduced him to the Royal Society of London as Rumford medallist. In 1805, despite the violent opposition of the clergy on account of his former friendship with Hume, Leslie succeeded Playfair in the chair of mathematics at Edinburgh, and four years later published the first part of his *Course of Mathematics*, the second part appearing in 1821. In 1810 he invented a process of artificial congelation, which he fully explained in his *Short Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relations of Air to Heat and Moisture* (1813). In 1819 he became professor of natural philosophy, and four years later he brought out the first volume of *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, which work he left unfinished. Leslie contested the invention of the differential thermometer with Count Rumford. With the aid of this instrument he carried out his original investigations in photometry, hydroscopy, and the temperature of space. In 1832, on the recommendation of Lord Brougham, he was made a knight of the Guelphic order.

Stewart, *Short Statement of Facts relative to the Election of Professor Leslie* (1806); Macvey Napier's Memoir in *Encyclopædia Britannica* (7th edition).

Leslie, THOMAS EDWARD CLIFFE (b. 1827, d. 1882), economist, the son of a Protestant rector in County Down, was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and Trinity College, Dublin (1842), and subsequently having entered a conveyancer's office, was called to the bar both in Ireland and England. But his appointment in 1853 to the chair of political economy and jurisprudence in Belfast diverted him from the practice of his profession. In his best-known work, *The Land Systems* (1870), he gave examples of the influence of legal and historic customs on economic phenomena in his admirable sketches of the actual condition of the land question in Ireland, Belgium, and France. His *Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy* (1879) deal with the gold question, and with economic method, assailing fiercely what he termed the "orthodox school." Leslie also studied closely the effects of modern militarism on commerce, and his essay on *Financial Reform* in the *Cobden Club Essays* contains many valuable suggestions. No man did more than he to render the labours of foreign economists known in England. He had collected a large mass of material for an economic history of England, but the MS. unfortunately was

lost on the Continent a short time before his death.

* **Lesseps, FERDINAND, VICOMTE DE** (b. Nov. 19, 1805), a native of Versailles, was educated for a diplomatist, became Attaché to the French Consulate at Lisbon, 1825, was promoted to a consulship at Cairo in Nov., 1833, and during the tenure of this office found himself twice called upon to undertake the administration of the Consul-General at Alexandria. He became Consul at Barcelona in 1842. Appointed after the revolution of 1848 to the embassy at Madrid, he negotiated a very advantageous postal treaty with Spain, and was employed by the French Government to mediate with the Roman Republic after the French expedition to restore the Pope. His negotiations being too favourable to the Roman Republic, he was recalled. His *Mémoire au Conseil d'Etat*, and *Réponse à l'Examen de ses Actes*, in connection with this mission, are valuable documents for the history of the time. It was in 1854, while on a visit to Said Pasha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, that Lesseps first revealed the project with which his name will be associated to posterity. The Khedive, to whom he opened the subject, asked him to draw up a memorial upon it, and in 1856 appeared *Percement de l'Isthme de Suez Exposé, et Documents Officiels*, giving all the details of the enterprise. A firm was granted, a company formed, and works commenced in 1859, despite the diplomatic difficulties, the jealousy of the English, and the alleged impracticability of the scheme. Difficulties were increased by the death of the Egyptian Pasha, who had afforded the project practical support, and a question was raised as to the necessity for the sanction of the Porte, the opponents of the scheme alleging it to be political rather than commercial in aim. It resulted in the company not being allowed to hold any Egyptian territory, and the submission of the question of compensation to the Emperor Napoleon III., by whom mutual conditions were imposed. On Aug. 15, 1865, a water-way was opened for steamboats, and gigantic dredges and a new system of machinery for removing the sand widened this passage, so that the canal was completed in 1869, and formally opened in the November of that year with great festivities at Port Said, at which the Empress of the French and the Austrian Emperor were present. A few days after its inauguration M. de Lesseps married a young and rich creole of English extraction, Mlle. Autaud de Bragard. In 1869 he was raised to the rank of Grand Cross of the Légion d'Honneur; and he was created a K.C.S.I. Aug. 19th, 1870, the Freedom of the City of London having been conferred on him in the preceding month. In February of the same year, the Paris Geographical Society had

awarded him the Empress's prize of 10,000 francs, which he contributed to the society's African exploration fund. In 1873 he was elected a member of the French Academy in the room of M. de Verneuil, and in 1876 the same body awarded him a prize of 5,000 francs for his *Lettres, Journal, et Documents pour servir à l'Histoire du Suez Canal*, published 1875. In 1879 Lesseps began to take active measures towards the accomplishment of the Panama Canal, and though American opposition at first endangered the prospects of success, a company was formed, and operations, still going on, began Feb. 1st, 1881. The English expedition to Egypt of 1882 was severely condemned by Lesseps, who was a warm partisan of Araby Pasha, and complications arose as to the management of the canal, in which the English thought they were inadequately represented. Preliminary arrangements were made by the Government for the cutting of a second and subsidiary canal in 1883, but Parliament refusing its sanction, the scheme was abandoned.

Lever, CHARLES (b. 1806, d. 1872), novelist, was born in Dublin. His father was an architect, and at an early age the son was destined for the medical profession. He took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1827, five years after his entrance there. He continued his studies at Göttingen, and shortly after—the date is uncertain—he visited America, where he is said to have lived among the Indians, adopting their dress and mode of life, and going through adventures afterwards utilised by him in *Con Cregan* and *Arthur O'Leary*. In 1832 the cholera broke out in Ireland, and Lever was appointed doctor to a district in Clare, and afterwards to another in Ulster, around Coleraine, and Newton-Limavady. While engaged in this work he collected the materials for *Harry Lorrequer*; *The Knight of Gwynne*; and also for *Charles O'Malley*, which is perhaps his most popular work. When the cholera outbreak had subsided, and he had married Miss Kate Baker, he took up his residence in Brussels, where he practised medicine. Here he completed the first-named book, which began to appear in 1837; *Charles O'Malley* (1841); *Jack Hinton* (1843); *Tom Burke* (1844), and *The Knight of Gwynne* (1847) following. These novels are made up largely of what the author had either experienced in his own person, or seen of his own countrymen in Brussels, where many British soldiers retired after the war with Napoleon. The incidents in these stories were brought together in the most promiscuous fashion, some of them being repeated over and over again. The chronology is quite bewildering. Notwithstanding such serious historical defects, the rollicking humour of his novels obtained widespread popularity. In 1842 he accepted the position of editor of *The Dublin University Magazine*, and returned to Ireland. His income

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at this time has been estimated by his biographer to be fully £3,000 a year. He was probably the most prosperous author of his time. Lever lived well up to his large earnings. His house, situate a little way outside Dublin, was always open to visitors. He was passionately fond of card-playing, also fond of horses, and his extravagances made residence in Ireland somewhat unprofitable. Magazine work became irksome, and he resigned the editorship in 1845. He went to live at Carlsruhe, subsequently establishing himself in the Castle of Tyrol, a description of which he gives his readers in *A Day's Ride*. After further travelling he settled in Florence. In 1858 Lord Derby appointed him Consul at Spezzia. He continued his literary work, and at this period a remarkable change came in the construction of his stories. But though an improvement is noticeable in this respect, there is not the same rough humour in *Sir Brook Fostbrooke* (1866); *That Boy of Norcott's* (1869); *The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly* (1868); or his last book, *Lord Kilgobbin* (1872), as in most of his earlier novels. One of Lever's best novels, *A Day's Ride, a Life's Romance*, was published in *All the Year Round* (1867), and curiously enough it has been asserted that it injured the sale of the magazine. Under the pseudonym "Cornelius O'Dowd," Lever contributed articles on miscellaneous subjects to *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1867 he was transferred from Spezzia to Trieste. His health failed him, and he died at Trieste.

Dr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, *A Life of Charles Lever*, published in 1879. [R. H. C.]

Leverrier, URBAN JEAN JOSEPH (b. 1811, d. 1877), a famous French astronomer, received his early education at St. Lô, in Normandy, where his father held the position of a minor "public functionary," was admitted to the Polytechnic School of Paris, and on graduating selected the Tobacco Board as the field of duty. At first chemistry was his favourite study, and a paper which he published in 1836, on the combination of phosphorus with hydrogen and oxygen, was one of great promise. Astronomy, however, won him, mainly owing to the fact that an "opening" as teacher of celestial physics presented itself in the Polytechnic School. His *Tables de Mercure*, and various memoirs which he published, soon justified his abandonment of chemistry. This secured his election into the Academy of Sciences in 1846, and led him, at the instigation of Arago, to apply himself to the investigation of certain irregularities in the motion of the planets. The result of these researches was his indicating that part in the heavens where a new planet, the cause of these disturbances, would be found. The penetration thus displayed was shown to be based on sound data, for a few days later, without, it appears, being aware of Leverrier's conclusions, Adams

(q.v.) announced the discovery of the planet Neptune in this very region, and is thus for ever bracketed with the French astronomer in the conjoint credit derived from this remarkable addition to knowledge. Honours were soon heaped upon Leverrier. Crosses arrived from foreign Powers, and Louis Philippe conferred on him the Grand Cordon of the Legion, the tutorship of the Comte de Paris, a professorship in the Faculty of Sciences, and other substantial dignities. As for the Royal Society of London, it sent him the Copley medal, and at a later date (1868) the Royal Astronomical Society voted to him and to Adams a conjoint medal, and in 1876 another medal for his own special discoveries, Cambridge having in the previous year made him LL.D. When the Revolution broke out, Leverrier, like so many other men of science, essayed politics as a Republican, though on La Manche sending him to the Legislative Assembly, in 1849, he at once took up a position antagonistic to the more socialistic section of that short-lived body. By the time the *coup d'état* made an end of it, Leverrier was quite ready to welcome the second Empire, and was rewarded by a seat in the senate, the inspector-generalship of Superior Instruction, and among other offices the directorship of the Paris Observatory, in succession to Arago. The sweeping reforms which he instituted raised against him such a storm that in 1870 he resigned, only to resume office three years later, though with restricted authority. During these three years of comparative inactivity, as they seemed to the world, he had been revising the correct theories of planetary motion, forming new and more accurate tables, and generally taking up the subject *de novo*. This gigantic task he had only completed three weeks before his death, which took place at Paris on Sept. 23rd, 1877. Leverrier's most notable achievement was the one already mentioned, but by reorganising the entire meteorological service in France, by founding the French Scientific Association, and by the influence he brought to bear on the Government to infuse a greater amount of scientific teaching into public education, he did excellent though less brilliant work.

Bertrand, *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, t. xli., second series. Adams, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. xxxvi., p. 232. Tisserand, *Annales de l'Observatoire*, 1890.

[R. B.]

* **Levi**, PROFESSOR LEONE (b. 1821), economic writer, was born at Ancona in Italy, and, coming to England in 1844, directed his attention to the study of mercantile problems. In Liverpool, where he had settled, he was instrumental in establishing the Chamber of Commerce in 1849. In 1850 he published his *Commercial Law of the World*, which subsequently appeared revised and enlarged under the title *International Commercial Law* (1873). Mr. Levi next took up the

subject of an international commercial code, in which he elicited the co-operation of Lord Brougham, and had the satisfaction of seeing effect given to his suggestions in the legislation of 1856. In 1852 Mr. Levi proceeded to London to fill the chair of the Practice and Principles of Commerce at King's College, and in 1859 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1856 he suggested the publication of the *Judicial Statistics*, which have been since annually issued in England, Scotland, and Ireland, on a uniform system. In 1860 he wrote *On Taxation*, in 1872 he published his *History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation*, 1763-1870, since brought down to 1878, and in 1881 he discussed the economical, commercial, financial, and moral phases of *War and its Consequences*, earnestly recommending the establishing of a court of international reference and arbitration. Professor Levi has also written on the *Metric System* (1871), *Economic Condition of the Fishermen* (1883), and *Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes* (1885).

* **Lewald**, FANNY (b. 1811), novelist, was born at Königsberg of orthodox Jewish parentage. After a prolonged tour through Germany with her father in 1832, she went to live in Dantzic, and there acquired the intimate knowledge of the Baltic coast and its inhabitants, that is the most interesting feature of several of her later books. She settled in Berlin by herself when about thirty-two, and began to produce her well-known works of fiction. The following are the titles of some of her best-known works: *Adele* (1855); *The Ladies'-maid* (*Die Kammerjungfer*, 1856); *Companions of the Journey* (*Reisegefährten*, 1858); *Of the Same Household* (*Hausgenossen*, 1864); *Nella* (1870); *A Girl's Ransom* (*Die Erlöserin*, 1873); *Bevernute* (1876); *Helmar* (1880); *Father and Son* (*Vater und Sohn*, 1881), and *Stella* (1883). In 1854 she married the critic and philosophic writer, Adolph Stahr, who obtained a divorce from his first wife. Her dissertation on Woman's Rights (*Für und Wider die Frauen*, 1870) attracted considerable attention.

Fanny Lewald, *Meine Lebensgeschichte* (1861).

* **Lewes**, GEORGE HENRY (b. 1817, d. 1878), critic, biologist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, and received a desultory education in the metropolis and on the west coast of France. After trying to gain a footing in business and studying medicine for a time, he turned to the stage, but finally chose literature as his profession, and continued for some years a journalist and dramatic critic of exceptional acuteness and vivacity. His *Biographical History of Philosophy* (1845-6) caused him to be known in another department of thought. In the 3rd edition of 1867, the critical portion was much amplified, though it may be doubted if the work was thereby improved. After the *History of Philosophy*, Lewes turned

for relaxation to fiction, and produced two novels—*Ranthorpe*; and *Rose, Blanche, and Violet* (1847–8), neither of which won the success of popularity. An attempt to resuscitate the memory of Robespierre (1849) as one of the foremost statesmen and orators, remained equally unappreciated; but his next undertaking, the *Life of Goethe*, begun soon after the commencement of his connection with George Eliot (q.v.), and published in 1855, is still the most popular and on the whole the best biography of the poet either in English or German, in spite of its many faults. In this work the growth of Lewes's scientific interest may already be traced, and the rest of his life was devoted almost entirely to the observation of nature and the study of biological and physiological problems. *Seaside Studies* appeared in 1858, the *Physiology of Common Life* in the following year, *Animal Life* in 1862, an essay on *Aristotle* as a biologist in 1864, and the series of essays on *Problems of Life and Mind*, in detachments, from 1874 to 1879. In 1865 Lewes was appointed editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, a position for which he was admirably fitted.

J. W. Cross, *Life and Letters of George Eliot*.

Lewis, MATTHEW GREGORY (b. 1775, d. 1818), novelist, generally known as "Monk" Lewis, was a man of means, popular in society, and for a few years, from 1796, was a silent member of the House of Commons. His taste lay entirely in the direction of the horrible and weird, and his novel, *Ambrosio; or, the Monk* (1796), had to be expurgated before it could be circulated. *The Bravo of Venice*, a translation from the German (1804), is also of the blood-curdling order. He produced several plays, among them being the once-popular *Castle Spectre* (1797). Monk Lewis also published some translations of Kotzebue's plays.

The Life and Correspondence of M. G. Lewis (anon.), 1839.

Lewis, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL (b. 1806, d. 1863), politician and man of letters, was the son of Thomas F. Lewis, of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, who was made a baronet in 1846 for his services as Poor Law Commissioner. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, taking his degree in 1828 with a first in classics and a second in mathematics. He was called to the bar in 1831, having during his legal studies attended, and been profoundly influenced by, John Austin's famous lectures on jurisprudence. In 1832 he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the condition of the Irish poor; and in 1834 into the property and general position of the Irish Church. In 1836 he accompanied Austin on his mission to Malta; and on his return succeeded to his father's Poor Law commissionership. In 1844 he married Lady Maria Theresa Lister, a sister of Lord Clarendon. In 1847 he threw up his appointment,

and was returned member for Herefordshire, in the Whig interest. He was almost at once put in office, first as Secretary to the Board of Control, then as Under-Secretary in the Home Department. In 1850 he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury; but in 1852 his loss of office on Lord John Russell's resignation was quickly followed by loss of his seat at the ensuing general election. He availed himself of his exclusion from practical politics to edit the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1855 his father's death made him a baronet, and his return as member for the Radnor Boroughs caused him to resign the editorship of the Whig quarterly. In the same year Lord Palmerston made him Chancellor of the Exchequer, in succession to Mr. Gladstone, when the secession of the Peelites necessitated the reconstruction of the Ministry. He acquitted himself creditably in a position of exceptional difficulty. He had to raise loans and new taxes to supply the expenditure caused by the Crimean war, to break "Peel's Act" during the panic of 1857, and to defend himself from the attacks of his eminent predecessor. In 1859, when Palmerston formed a new Ministry after the defeat of the Tory Government, Lewis became Home Secretary. Very unwillingly he was transferred, in 1861, to the War Office, a post for which he had few aptitudes and no special knowledge. He was still in office when he died in 1863. As a politician, Lewis's rise was exceptionally rapid. Possessing little brilliancy or eloquence, his strong intellect, sound common sense, and varied information soon gave him the ear of the House. He was trusted by moderate men on both sides, excited little opposition, and generally carried his own way. His great business capacity was widely recognised. At a period when there was but little desire for organic change, when the Conservative influence of Palmerston was paramount, a good administrator like Lewis was sure to make his mark. The most remarkable characteristic of Lewis was the great variety of his literary activity. Yet he was by no means a versatile man; and in his speculations he ever preserved the clearness, method, regularity, and industry that characterised his political life. With strong limitations, and with but plain and homely qualities, he succeeded in making his influence widely felt in several departments of letters. When quite a young man he published a great variety of books on philological subjects, such as the *Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages* (1835), in which he demolished Raynouard's absurd theory of a uniform original Romance tongue. He wrote largely for the *Philological Museum*, and its successor the *Classical Museum*. He translated Boeckh's *Public Economy of Athens*, Müller's *History of Greek Literature*, and part of Müller's *Dorians*. His Irish experience he embodied in his *Local Disturbances*

in Ireland, and the Irish Church Question (1836), in which he advocated the payment of State subsidies to the Catholic clergy. In 1832 he issued his most famous work, *Remarks on the Use and Abuse of some Political Terms*, in which he applies the philosophy of Austin to dissolve current fallacies and inaccuracies of political language. Other of his important works are his *Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion* (1850), *A Treatise on the Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics*, and his *Enquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History*, in which he was the first in England to demonstrate the arbitrariness of the then universally accepted theories of Niebuhr. His latest works include an *Essay on Foreign Jurisdiction and the Extradition of Criminals* (1859), a *Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients*, in which he aspires to demolish Bunsen's elaborate Egyptology, and a *Dialogue on the Best Form of Government*, which shows that the excellence of a particular form of rule depends upon conditions of time and place. His *Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain*, reprinted in 1864 from the *Edinburgh Review*, are a valuable contribution to political history. In 1870 his brother edited a volume of his letters to various friends.

Bagehot, *Biographical Studies*. [T. F. T.]

* **Liddell**, THE VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, D.D. (b. 1811), son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell, of the family of Ravensworth, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. double first class, 1833). He became senior student, tutor, and censor of Christ Church, select preacher in 1842 and 1847, classical examiner in 1844 and 1845, and professor of moral philosophy in 1845. Dr. Liddell was head master of Westminster School from 1846 to 1855, when he was appointed dean of Christ Church in succession to Dean Gaisford. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford from 1870 to 1874. Dean Liddell is the author, in conjunction with the Very Rev. Robert Scott (b. 1811, master of Balliol College in 1854, dean of Rochester in 1870), of a monumental work, *Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon* (1st ed. 1843, 7th ed. 1883), which will probably long remain one of the proudest achievements of English scholarship. His *History of Rome* (1855) is, next to that of Mommsen, the best accessible work on its subject, and its conclusions are the work of a sound judgment. The *Student's Rome*, an abridged edition for younger students, has long been the generally received text-book for schools.

* **Liddon**, THE REV. HENRY PARRY, D.D. (b. 1829), canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, was a junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with a second class in classics in 1850. In 1851 he obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship. Shortly

after taking holy orders, he went to Cuddesdon Theological College as vice-principal (1854 to 1859), and in 1864 he was appointed prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, having previously been the bishop's examining chaplain. By this time Mr. Liddon had become known as one of the most prominent members of the Liberal High Church party, and one of the most eloquent and profound preachers of the day, combining supreme rhetorical powers with great argumentative skill. He was select preacher at Oxford University in 1863, 1870, 1877, and 1884, and in 1866 he delivered his celebrated Bampton Lectures *On the Divinity of Jesus Christ* (1st ed. 1867, 11th ed. 1885). In 1870 he was created canon residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and shortly afterwards Ireland professor of the exegesis of the Holy Scripture in Oxford University, when he was created D.D. This professorship he resigned, owing to ill-health, in 1882; and for the same reason he is understood to have refused more than one bishopric. Dr. Liddon republished from the *Guardian*, in 1869, a sketch of *Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury*, an edition of *Bishop Andrews' Manual for the Sick* (1st ed. 1874), *Dr. Pusey's Prayers for a School Boy* (1883) and *Private Prayers* (1884), and, together with Dr. William Bright, the *English Church Defence Tracts*. He is, however, chiefly influential through his sermons, which have profoundly affected the thought of our time. A good selection from them was published in 1882, and worthy of especial mention are those on *Bishop Wilberforce* (1875) and *Dr. Pusey* (1884); *Sermons preached before the University of Oxford*, 1st series (8th ed. 1880), and 2nd series (2nd ed. 1880), a collected edition of which began to appear in 1881; *Some Elements of Religion—Lent Lectures*, 1870 (1872, 5th ed. 1885); *Thoughts on Present Church Troubles*, four sermons (1880). Dr. Liddon was an emphatic opponent of the Church Discipline Act of 1874, and helped to swell the public indignation against the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876 by his letters to *The Times*. He was much interested in the conference for the Reunion of the Churches held at Bonn in 1875.

Liebig, JUSTUS, BARON VON (b. 1803, d. 1873), a famous German chemist, made his first acquaintance with the science of which he was destined to be so eminent a cultivator in his native town of Darmstadt (where his father was a dyer and dealer in dye stuffs), by performing in private the experiments which he had read about in the Grand Duke's Library. Determining to devote himself to chemistry, he entered the shop of an apothecary at Heppenheim, but finding that the making and mixing of drugs helped him very little on his way to scientific knowledge, he entered the University of Bonn, and subsequently that of Erlangen, where, after much discursive study of lecture-room chemistry,

and some philandering with Schelling's metaphysics, which he ever regretted, he obtained the degree of Ph.D., not, however, without great labour, mainly due to his early neglect of ordinary school education. By this time the Grand Duke had heard of his youthful subject, and by his liberality he was sent to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of some of the famous chemists then living in the French capital. A paper on fulminic acid which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences led to his friendship with Humboldt, by whom he was introduced to Gay-Lussac, who admitted him as a private pupil, and taught him that adroitness in manipulation which Liebig in his turn transmitted as a sort of legacy to two generations of students. But before he could obtain a chance to become a teacher in his native duchy, he had to purge himself of the offence of having taken his academical instruction elsewhere than at the Grand Ducal University of Giessen. In those days this law was very stringent, and even after Liebig had become a teacher of note, two young Prussians who came to his laboratory were peremptorily ordered to return. By the influence of Humboldt, Liebig's *lachesse* was forgiven him, his Erlangen degree recognised, and, when barely of age, the post of professor-extraordinarius given him in Giessen. Here he remained for the better part of his life, raising its university to the highest eminence as a school of chemistry, and attracting students from every part of the world. In brief, his laboratory, library, and lecture-room created something like a revolution in science, and not only benefited Giessen, but by attracting the attention of the other German states and foreign countries to their deficiencies, did much to advance chemical teaching everywhere. He worked hard at his own researches, though during the whole of his life at Giessen much of his time was occupied with his ever-increasing classes. Either singly, or in conjunction with Wohler, first in Poggen-dorff's *Annalen*, and then from 1832 in *Liebig's Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie*, in the *Handwörterbuch der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, and in his *Jahresbericht der Chemie*, he published over two hundred papers, nearly every one of them containing some original view or discovery of importance, besides issuing several works of a more or less systematic character. In 1845 the Grand Duke created him a hereditary baron. Seven years later he accepted the invitation of the Bavarian Government to the chair of chemistry in the University of Munich, to which in 1860 he added the duties of president of the Academy of Sciences in succession to Thiersch. This office he filled until his death in 1873. A kindly, courteous gentleman, Liebig was held in high esteem not only by his scientific contemporaries, but by all with whom he came in contact. He seemed never unduly exalted by his position, and unlike many students,

and the majority of German specialists, had the broadest tolerance for men of every conviction. Liebig's researches extended over so wide a field, and were continued with such assiduity for more than fifty years, that it is impossible in a few lines to give the gist of even the most important. Organic chemistry, and the accuracy of analysis, gained much at his hands. Physiology, pathology, and agriculture were equally in his debt, though some of the early views which he advanced have not withstood the onset of later criticism, and indeed, before they had been long before the world, were abandoned by the author himself. His *Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture* (English translation by Playfair, 1840), and his *Chemical Letters* (1852), are landmarks in the history of agricultural chemistry, and have appeared in numerous translations in almost every European language. In 1874 appeared a collection of his addresses and shorter papers under the title of *Reden und Abhandlungen*, though a complete biography and edition of his principal writings are still desiderata in scientific literature. His influence on chemistry was great, and is likely to be lasting. At the same time, it is not too much to say that, familiar though his name is, connected with numerous facts and theories—we need not refer to the more material reputation of the *Extractum Carnis Liebigis*—the historian of chemistry may, fifty years hence, come to the conclusion that by improving the teaching of chemistry in Giessen and elsewhere, and by training up a numerous corps of pupils, some of whom ran him closely even before his death, Liebig deserves the gratitude of the world even more than by the data which he added to the stores of knowledge.

Biographies and summaries of his scientific work appeared in all the scientific papers at the period of his death, and in the *Transactions* of the Munich and other academies to which he belonged. A good *précis* of his discoveries is given by Professor Crum Brown in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xiv., pp. 566-8.

[R. B.]

* **Liebknecht, WILHELM PHILIPP MARTIN** (b. 1826), German Socialist leader and deputy, though born of poor parents, studied philosophy at the Universities of Giessen, Berlin, and Marburg, and embraced the profession of letters. Having taken part in Struve's revolt in Baden, Sept., 1848, he was imprisoned for three-quarters of a year, and then acquitted. He went to Switzerland and thence to England, where he spent thirteen years, associated with Marx, Engels, Wolff, and other leading Socialists, and became a member of the International, founded in Sept., 1864. Sharing in the amnesty of 1862, he returned to Germany and edited the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* until it became Bismarck's organ, was implicated in the labourers' agitation of 1865, and retired to Leipzig, where he edited the *Mitteldeutsche Volkszeitung* until its suppression by the

Prussian Government, Sept., 1866. Returning to Berlin, he was arrested and suffered a three months' imprisonment. In 1867 he was elected a member of the North German Parliament, and became editor of the *Demokratisches Wochenblatt*, the organ of the Socialist party, in which he denounced the government of Bismarck, the French war, and annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. Accused with Bebel of high treason, he was imprisoned in 1872 for two years, and during his confinement was elected a deputy to the Reichstag, and took his seat on his liberation in 1875. The Government have tried to prevent his re-election, but in vain, and in 1878 he opposed with his colleagues the passing of the Anti-Socialist Law, renewed in 1881, and again in 1886, throwing at Bismarck, Cavour's maxim, "Any bungler can govern in a state of sieg."

Zache, *Die Rothe Internationale*; Mehring, *Die deutsche Social Demokratie*.

* **Lightfoot**, THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH BARBER, D.D. (b. 1828), Bishop of Durham, a native of Liverpool, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1851 as senior classic, a wrangler, and Chancellor's medallist, and was elected a fellow of his college in 1852. He gained the Norris University prize in 1853. He was ordained in 1854, became tutor of Trinity College in 1857, Hulsean professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1861; canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1871; Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1875; and Bishop of Durham in 1879. Bishop Lightfoot is one of the greatest Biblical scholars of the day, and has devoted himself especially to the Pauline epistles, of which he has published revised texts with notes, introductions, and dissertations. His latest edition of the Epistles of St. Paul began to appear in 1879, and the text of *Apostolic Fathers* in 1877. Several of the editions of the epistles have been published separately.

Li-Hung-Chang. [CHINA.]

Lincoln, ABRAHAM (b. 1809, d. 1865), an American statesman, and sixteenth President of the United States, was the son of pioneers, and his early experience was that of a farmer's boy, living in Kentucky, on the borderland of civilised countries. The boy received only the trace of a regular education. He learned to read, however, and as books were scarce, thoroughly digested the few he could obtain; and of these a notable pair were *Æsop's Fables* and *The Pilgrim's Progress*. At nineteen he made a voyage as a hand on a Mississippi flat-boat. His father moved to Illinois in 1830, and cleared a farm, and Abraham split rails for the fence; hence he was afterwards known as the "Rail-Splitter." He was noted at this time for his strength and skill as a wrestler, and his talent as a story-teller and

stump orator. In 1832 he enlisted, and served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War against the Indian chief of that name, and in the same year was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature. He then began the study of law, and in 1834 was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket. He was re-elected in 1836, in 1838, and in 1840. In 1837 he had begun the practice of law in Springfield, Illinois, and had much success in jury trials. In 1842 he married Nancy Todd. He was elected to Congress in 1846. He opposed the war with Mexico, supported warmly the efforts to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and introduced a Bill for that purpose. Lincoln, already known for his endeavours to reduce the limits of slavery, and vigorously in sympathy with all the aspirations of his section, was a leader of his people in the Kansas-Nebraska agitation, which proposed that these territories should be "free soil," and in 1856 was urged by his State as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with Fremont. In 1858 the election in Illinois was for a Legislature which should choose a senator, and Lincoln "stumped" the State in company with Stephen A. Douglass, the Democratic candidate—that is to say, they argued before the same audiences. This was a great debate, and gave Lincoln a national reputation. In 1860 he was nominated as the candidate of his party for President. There were four candidates, Lincoln being the candidate of all men, North and South, who already perceived the ultimate drift of the conflict, and were for the union against all agitations that threatened its disintegration. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes, or an absolute majority of 57 over the votes for all other candidates. Mr. Breckenridge, the candidate of the pro-slavery party, received 72 votes. His popular vote was 847,900, and of these 348,012 were cast in Northern States. Half a million votes, therefore, or one-ninth of the strength of the country, favoured the extreme theories of the Southern democracy. Between the date of the election in November, 1860, and the "inauguration" in March, 1861, there was time for reflection, but the South employed the interval only in preparing for armed revolt. In this labour it was greatly assisted by the fact that depôts of arms and of war material had been so located by the Southern officials in the War Department as to put them within easy reach in case of insurrection; while the small army of the United States was scattered in squads at remote parts of the country. Consequently the South had five months' start of the North in active preparation for war. An alleged conspiracy to assassinate the President-elect on the way to Washington was defeated by a change of train, and he was constitutionally inaugurated. In his address upon that occasion, he referred to the projected rupture by the declaration that he

held the Union to be perpetual. He said, "Perpetuity is implied in the fundamental law of all Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination." Eleven States seceded, and authorised commissioners to treat with the Government of the United States for the adjustment of new relations. Mr. Lincoln refused to receive or recognise these gentlemen. Fort Sumter was reduced on April 12th, and on April 15th the President by proclamation called for 75,000 men of the militia of the States. Congress was convened in extra session for July 4th. It voted 40,000,000 dols., gave authority to raise an army of 500,000 volunteers, and ratified all the previous calls for armed force made by the President. The battle of Bull Run, fought in July, only inspired the North with more energetic purpose. Great effort was made to commit the Government to a declaration of the emancipation of the slaves, but this was firmly resisted, and the constitutional position was held that the war was for the maintenance of the Union. In 1862 active military operations were begun upon a grand scale, and in spite of McClellan's defeats, the victory over Lee at Antietam, and the successes of Grant in the west, gave the conflict a fairly hopeful aspect. In September, 1862, the President proclaimed that slaves in all States which should be in insurrection on January 1st, 1863, would then be proclaimed free. Foreign complications had threatened trouble, but had been dealt with upon Mr. Lincoln's theory that one war at a time was enough. On this ground the difficulties of the seizure of the British steamer *Trent* were avoided by concession, and the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in its early recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and in extending assistance to the fitting out of Confederate privateers, was ignored. The proffered mediation of the Emperor of France was declined. In 1863 the military history of 1862 was substantially repeated. In this year Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers, to take the places of those whose term of enlistment would expire. Pardon was proclaimed to all persons in arms against the United States upon condition of taking the oath of allegiance, the promised proclamation of emancipation to slaves in all States in insurrection was made, and the refusal to recognise the Government of Maximilian in Mexico was continued. Military force was concentrated in New York city to suppress riots, which had broken out in consequence of the enforcement of a law for conscription. In 1864 military operations were first conducted upon an effective system, with Grant as commander-in-chief. He was assured by the President that he should have the complete support of the Government in all requirements, and be without restraint as to his plans. In this year trouble was again

threatened with England. Some Southerners resident in Canada abused the hospitality of that country by the organisation of a raid across the border, and committed murder and robbery in the State of Vermont. They were arrested, and brought up on extradition proceedings, upon a demand for their surrender to the Government of the United States; but the judge discharged them from custody upon a technicality. This provoked great irritation in the United States, and the Government revoked the reciprocity treaty, by which Canadian fishermen had had some advantages in the American trade. An attempt was made by some irregular Confederate agents to open a negotiation for settling terms of peace, and Lincoln authorised Horace Greeley to hear the propositions of any persons having authority from the Confederate Government; but the scheme failed, because it was impossible to agree upon Lincoln's basis of negotiation—the restoration of the Union, and abolition of slavery. In November occurred the Presidential election. Lincoln was again the candidate of his party, and General George B. McClellan was the candidate of the Democratic party. As none but the loyal States voted, the electoral vote was only 233; and of this number Lincoln had 212, and General McClellan 21. In the party declarations the Republicans had urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, and demanded the abolition of slavery, while the Democrats had proposed a cessation of hostilities, and the settlement of all difficulties in a national convention. The election was therefore an expression of the deliberate determination of the Northern people to fight it out. In 1865 there was another abortive attempt to make peace. Mr. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell, authorised representatives, met and conferred with Lincoln upon a gunboat in Hampton Roads on February 3rd. Lincoln's conditions were as before. The Southern commissioners proposed a cessation of hostilities, and the union of the two armies in an operation to drive the French out of Mexico, hoping that this might produce a national sentiment favourable to easier terms. Lincoln declined to consider the proposition. He was inaugurated for the second time in March. Lee's army was surrendered on April 9th; and the President now addressed himself to a practical solution of the difficult political problem involved in the restoration of the States to their proper position in the Union. But this great labour was cut short by a rash hand. On April 14th—Good Friday—John Wilkes Booth [q.v.], an actor, abruptly entered the box where Lincoln sat in the theatre, and approaching him from behind, shot him through the head with a pistol. He died next day. Upon Lincoln's elevation to the Presidency of the United

States, he was well known only in his own State, was known throughout the country only to close observers, and in foreign countries his name had never been heard. For these reasons the case was cited as a reproach to democratic institutions, that they resulted in lifting to great stations of dignity and trust the commonplace personages of rural communities. But no man can be named in the course of history who has conducted a great nation through an arduous and terrible struggle with more courage, patience, dignity, and success, and with so little offence to the liberties of the people and the common rights of humanity. If it be still claimed that such a man is only the average product of the ordinary rural communities of his country, the fact must place those communities high in the scale as nurseries of men. [GRANT, LEE, McCLELLAN.]

W. H. Lamon, *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Boston, 1870); Henry J. Raymond, *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln* (New York, 1865). [G. W. H.]

* **Lind, JENNY** (Madame Otto Goldschmid), (b. 1820), singer, a native of Stockholm, was the daughter of poor parents, and received her musical education at the school of singing attached to the Court Theatre and at Paris (1841) under Garcia. In 1844 she went to Berlin, where her reputation first began. She sang in Meyerbeer's *Feldlager in Schlesien*, afterwards remodelled as *L'Etoile du Nord*, the heroine's rôle having been written expressly for her, and achieved an unequalled success in *Norma*. The season over, she visited Hamburg, Cologne and Coblenz, and was triumphantly welcomed at Copenhagen and Stockholm. Her first appearance at the Gewandhaus, Leipzig, was on Dec. 6th, 1845. In April, 1846, she sang at Vienna, and on May 4th, 1847, before a London audience on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden. The enthusiasm of the public was unbounded; a successful tour in the provinces followed, and in 1848 she returned to Covent Garden, but at the end of the year announced the intention of withdrawing from the stage. This was finally carried into effect after May 18th, 1849, when she acted for the last time in *Robert le Diable*, having associated her name especially with the operas of *Der Freyschütz*, *Norma*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *La Figlia del Regimento*, Spontini's *Vestale*, and Mozart's *Flauto Magico*. She still continued to sing in oratorios and concerts, and during a long tour in the States she married Herr Otto Goldschmid at Boston, Feb. 5th, 1852. On her return to Europe, Madame Goldschmid visited Holland and Germany, and returned in 1856 to England, where she has since resided, but seldom making her appearance in public. The Bach Choir, conducted by her husband, has had the benefit of her valuable training for the female voices, and on the establish-

ment of the Royal College of Music, Madame Goldschmid was appointed one of the professors, a post she has recently resigned. The Mendelssohn Scholarship owes its foundation in great part to her magnificent singing in *Elijah* when the oratorio was given at Exeter Hall, Dec. 15th, 1848, to raise funds for the purpose.

Lindley, JOHN (b. 1799, d. 1865), botanist, was the son of a Norwich market-gardener, the author of a *Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden*. His first important work was a *Monographia Rosarum* (1820) with descriptions of several new kinds of roses. This treatise, and his contributions to the transactions of the Linnean Society, having attracted some attention, Lindley was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Horticultural Society, and wrote the descriptive portions of Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants*. In 1829 he became professor of botany in University College, London. His great work was his *Introduction to a Natural System of Botany* (1830), in which he advocated the "natural" system of Jussieu in opposition to that of Linneus. He also wrote an *Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany* (1832), the *Vegetable Kingdom* (1846), and was editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

Lingard, JOHN (b. 1771, d. 1851), historian, sprang from a Lincolnshire Catholic family which had suffered considerably as recusants. His father was a carpenter settled at Winchester, but as the boy showed signs of ability he attracted the attention of Bishops Challoner and Talbot, and was sent in 1802 to the English Seminary at Douay. His stay there being rendered dangerous by the disturbances following the French Revolution, he escaped to England in 1793, and was for some time engaged as a tutor in the family of Lord Stourton. On the establishment of the Catholic settlement at Crook Hall by some old members of the Douay College in 1794 Lingard became its vice-president, and after having been ordained priest in 1796, was appointed professor of natural and moral philosophy. It was here that he published, in 1806, his *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, which Southey pronounced to be distinguished as much by its Catholic sophistry and misrepresentation as by its large erudition. A revised and enlarged edition was published in 1844. While devoting much time to teaching, Lingard published many polemical writings. In 1811 he was offered and refused the presidency of the college at Maynooth, and retiring from the seminary, which had removed in 1808 to Ushaw, withdrew to a more secluded mission at Hornby, where he was able to devote himself to his great work, *The History of England from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Commencement of the Reign of William III.*, which appeared in

8 vols. (1819-30). A fifth ten-volume edition was published in 1849. The first volumes at once excited great attention, and the history was soon translated into French, German, and Italian. Pope Pius VII. created the author in 1821 a Doctor of Divinity and Canon of Civil Law, and his successor, Leo XII., was anxious to bestow the honour of a cardinalate. Written from a Catholic standpoint, the work distinctly shows the bias of the writer, but the fullness of detail, denoting patient and conscientious research, and the clear arrangement, extorted praise from writers of an opposite school of thought. Hallam speaks of the "acuteness and industry" which would raise the author "to a very respectable place among our historians if he could have repressed the inveterate partiality of his profession;" and Macaulay described him as "undoubtedly a very able and well-informed writer, but whose fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on historical subjects cannot possibly be correct."

Memoir by the Rev. M. A. Tierney in the sixth edition of Dr. Lingard's *History of England*.

Linnell, JOHN (b. 1792, d. 1882), artist, was born in London, and displayed high artistic powers at a very early age. In 1805 he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and was a pupil of Benjamin West, but especially of John Varley, through whom he probably became acquainted with William Blake. At the Academy he won medals both for sculpture and landscape painting, and in these early years he was equally skilled in the art of engraving. He began to exhibit at the Academy in 1807, and in 1809 won a prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for his picture of *Removing Timber*. It is interesting to notice that he taught drawing to Mary Godwin, afterwards Shelley's wife. His reputation in middle life rested on portraiture rather than on landscape art; his miniature of his friend and master, Blake, is well known, and he also painted Mulready and Malthus (1833), Archbishop Whately (1838), Sir Robert Peel (1839), Carlyle (1844), Lord Monteagle, and the Barings. Returning, however, to landscape in 1846, he produced some of his masterpieces in the next few years. *The Eve of the Deluge* appeared in 1848, and the *Return of Ulysses* in 1849. He continued to exhibit at the Academy till extreme old age, his subjects being chiefly derived from the scenery of Surrey, where he lived for the most part after quitting his little farm on the farther side of Hampstead Heath. The names of his pictures are but little guide to their identification. The following, however, may be mentioned:—*Harvest Showers* (1868), *Sleeping for Sorrow* (1870), *A Coming Storm* (1873), *Woodcutters* (1874), *Autumn* (1877), and *The Heath* (1878). A large selection of his works was exhibited at the same time as Rossetti's pictures in the Winter Exhibition

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of 1883. He was the last, and certainly one of the greatest, of those who inherited and maintained the best traditions of the earlier English school of landscape painting.

Portfolio, 1872.

* **Linton, SIR JAMES DRUMGOLE** (b. 1840), president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, was educated first as a designer for stained glass, and was later engaged to some extent as a draughtsman in black and white for at least one of the illustrated newspapers. His early training in draughtsmanship, at Leigh's (now Heatherley's) and at the St. Martin's Lane School of Art, though it was not of a very severe kind, was yet used to such good purpose by him that the quality of his drawing would alone have sufficed to give value to all his work; but it was in the practice of water-colour that he was destined to display the full extent of his ability. James D. Linton had not been long established as a figure painter in water-colours, drawing sometimes modern themes, but oftener illustrating the romance of the seventeenth century, when he was elected a member of the Institute, which occupied rooms in Pall Mall, opposite Marlborough House, in 1867. Its efforts were honourable, but its condition, at that time, was not very flourishing. Linton's accession to the ranks of the members was indirectly, perhaps, the principal means of that immense increase in usefulness, in prominence, in public favour which the Institute, wholly transformed and enlarged, afterwards achieved. Without the enterprise of James D. Linton it is doubtful whether the noble building in Piccadilly would ever have been reared, or the enlarged society, there housed, brought to its subsequent condition of prosperity. It was in 1883 that the Institute removed from Pall Mall to Piccadilly. In the same year Linton became vice-president; he became president in 1884, and was knighted in 1885. Meanwhile he had been a good deal engaged as a painter in oils. In 1877 he exhibited at the Academy his first oil picture, which displayed a happy facility and his usual sense of style. Two years later he began, for the decoration of the apartment of a rich man, a lover of art, at Nottingham, a series of large oil pictures representing scenes in the life of a warrior of the sixteenth century. This series—like his more numerous Scott Series in water-colours—permitted him a measure of dramatic action, while it kept ever in sight his command of dignified composition, harmony and richness of colour, and exquisiteness of texture. His *Marriage of the Duke of Albany*, painted by command of the Queen, is the most artistic vision of a royal marriage that has ever been presented, and was exhibited in 1885. We return to his work in water-colours. Some of his admirers declare that it is in his single-figure pieces that he is most complete, and in

the Scott Series—in the *Leicester*, the *Amy Robart*, and the *Janet*—there is often much reason for thinking this; but, in the Scott Series alone, no one would wish to overlook so exquisite a triumph of taste and of *technique* as is obtained in a scene from *Peveril of the Peak*, exhibited first at the Institute in 1880, and since seen at the exhibition of English water-colours held at Boston (United States) in 1885. Apart from the Scott Series, and this particular drawing from *Peveril of the Peak*, there are to be remembered, very notably, the *Émigrés* for dramatic effect; the *Love the Conqueror* and *Youth and Time* for loveliness of contour and composition; and the noble drawing of the *Admonition*, which appeared at the Institute in 1883. The invention in the latter instance, as, indeed, in several other instances, was Sir James's own, though it may have been suggested by many a romance and history of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance. What was depicted was the breaking-in of a great ecclesiastic, with his attendant crowd of minor churchmen, upon a prince, his mistress, a jester, and a scornful or indifferent poet, engaged in the pursuits of pleasure, and unmindful of the responsibilities of life. Of Sir James Linton's art it should not now be necessary to say that it is never that of a mere copyist of nature—that it has been largely and radically influenced by the great achievements of the art of the past, which, nevertheless, it never slavishly, or even at all obviously, imitates. But art is cumulative, and Sir James Linton's would not have been what it is if he had not known how to profit wisely by the aims of the Venetians and the Dutchmen. [F. W.]

Liszt, FRIEDRICH (b. 1789, d. 1846), a German economist, born at Reutlingen, emigrated to America in 1825, where he was engaged in coal-mining, and in 1827 published his *Outlines of a New System of Political Economy* (Philadelphia, 1827). In 1832 he returned to Germany as the United States consul at Leipzig, and subsequently published several works on economic subjects, which were instrumental in the formation of the German Zollverein. In 1841 he published his great work, *A National System of Political Economy* (*Das Nationale System der Politischen Oekonomie*, Stuttgart, 6th ed. 1877), in which he passed severe strictures on the doctrines of Adam Smith. True wealth, he reasoned, consisted not in the quantity of exchange-values which a nation possesses, but in the full and many-sided development of the productive powers of the nation. Hence he protested against the cosmopolitan principle, and against the absolute doctrine of Free Trade. He accordingly advocated at least the temporary necessity of Protection to help the growth of important industries in Germany, and thus to educate the nation at the cost of a momentary

loss to consumers. List committed suicide in 1846.

Life of List, prefixed to an edition of his works (Stuttgart, 1851); Carlo Cattaneo in the *Politico*, Milan.

Liston, JOHN (b. 1776, d. 1846), actor, was the son of a Soho watchmaker, and at first taught in a day-school, but took to the stage, and in 1805 made a great impression in the part of Zekiel Homespun at the Haymarket Theatre. From that time forward he was recognised as the greatest low comedian of the day, and was never without an engagement. From 1823 to 1831 he was at Drury Lane, and from 1831 to 1837, when he retired, at the Olympic. His most popular creation was Paul Pry, a part in which he first appeared in 1825.

H. Barton Baker, *Our Old Actors*.

Liszt, THE ARBE FRANZ (b. 1811, d. 1886), pianist, a native of Raiding, near Oldenburg, received his first musical instruction from his father, Adam Liszt, an official in the service of Prince Esterhazy. The young Liszt played in public when only in his ninth year, and was hailed as a new Mozart. After a concert in Presburg, six Hungarian nobles contributed a sum to defray the cost of his musical education, and Adam Liszt, resigning his post, took his young son to Vienna. Here he studied (1821-3) under Czerny and Salieri. In 1823 with his father he removed to Paris with the idea of studying at the Conservatoire, but Cherubini refused to make any exception to the rule that forbade the admission of foreigners, and his studies were continued under Reicha and Paër. In 1825 was produced his opera, *Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours*, which, though successful on its first production, did not keep the stage. A journey to England and Switzerland followed, but his brilliant career was for a time checked by the death of his father in 1827, and for some years the young musician had to work very hard as a teacher. For years he devoted himself almost entirely to the piano, and resisted the entreaties of friends who urged him to attempt other branches of composition. His career of virtuosity began in 1839, when he left Paris. From that date until 1849, when he settled at Weimar as director of the Court Theatre, he travelled through all the principal towns of Europe. At Weimar his position enabled him to play an important part in gaining a hearing for the music of the rising generation. As his earlier performances had won appreciation for Beethoven, so here he introduced the music of Wagner, Berlioz, Schumann, etc.; here the aspirations and powers of the so-called School of the Future attained definiteness. He left Weimar in 1859 in consequence of the opposition offered to Cornelius's *Barber of Bagdad*, and went to Rome, where, in 1865, he entered the priesthood, and subsequently chiefly wrote church music. In 1871 he

returned to his native country, and in 1875 was appointed director to the Hungarian Academy, having previously received a patent of nobility, and a pension of £600 a year. Shortly before his death he paid a visit to England. Liszt's compositions fall into three periods. The first, extending to the Weimar time, included principally transcriptions and brilliant pianoforte pieces; during the second, or Weimar period, he wrote his symphonies:—The *Faust* and *Dante* symphonies, the *Symphonic Poems*, *Hungarian Rhapsodies*, etc. During the third he wrote his oratorios, *St. Elizabeth* (1865), and *Christus* (1870–5), and other sacred pieces.

L. Ramann's *Frans Liszt, Künstler und Mann* (vol. i., 1811–40); Ludwig Nohl, *Musiker Biographien Liszt*; Mendel and Reissmann, *Musikalisches Conversations-Lexicon*.

Liverpool. ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, 2ND EARL OF (b. June 7th, 1770; d. Dec. 4th, 1828), statesman, was the son of Robert Jenkinson, the 1st Lord Liverpool, the head of a county family of some consideration in Oxfordshire. The father was private secretary to Lord Bute, and was afterwards known as the leader of the king's friends. He was Secretary at War under Lord North, and a member of the Board of Trade under Mr. Pitt, of whose financial and commercial principles he was a warm adherent. He was created Baron Hawkesbury in 1786, and Earl of Liverpool in 1806. His son imbibed from him those liberal ideas on the subject of trade and tariff, which were characteristic of the early Tory party, and to which, to the day of his death, he was always anxious to give effect. The future Prime Minister was educated at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, where he was a friend and contemporary of Canning, and in 1791 entered Parliament as member for Rye. In 1794 he became a member of the India Board, and in 1801, on the formation of Mr. Addington's ministry, succeeded Lord Grenville at the Foreign Office. He negotiated the Treaty of Amiens, in which he probably made a fairly good bargain for this country, notwithstanding the storm which it provoked; but when Mr. Pitt returned to power he was transferred to the Home Office, not, however, because he was thought to have failed as Foreign Minister, but because it was thought desirable that he should continue to lead the House of Lords, to which he was called up in his father's lifetime. The Home Department was the senior office of the two, and as the new Foreign Secretary was to be in the House of Lords also, the exchange was unavoidable. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Hawkesbury was sent for by the king, but he declined to form an administration, as the schism in the Tory party was not yet healed. But on the break-down of "All the Talents" in 1807, the party reunited itself to a great extent under the Duke of Portland, and Lord Hawkesbury was reinstated at the Home

Office. In 1808, by the death of his father, he became 2nd Earl of Liverpool; and under Mr. Perceval, in 1809, he filled the office of Secretary for War and the Colonies. In this position he is thought to have been one of the delinquents who starved the Peninsular War; and probably the charge is true to this extent, namely, that Lord Liverpool was no Lord Chatham, and that he was overawed by the prestige of Napoleon, and did not employ the great resources of this country with the energy which was necessary. He was what Lord Beaconsfield called him in *Coningsby*—"a mediocrity." On May 11th, 1812, Mr. Perceval was assassinated, and the negotiations for the formation of a new Ministry lasted till June 8th. They form a very interesting chapter of our political history, but can hardly be unravelled in the present memoir. They ended in the construction of a government of which Lord Liverpool was the head, but of which neither Lord Wellesley, Lord Grenville, nor Mr. Canning were members, and it was confidently predicted that it would not last six months. It lasted, in fact, very nearly fifteen years (fourteen years and ten months), and then only came to an end through the illness of Lord Liverpool himself. Lord Liverpool's administration may be divided into two parts—from 1812 to 1822, and from 1822 to 1827. During the first of these two periods, which embraced the conclusion of the war, the negotiations at Vienna, and the various conferences which followed, with a view to the final settlement of Europe, Lord Castlereagh was Foreign Secretary and leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. Vansittart Chancellor of the Exchequer. During the second period Mr. Canning was Foreign Secretary, Mr. Robinson Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Huskisson at the Board of Trade, and Sir Robert Peel Home Secretary. The first ten years of Lord Liverpool's government have not been regarded with much favour, either by Liberal or Conservative critics. The partition of Saxony, the abandonment of Poland, the union of Holland and Belgium, the Austrian establishment in Italy, the alleged connivance of England in the suppression of the revolutionary agitation in Naples, the mismanagement of our finances, the increase in the duty on foreign corn, the coercive measures adopted for dealing with discontent in England, are all pointed to as so many instruments of the incapacity or despotic sympathies of the English government, and have all been visited on the devoted head of Liverpool. The increase of the corn duty was indeed a fatal error. But Lord Liverpool was himself a Free Trader, and when he got Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning into the Cabinet with him he set to work to liberalise the tariff, and doubtless, had his life been prolonged, would have anticipated the policy of Sir R. Peel. Liverpool himself regarded the Corn Law of 1816 purely as an experiment, saying

that if it was found not to answer it could easily be repealed; and it should be remembered also to his credit that the first proposal of his government was to have retained a portion of the property tax, which would have obviated all necessity for the imposition of fresh taxes, and, as it affected only men of incomes of £200 a year and upwards, would have been a direct boon to the working classes. But Whigs and Tories alike clamoured against the proposal. The sinking fund was certainly a financial blunder which Lord Liverpool cannot be excused for having sanctioned. But the policy of his government in regard to the currency and the commercial panics which occurred in the reign of George IV. is admitted by all modern financial authorities to have been both wise and courageous, while, notwithstanding the imputations of extravagance which have always been heaped upon the old *régime*, the government of Lord Liverpool was remarkable for economy; and when Lord Althorp introduced his first budget in 1831, he declared that he could not bring the public expenditure one penny below the point at which it then stood. Lord Liverpool was not one of the pro-Catholic Tories; but he regarded the question entirely as one of expediency. His great title, however, to our respect is that he held together for fifteen years a Cabinet which, in all probability, no other statesman of that day would have controlled, and secured for the country the invaluable services of men like Canning, Palmerston, Peel, Huskisson, and Wellington, without losing his hold over the more strait-laced section of the Tories headed by Lord Sidmouth and Lord Eldon, who from the death of Mr. Pitt to the passage of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill represented a larger body of public opinion than any other political connection. He thus secured for this country at a very critical period of its history the advantages of a powerful and broad-bottomed ministry, the members of which, whom neither Canning nor Wellington could manage, all worked easily together under the mild authority and fine temper of Lord Liverpool. It was on Feb. 17th, 1827, that he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, from which he never sufficiently recovered to resume the conduct of public business. No steps, however, were taken to appoint a successor till the end of March, and he remained nominally Prime Minister till the month of April, when Mr. Canning was finally charged by George IV. with the formation of a new government. The best account of Lord Liverpool's character is to be found in Twiss's *Life of Eldon*, where he is very happily described as the "keystone rather than the capital" of his own administration. When he disappeared from the scene, all the latent jealousies and divisions of opinion which had slumbered beneath his sceptre burst forth into a blaze, and he might

have said of himself, even with more justice than Lord Palmerston, "*Après moi le déluge.*"

Twiss, *Life of Eldon*; Fellow, *Life of Sidmouth*; C. D. Yonge, *Life of Lord Liverpool*.

[T. E. K.]

Livingstone, DAVID (b. 1813, d. 1873), was a native of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, where his father, Neil Livingstone (as he spelled his name), occupied a humble position. At the age of ten the future traveller was sent as a "piecer" to work in a cotton-mill, gaining what knowledge he could at an evening school, and from a book so placed that in going backwards and forwards, to and from the treddle he was tending, he could catch a hasty glance at its pages. He managed, however, to pick up a fair acquaintance with the rudiments of education, and as much Greek and Latin as fitted him for beginning the study of medicine and theology in Glasgow, with the object of qualifying himself for a missionary's life. In 1838 he was accepted as a candidate for duty by the London Missionary Society, and during the next two years resided for the most part in the metropolis, attending medical and theological lectures, or in other ways preparing himself for his future career, until in 1840, receiving the licence of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, he was appointed to labour in South Africa, greatly, it may be added, to his own regret, for he had all along eagerly wished to be sent to China. Landing at Algoa Bay, he proceeded 700 miles to the northward, where he remained for some time at Kuruman, though Kuruman was really only his headquarters, the greater part of the first two years being spent in travelling about from one place to another in search of a suitable spot for an outpost. Having selected Mabotsa, on a tributary of the Limpopo, 200 miles north-east of Kuruman, he removed there with his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, whom he had married in 1844. But in 1846 he shifted his quarters to Chonuanane, and again in 1847 to Kolobeng, each station being distant respectively forty miles from the other. It was while stationed at the last-named spot that he discovered Lake N'gami, hitherto only known from native report, and crossed the Kalahari Desert. Failing to reach Sebituane, 200 miles north of the lake, he journeyed in 1851 to the Makololo country in the Zambesi Valley, and in 1852 returned to Cape Town with his family, whom he sent to England, so that without dread for their safety he might prepare for the great journey which he had for long meditated. Still bent on seeking a healthy site for a station beyond the utmost bounds to which the missionaries had hitherto reached, he travelled from one place to another until he in eighteen months—January, 1853, to June, 1854—crossed the entire breadth of the African continent, from the Zambesi to the Congo, and thence to Loanda, the capital of the Portuguese colony of

Angola. This feat has been often accomplished since that day. Until then, however, such a vast journey had never been made. But Livingstone's merits were further enhanced by the fact that, starting in Sept., 1854, he recrossed the continent, reaching Linyanti, the capital of the then Makololo empire, from whence he proceeded along the banks of the Zambesi, discovering on the way the great Victoria Falls, reaching on March 2nd, 1856, the Portuguese settlement of Tette; finally arriving at Quilimane, after achieving some of the most remarkable results hitherto made in the field of geographical research. Even if, as the Portuguese claim, much of the work then done by Livingstone had been previously accomplished by Lusitanian travellers—and unquestionably they did traverse much of the ground—their labours were never fully published, or had been long forgotten, and were certainly quite unknown to Livingstone or to any of the historians of African discovery. When he reached England in May, 1856, he received the most enthusiastic reception that had ever been vouchsafed to an African traveller. In 1857 he published his *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*, which immediately attained an almost unprecedented success. Honours poured upon him—doctorates, fellowships, diplomas of learned societies, the medals of foreign geographers—and what he valued above all, the patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society, was awarded him for "his scientific explorations in Central Africa." Africa had, however, still attractions for him. Accordingly, severing his connection with the London Missionary Society, though never ceasing to consider himself a missionary, he again left for the scene of his labours as her Majesty's Consul at Quilimane, for the eastern coast and the independent districts in the interior, and as commander of an expedition for exploring Eastern and Central Africa. This was in 1858, and it is not until near the close of 1864 that the labours of the commission ended, and Livingstone again reached civilisation. The story of these explorations are described in his *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries* (1865). The principal results obtained were the explorations of the Zambesi, the ascent of the Shiré, and the discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa. But the work accomplished aroused less popular interest than his former travels, while the unfortunate infirmities of temper displayed by the leader, and the consequent disagreements which ensued, convinced his friends that he was better fitted to act as a solitary pioneer than as the head of a large party of white men of high spirit, varied experience, and multifarious dispositions. As for himself, he was disappointed with what he had done, for though great it was not so great as he had hoped, nor at all comparable with the victories won in his earlier journeys,

at so little pecuniary cost. In 1866 Livingstone set off on his third and last African expedition, his principal object being to ascertain the exact source of the Nile; for in spite of the discoveries of Burton, Speke and Grant, and Baker, signalised by the addition of Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria Nyanza, and Albert Nyanza to the map of Africa, the problem was still unsolved. This time, however, although the government gave him the nominal rank of Consul to Central Africa, they declined to pay him any salary or to contribute at the outset more than £500 to the cost of an expedition which was destined to redound to the credit of the English name. The rest of the necessary funds was subscribed by private friends, particularly Mr. James Young of Kelly, the companion of his youth, and by the Royal Geographical Society. Latterly, the Government added to this £1,000, when public interest in his fate seemed to warrant the expenditure. For nearly two years no tidings came from him, the first news being his announcement of the water system of the Chambeze or Lualaba, in the mountain region south of Tanganyika. To ascertain whether this water system, which forms a succession of lakes west of Tanganyika, flows to the Nile or the Congo, occupied the rest of his life, much time being spent in idle attempts to discover those "fountains" of which Herodotus gives a description from hearsay. The slave traders—against whom he had waged relentless war—floods, the want of supplies (those sent him from Zanzibar being systematically intercepted), and the desertion of his followers hampered his movements, so that when Mr. Stanley (q.v.) was sent by the *New York Herald* to endeavour to succour him, he was found at Ujiji in sore straits, almost entirely dependent on the Arabs for the necessities of life. On parting with Mr. Stanley he started with a view to explore the river system of the Chambeze, still convinced that instead of feeding the Congo it would turn northward to form the headwater of the Nile. His end was, however, approaching. Dysentery, from which he had frequently suffered, attacked him on the eastern shore of Tanganyika, and in the malarious jungle east of Lake Bangweolo he got so ill that he had to be carried in a litter. At last, on the 29th of April, 1873, he entered in his journal the words "Knocked up quite; we are on the banks of the Molilomo." This was the last entry in the book. On the 1st of May his native attendants found him kneeling by the side of his bed—dead. When first the news reached England there was an inclination to receive it with doubt, as his death had more than once been previously reported. But the arrival of his remains, sundried as best the "boys" could manage, dispelled all hopes, and on the 18th of April, 1874, the Blantyre piecer-lad was laid in Westminster Abbey after a career in many

respects unsurpassed. Livingstone's services to geography are not likely to be under-estimated; but great though his own explorations were, it may be doubted whether the impetus which he gave to African discovery was not greater than the actual work which he himself accomplished. Personally, like most men who live much alone, he was somewhat dogmatic, and what is familiarly known as "difficult to get along with." But with all of this David Livingstone was a great-hearted, self-sacrificing, courageous man, whom no one could fail to respect, and who, in spite of his infirmities of temper, was capable of inspiring the love equally of the rude tribes by whom his memory is still held dear, and the English statesmen and *savants* with whom he associated during his visits to his native land. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE (b. 1821), his brother, who accompanied him on his Zambesi expedition, and afterwards became her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, "a fever and hunger-stricken island on which no animal, horse, cow, mule, sheep, goat, or dog can subsist," as he afterwards described it, died at Lagos of African fever less than six months later. Mrs. David Livingstone died in 1862 at Shapunga, but several sons and one daughter survive their father.

W. G. Blaikie, *Life* (1880); *Last Journals of David Livingstone*, edited by Rev. Horace Waller (1874); Stanley, *How I Found Livingstone* (1873); and among many similar notices Sir Bartle Frere's eulogium in *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1874, pp. cxiii.-cxviii. [R. B.]

Lockhart, JOHN GIBSON (b. 1794, d. 1854), the son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott, was the son of a former minister of Blackfriars Church, Glasgow. John Lockhart was educated at Glasgow High School and University, and after winning the Snell exhibition went to Balliol, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class while still in his nineteenth year. He became also an apt Spanish scholar, and his translations of *Spanish Ballads*, contributed later to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the staff of which he joined in 1817, were both elegant and faithful. He travelled in Germany, and translated Schlegel's *Lectures on the Study of History*, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1816, but soon found that he was far better suited for a literary career. His connection with *Blackwood* brought him under the notice of Sir Walter Scott in 1818, who introduced him to the historical department of the *Edinburgh Annual Register*. In 1820 Lockhart married the poet's daughter Sophie, and the young couple continued for some years to live at Chiefswood, a cottage within a short distance of Abbotsford. In 1819 he published *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, a series of clever sketches of Edinburgh men; in 1821 *Valerius, a Roman Story*; *Adam Blair* in 1822, and *Reginald Dalton* (1823). In 1826 he was invited to accept the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*, vacant by Gifford's death. Although a constant writer for the *Review*,

he kept up his contributions to *Blackwood*, and also wrote for *Constable's Miscellany* his *Life of Burns*, a biography which has not been superseded in grace and interest by the more voluminous lives by Cunningham and Chambers. In 1829 he added to his other editorial labours the superintendence of *Murray's Family Library*, to which he contributed as the first of the series his *Life of Napoleon*. His *Life of Walter Scott*, the work by which his name is most widely known, appeared in 1837-9, and the proceeds were devoted to the payment of Scott's creditors. In 1843 Lockhart was nominated by Sir Robert Peel to the auditorship of the Duchy of Cornwall, a sinecure worth £400 a year, and he had in addition private property; but his life was darkened by repeated family bereavements and anxieties. In 1831 he lost his eldest son—"Hugh Littlejohn" of the *Tales of a Grandfather*—and this loss was followed by that of the mother in 1837; her sister Anne, who had lived with them in London, having passed away in 1833. His son Walter also was taken from him two years before his own death, and shattered in health and spirits, Lockhart resigned the editorship of the *Quarterly* in 1853, and leaving London, passed the remaining months of his life in seclusion at Abbotsford. He is buried near his father-in-law in Dryburgh Abbey.

* **Lockyer**, JOSEPH NORMAN, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. (b. 1836), after being privately educated, became a clerk in the War Office in 1857. secretary to the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction in 1870, and was then transferred to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, where he became astronomical lecturer in the Normal School of Science. In 1871 he was elected Rede lecturer to the University of Cambridge, directed the eclipse expedition to Sicily in 1870, and to India in 1871. Professor Norman Lockyer was elected F.R.A.S. in 1860, and F.R.S. in 1869, of which society he won the Rumford medal in 1874. He is well known as a popular lecturer, and his chief contributions to science have been *Elementary Lessons in Astronomy* (1868), *Studies in Spectrum Analysis* (1872), contributions to *Solar Physics* (1874), *Astronomy*, in the series of *Science Primers* edited by Professor Huxley, besides numerous lectures and an interesting address on *The Education of our Working Classes* (1883). In 1885 he propounded the ingenious theory that the brilliant sunsets of that autumn were caused by dust created by the Java earthquake. Mrs. Norman Lockyer translated several of the works of Guillemin and Flammarion.

* **Loftus**, THE RIGHT HON. LORD AUGUSTUS, G.C.B. (b. 1817), diplomatist and administrator, fourth son of the 2nd Marquis of Ely, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

He entered the diplomatic service, and after holding various minor appointments, was ambassador at Vienna 1858-60, at Berlin 1860-2, at Munich 1862-5, at Berlin again 1866-8, and to the North German Bund from 1868 (when he was created Privy Councillor) to 1871. In 1871 Lord Augustus was transferred to St. Petersburg, and had charge of our relations with Russia during the critical period of the Russo-Turkish War. Having acquitted himself with great credit, he was in 1879 appointed Governor of New South Wales, and returned to England in 1885. He was created K.C.B. in 1862, and G.C.B. in 1866.

Londonderry, ROBERT STEWART, 2ND MARQUIS OF. [CASTLEREAGH.]

* **Long, EDWIN, R.A.** (b. 1839), the artist, is a great artistic exponent of Oriental antiquity, and especially dwells on scenes of imaginative history derived from the records of Egypt, Assyria, and Judæa. Mr. Long has also established a high reputation as a portrait painter by such works as the portraits of the Bishop of Lincoln (exhibited 1879), Mr. Irving in the character of *Hamlet*, and Mrs. Angerstein (1880), Sir Stafford Northcote (1882), and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts (1883). Of his more important contributions to the Royal Academy the following may be mentioned:—*The Babylonian Slave Market* (1875); *The Pool of Bethesda* (1876); *An Egyptian Feast* (1877); *Gods and their Makers* (1878); *Ester and Vashti* (1879); *An Assyrian Captive* (1880); *Diana or Christ?* (1881); *Why Tarry the Wheels of His Chariots?* (1882); *Merab and Michal* (1883); *Judith and Thibbe* (1884); and *Pharaoh's Daughter and Sacred to Pasht* (1886). His very important work, entitled *Anno Domini*, representing the Virgin with the infant Christ in Egypt, was first exhibited separately in Bond Street in 1883. Mr. Long became an A.R.A. in 1876, and R.A. in 1882.

Long, GEORGE (b. 1800, d. 1879), scholar, a native of Lancashire, was educated at Macclesfield Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Macaulay, his great competitor, was bracketed with him for the Craven scholarship, and defeated by him for the Chancellor's medal and a fellowship. He accepted a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returning to England in 1828. He then became professor of Greek in the newly established University of London, and from 1842 to 1846 was professor of Latin at University College. In 1837 he had been called to the bar, and having been appointed reader on jurisprudence at the Middle Temple resigned his professorship. In 1849 he became classical lecturer at Brighton College, and retired in 1871, shortly after which he received a well-deserved Civil List pension. Mr. Long's life was one of useful and conscientious

labour; heably supported Brougham, Birkbeck, and their comrades in the movement which developed into the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; for it he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and the well-known *Penny Cyclopædia* (1833-46). His translation of *Plutarch's Lives* was published in 1844, and besides his contributions to the classical series of Messrs. Bell and Dr. William Smith, may be mentioned his *Classical Atlas* (1854), *Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius* (1862) and *Decline of the Roman Republic* (1864-9), a learned but not particularly attractive work. Perhaps his most valuable contribution to classical literature was the *Bibliotheca Classica* (1851, etc.), started in conjunction with his Brighton colleague, the Rev. A. J. Maclean, the volumes of which are still in great request by students, and to which he himself contributed an edition of Cicero's orations.

Longfellow, HENRY WADSWORTH (b. 1807, d. 1882), American poet, was a native of Portland, Maine, and a descendant on the mother's side of John Alden, the hero of one of his best-known poems. At fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, having Nathaniel Hawthorne as a class-mate, and graduated with honours at eighteen. While at college he wrote verses for the *United States Literary Gazette*, and was chosen "class poet" of his year. Appointed shortly afterwards to the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, he spent some years in European travel with a view to fitting himself for the position, the duties of which he assumed in 1829. In 1833 he published his first volume, devoted chiefly to translations from the Spanish. This was followed in 1833-5 by *Outre Mer*, a work in prose, in which his impressions of Europe were recorded. Chosen professor of modern languages and *belles-lettres* at Harvard in 1835, he revisited Europe in company with his wife, whom he had married in 1831. In 1836 he returned to America, having lost his wife while in Holland, and until 1854 devoted himself to his professorial duties, making his residence at Cambridge, near Boston. *Hyperion*, a so-called romance, appeared in 1839, and in the same year was published *Voices of the Night*, containing some of his best-known pieces. The success of these two volumes was immediate, and the poet's reputation dates from this period. *Ballads and other Poems* appeared in 1841, followed in 1842 by his *Poems on Slavery*, and in 1843 by *The Spanish Student*. In the same year the poet was married to Miss Frances E. Appleton, a member of a well-known Boston family. *Evangeline*, perhaps the most popular of Longfellow's works, was published in 1847, and the collection entitled *The Seaside and the Fireside* in 1849. *Kavanagh*, a feeble attempt in prose, appeared in 1849, *The Golden Legend* in 1851, and the *Song of Hiawatha* in 1855.

The Courtship of Miles Standish, to which allusion has already been made, was published in 1858, together with the "First Flight" of the *Birds of Passage*. The year 1861 was a melancholy one for Longfellow, who then became a widower for the second time. The shock was aggravated by the manner of his wife's decease, she having been burnt to death. In 1863 the *Tales of a Wayside Inn* appeared, and a "Second Flight" of the *Birds of Passage*. A collection of short pieces was issued in 1866, under the title of *Flower-de-Luce*, and in the following year his translation of the *Divine Comedy* of Dante was completed and published. The poet made a fourth visit to Europe in 1868 (his third having occurred in 1842), returning to America for the last time in 1869. The closing years of his life brought physical suffering, but his pen remained constantly busy. His remaining works are *The New England Tragedy* (1868), *The Divine Tragedy* (1871), *Three Books of Songs* (1872), *Aftermath* (1873), *The Hanging of the Crane* (1874), *The Mask of Pandora* (1875), *Keramos* (1878), *Ultima Thule* (1880), and *Hermes Trismegistus* (1882). Since his death an unfinished poem on the subject of Michel Angelo has been given to the world. Longfellow's was a thoroughly sweet and wholesome nature, marked by great simplicity and amiability. His life was useful, harmonious, void of reproach; his home was delightful, his pursuits congenial, his friends numerous and devoted. Few among English or American men of letters have been equally happy in their surroundings. As a writer Longfellow may be characterised as pleasing rather than profound. In his writings as in his life he was emphatically a gentleman, manifesting refined sensibilities, a love of the picturesque rather than of the beautiful, and a genial and affectionate nature. Too plastic for a great poet, he evolved no style of his own, composed no masterpiece. His themes are treated pictorially, and therefore superficially; the local colouring is correct, but the creative genius is absent. His persistent optimism was a real defect, and affects the reader almost like a glare. Never impassioned himself, he never thrills his readers; his verse soon palls upon the taste, fades easily from the mind. Indeed, the serenity which he radiates is foreign alike to his country and his age; yet it is no paradox to assert that in this very quality, united to his religious sentiment, lay the secret of his early and continuous popularity. Longfellow's most appreciative readers were found in England, and among minds of a conservative order. To such minds triteness appears but an added charm; and the want of originality, which is Longfellow's principal defect, actually counts in his favour by bringing him nearer to the level of his audience. In technical execution Longfellow is often faulty, and his fondness for lax metres and feminine rhymes, his

avoidance of the vigorous "blank-verse" iambics, indicate an imperfect mastery of his art. Few of the hexameters in *Evangeline* are rhythmically correct, while many are inexcusably harsh to the ear. His prose writings are deficient in unity, and although containing many brilliant passages and shrewd reflections, are marred by a certain futility and lack of form. But the purity and kindness which endeared Longfellow to his contemporaries, his mental and moral equipoise, the cheerfulness of his temperament, find everywhere expression in his verse, and these have brought light and consolation to many a heart.

Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, edited by Samuel Longfellow (the poet's brother).

[E. J. H.]

Longley, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES THOMAS (b. 1794, d. 1868), Archbishop of Canterbury, was the fifth son of John Longley, some time Recorder of Rochester, and took a first-class in classics at Oxford. He afterwards became a college tutor, and in 1827 rector of West Tytherley, in Hants, but resigned these charges in 1829 to become head-master of Harrow. On the establishment of the see of Ripon, in 1836, Mr. Longley was appointed its bishop. In 1856 he succeeded Dr. Maltby in the see of Durham; in 1860 he became Archbishop of York, on the death of Dr. Musgrave; and 1862 he became Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of Dr. Sumner. Among his numerous published sermons and tracts may be mentioned:—*Holding the Mystery of the Faith* (1862), and *The Liturgy and Ritualism* (1867).

Longman, WILLIAM (b. 1813, d. 1877), historian and publisher, the third son of Thomas Norton Longman (b. 1770, d. 1842), the head of the celebrated firm of Longman and Co. in the days of Macaulay, became a partner in the firm in 1839, and its director, with his brother Thomas, on the death of his father. Besides being an admirable man of business, with high literary instincts, Mr. Longman was the author of some *Lectures on the History of England* (1859), a careful *History of the Life and Times of Edward III.* (1869), and a *History of the Three Cathedrals of St. Paul* (1873).

Longpérier, ADRIEN DE (b. 1816, d. 1882), archaeologist, was a native of Paris, but educated at Meaux, whence he returned to the capital in 1835 to pursue those antiquarian studies in which he was already almost a master. Numismatics was his first love, and he found an appropriate occupation in a post in the Coin Cabinet of the Bibliothèque. After eleven years at the library, he was in 1847 appointed *conservateur* of antiquities at the Louvre, and here his energies were fully taxed to form the great Musée Napoléon III., and to keep pace with the influx of Assyrian, Egyptian, and American collections, which

recent discoveries had created. Till 1870 he held this important post, and when he resigned it, he continued to preside in his own inimitable way over the progress of archaeological studies in Paris. He had become a member of the Académie des Inscriptions so early as 1854, and his voice was frequently raised at its meetings in behalf of some new discovery, or some promising work by a young and unknown author. His own writings consist almost wholly of papers contributed to periodical publications: he wrote no great books. Nevertheless he held a foremost position among European archaeologists, and this was due to the immense reach of his learning. Whether his opinion was asked on a Babylonian cylinder, or a Roman stela found in Gaul, a Himyeritic inscription or a Jewish coin, a Greek vase or a Merovingian ornament, a Sassanian cup or a Limoges enamel, he was sure to be fully informed on the subject. His reading had been universal, and his memory was singularly tenacious. His writings, despite their small scale, were numerous and important, especially in the departments of numismatics and of Saracenic art. The essay on the coins of the Sassanians and Arsacids, for which he was crowned by the Institute, and others on the Himyeritic and Azum coinages, and on the Arabic issues of the Moors in Spain, may be mentioned as especially original and stimulating. On the subject, then very little explored, of the metal work of the Saracens in the middle ages, he was the first authority; and many other branches of archaeology received a fresh and vivifying stimulus from his always true and scientific investigation; and for nearly twenty years he edited with De Witte the *Revue Numismatique*. But beyond published writings, his personal influence was full of inspiration for the many students who came for his advice. At the Académie des Inscriptions, at the Société des Antiquaires, the Société Asiatique, Longpérier's was a cherished presence. In a more popular direction, his labours at the Exposition du Trocadéro in 1878 were unremitting, and this exhibition, as well as the earlier one of 1867, owed much of its archaeological value and interest to his pervading influence. His sympathy, indeed, was as quick for popular as for abstruse subjects: he spoke and read Arabic fluently, and loved to peruse the *Arabian Nights* in their native tongue; when he went to Spain, to see the vestiges of his favourite Arabs, he delighted in visiting the places hallowed by Don Quixote, and in England he religiously performed the exact journey of the Canterbury Pilgrims. Chaucer and Shakespeare were as much his friends as Makrizi and Benjamin of Tudela. The personal influence of such a man upon the studies of the younger Parisians was unbounded. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and honorary member of most learned societies in France, England, Germany,

Russia, and Spain, of the Lincei of Rome, and the Academy of Sciences of Turin.

G. Schlumberger, memoir prefixed to *Œuvres de A. de Longpérier*, vol. i. List of his writings in *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires* (1882). [S. L.-P.]

* **Lorne**, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN GEORGE DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G. (b. 1845), eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was educated at Eton, St. Andrews University, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat as M.P. for Argyllshire from 1868 to 1878 in the Liberal interest, and unsuccessfully contested Hampstead in 1885. In March, 1871, he married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and from 1878 to 1883 was Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Lord Dufferin. His tenure of office was uneventful, and he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne. In 1885 he became president of the Royal Geographical Society. Lord Lorne is the author of:—*A Trip to the Tropics and Home through America* (1867); *Guido and Lita, a Tale of the Riviera* (1875); *The Book of Psalms, literally rendered in Verse* (1877); and *Memoirs of Canada and Scotland, Speeches and Verses* (1883); and *Imperial Federation* (1885), in the *Imperial Parliament Series*.

Loth, OTTO (b. 1844, d. 1881), Orientalist, was a native of Meissen, where he received his early education, which he perfected at Leipzig (1863-6) and Heidelberg (1867). From 1870 to 1872 he was busy in London, cataloguing the Arabic manuscripts at the India Office (pub. 1877), after which he returned to Leipzig, and devoted himself until 1879 with the editing of the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*. In 1874 he was appointed a professor-extraordinarius, and from 1879 to 1880 he travelled in the East. His writings consist chiefly in papers on Arabic subjects contributed to the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*, *Morgenländische Forschungen*, and two academical themes, one on the *Life of Abdallah Ibn-al-Mu'tazz* (published posthumously in 1882), the other on *Ibn Sa'd* (1869). He was a true and devoted scholar, indefatigable in collecting MSS. and in verifying his authorities, and his work, slight as it appears, was full of promise.

A. Müller, preface to Loth's *Abdallah Ibn-al-Mu'tazz*.

Lotze, RUDOLF HERMANN (b. 1817, d. 1881), perhaps the last of the old-fashioned philosophers, was educated at a time when Hegelianism reigned supreme in the German universities. His scientific training in mathematics and medicine, however, saved him from the usual fate of Hegel's followers, and inclining him rather towards the school of Herbart, enabled him at length to become one of the chief instruments in the overthrow of the dominant metaphysic. He himself began to expound his system at an unusually early age.

His *Metaphysics* was published in 1841, *General Pathology and Therapeutics as a Mechanical Science* in 1842, his *Logic* in 1843, and *On the Conception of Beauty* in 1845. In the last-named year he was appointed to the Chair of speculative philosophy at Göttingen, where he remained till 1880, when for the brief interval till his death he held a professorship of philosophy at Berlin. His *General Physiology* was published in 1851, his *System of Philosophy* in 1874, the third edition of his early work, *Microcosm, or Contributions to the Natural History of Humanity* in 1876-80, and several editions of his philosophic lectures have appeared since his death. A translation of his *System of Philosophy (Logic and Metaphysics)* by some Oxford scholars, at the suggestion and at first under the direction of the late Professor Green (q.v.), was published by the Clarendon Press in 1884. Lotze was essentially the philosopher of the transition from the exaggerated idealism of the first half of the century to the most recent modifications of materialism. By insisting on the permanent value of the critical position, he became one of the first and stronger opponents of the early materialistic reaction represented by such a name as Büchner, whilst his scientific method and firm hold on nature enabled him to bring philosophy once more into the realm of the Kantian limitations.

E. Pfeiderer, *Lotze's Philosophische Weltanschauung* (1882); Dr. Caspari, *Hermann Lotze: eine kritisch-historische Studie* (1883).

Louis I. and II. OF BAVARIA. [BAVARIA.]

Louis I. OF PORTUGAL. [PORTUGAL.]

Louis XVIII. (LOUIS STANISLAS XAVIER), KING OF FRANCE (b. Nov. 17th, 1755; d. Sept. 16th, 1824), brother of Louis XVI., and fourth grandson of Louis XV., was styled from his birth Count of Provence. In 1771 he married Louise Marie Josephine, daughter of Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia. "Monsieur," as he grew up, imbibed decided tastes for study and a very creditable liberalism. He was, moreover, a pamphleteer of respectable powers. He was in favour of the convocation of the Estates General, and when the Revolution burst forth, remained in Paris long after his unpopular brother, the Comte d'Artois (Charles X.), had joined the *émigrés*. In June, 1791, however, he withdrew to Coblenz, and after playing a subordinate part in the campaign of 1793, he retired to Hamm, in Westphalia. On the death of his brother, Louis XVI. (1795), he proclaimed his nephew king, under the title of Louis XVII., and two years afterwards himself succeeded to the barren honours of titular royalty. After weary journeyings from court to court, he settled in England in 1807, and remained there until April, 1814, when he returned to France and entered Paris in state. A charter, however, granted at the instigation of the Czar Alexander in accordance with a

declaration previously made at St. Ouen, in which privilege was abolished and constitutionalism established, disgusted the *émigrés*; the peace by which France was reduced to the limits of 1792 disappointed the nation; and Napoleon had only to reappear, to cause Louis XVIII. to betake himself into exile once more. The Hundred Days over, he returned to Paris with the Allied Sovereigns, rid himself of his first minister, Talleyrand, and by the aid of the Duc de Richelieu succeeded in wringing from the Allies a convention which gave France a well-defined frontier, and reduced the war indemnity from eight hundred million francs to six hundred million. Far from a tyrant by disposition, the king exacted few victims, chief of whom was Ney, and was speedily engaged in a contest with the violently reactionary chamber, in which the royalists, with the Comte d'Artois at their head, were in favour of revoking the charter. In 1818 the ministry was dismissed, and the Duc Decazes undertook the direction of affairs. He adopted a policy of balance, his colourless Cabinet trimming between the reactionaries and the Constitutional Monarchists or Doctrinaires, as they came to be called. The assassination of the Duc de Berry, the king's nephew and heir, in 1820, gave the party of reaction the upper hand; Louis, never a man of much perseverance, ceased to oppose his brother, Decazes was dismissed, Richelieu returned to power, to be speedily replaced by reactionary de Villèle. Plots against the House of Bourbon were discovered, and eleven victims suffered death. At the congress of Verona the indiscretion of the French representative, M. de Montmorency, whose appointment had been made by Louis with some hesitation, resulted in France undertaking the odious mission of restoring to the Spanish throne the tyrant Ferdinand VII. The absolutist and clerical majority, strengthened by the general election of 1823, was carrying everything before it when Louis died. "A King of France dies," he said, "but must not be ill," and to the last he struggled to perform the duties of royal routine. "Punctuality is the politeness of kings," was another of his sayings. Compared with his brother and successor, and indeed with most of his family, Louis XVIII. must always gain a very favourable estimate. Guizot rightly described him as a "moderate of the ancient régime, and a freethinker of the eighteenth century," and although his ideas were somewhat belated, having as their motive force a belief in the divine right of kings, and other theories which had long ago served their turn, he was, according to his lights, a thoroughly conscientious man, and at the same time, though wanting in firmness, by no means devoid of insight.

Correspondances et Ecrits de S.M. Louis XVIII. (1824), and the list of his writings given in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*; A.de Beauchamp,

Vie de Louis XVIII.; B. de Bertrand, *Règne de Louis XVIII.*; Lamartine, *Histoire de la Restauration*; Vaulabelle, *Histoire des deux Restaurations*; Chateaubriand, *Mémoires d'outre Tombe*; Guizot, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps*.
[L. C. S.]

Louis Philippe, KING OF THE FRENCH (b. Oct. 8th, 1773; d. Aug. 26th, 1850), was the son of Philippe, Duke of Orleans (Egalité), and Louise Marie Adelaide de Bourbon, heiress of the Duke of Penthièvre, the last representative of Louis XIV.'s issue by Mme. de Montespan. From his ninth year his education was placed entirely in the hands of the famous Mme. de Genlis (q.v.). The training of the young prince and his brothers was planned on the principles of Rousseau; and the governess obtained so great an influence over the minds of her pupils as to excite the jealousy of the duchess. Louis Philippe, then Duke of Chartres, long made her the confidante of his life. At the outbreak of the French revolution the Duke of Chartres was sixteen. Both the training of Mme. de Genlis, and his father's influence and example, inclined him to adopt the popular side. On Nov. 1st, 1790, he was admitted a member of the Jacobin club, where he was constant in his attendance until the summer of 1791, when, with the other commanding officers, he was compelled by the decree of the Assembly to rejoin his regiment, and fought with distinction under Kellermann at Valmy, and under Dumouriez at Jemmapes. The battle of Neerwinden (March 18th, 1793) having resulted in the repulse of the French troops, Dumouriez, rather than face the Revolutionary Government, which was not encouraging to its defeated generals, entered into communications with the enemy, and on April 2nd, 1793, he and the Duke of Chartres repaired to the Austrian head-quarters. Service was offered in the Austrian army with his present rank, but the prince refused to bear arms against his country, and went to Switzerland, where he met his sister and Mme. de Genlis, and was employed as a tutor in the college of Reichenau under the name of Chabaud-Latour. Here the news of his father's death reached him, and the secret of his identity having leaked out, he was obliged to leave Switzerland (1795). After wandering over the north of Europe, he spent the years 1796-9 in America, with his brothers, the Dukes of Montpensier and Beaujolais. In 1800 they returned to Europe, and he lived in some style at Twickenham. In 1807 the Duke of Montpensier died from consumption, and the younger brother Beaujolais in 1808. The Duke of Orleans married the Princess Amélie, daughter of Ferdinand II. of Naples, at Palermo, on Nov. 25th, 1809. He at this time showed a desire to bear arms against Napoleon. Already in 1808 he had attempted to act in concert with Ferdinand's son, Leopold, in Spain, but the English Government frustrated this attempt, and again in 1810

vetoed his acceptance of the offer of the Junta to command their troops. The following three years were spent in Sicily, convulsed at that time by internal discord, and the miseries of the English occupation under Berthelink. On the restoration in 1814, the Duke of Orleans reappeared in Paris, and presented himself (May 17th) at the Tuileries in the uniform of a lieutenant-general. Louis XVIII. received him with outward cordiality, but his designs were open to suspicion. His elevation to the throne came under discussion at the Congress of Vienna; but when the second restoration was effected he made warm protestations of his fidelity to the reigning family. Following the traditions of his family, he supported a liberal policy, and though he took no active part against the Government, his attitude towards the people, his familiarity with the bourgeois class, his ostentatious assumption of equality, and tacit disagreement with the reactionary party, exposed him again and again to the accusation of the design of placing himself on the French throne. In 1815 he retired to England, and repudiated in a public manifesto the ambition with which he was accredited. He returned to Paris in 1817, and took up his abode at the Palais Royal, where he lived until 1830, outwardly enjoying the royal confidence. But the measure of Louis XVIII.'s trust in his cousin's fidelity was probably summed up with accuracy in the words addressed to him, that the monarchy was safe from him since he stood nearest the throne after the Duke of Berry; and it was not until Charles X. had succeeded his brother that the Duke of Orleans received the royal sanction to assume the style of Royal Highness. The assassination of the Duke of Berry in Feb., 1820, left him heir presumptive to the throne until the birth of the posthumous Duke of Bordeaux, seven months later. A protest against the legitimacy of the new heir was published in the London *Morning Chronicle*, Nov., 1820, signed by the duke, who, however, warmly disavowed the authorship. Meanwhile it was clear how things were tending, and that the duke had only to play a waiting game. He had on his side such men as Lafitte, Casimir-Périer, Courier, and Constant. His son was sent to the public Lycée to sit on a bench with the citizen boys of Paris. During the days of the revolution the duke was absolutely inactive; he retired with his family to Neuilly, and on the 29th withdrew in disguise to Raincy, the overtures of the revolutionary leaders being communicated to him through his wife and sister. Throughout the whole transaction he appeared to be acting under compulsion, and sent eloquent expressions of condolence to Charles X. at St. Cloud. Forced to abdicate, Charles appointed his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, to succeed him, and blindly confirmed the office of lieutenant-general, to which

the deputies present in Paris had nominated Louis Philippe (July 31st). A proclamation was issued, in which the lieutenant-general affirmed that, now "a charter would be a truth," and a scene at the Hôtel de Ville followed, when Lafayette, won over by the Orleanist faction, placed the tricolour flag in the hands of the duke, and embraced him before the assembled multitude. On Aug. 7th the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne vacant by 219 votes out of 252, and offered it to the Duke of Orleans, with the conditions of a modified charter. The July monarchy was the work of the bourgeois class, whose interests it was created to uphold. On the 9th the new king took the oath to the charter, and began his reign, with the title of Louis Philippe, King of the French. Meanwhile the people whom he was called upon to rule, were in a condition bordering upon ruin. Industry was at a standstill, capital having been withdrawn in the panic attending the revolution, and employment was so hard to find, that one of the first cares of the new government was to supply work to the multitude, who had just made its existence possible. Slowly the people recognised the fact that they had been duped, and found expression to their sullen discontent in the constant risings which disturbed the earlier years of the reign. Nor was the policy pursued by the new government likely to meet with the approval of a people still throbbing with the excitement of a revolution. The necessity of redeeming the character of the French monarchy in the eyes of the European Sovereigns, entailed a holding aloof from the revolutionary aspirations of other nations, little consonant with the feeling of the French people, especially in the case of Poland. The suspicious circumstances attending the death of the Prince of Condé brought the crown itself into contempt, and accentuated the feeling with which the nation saw the whole of the new king's immense riches settled on his children. The expenditure of the court throughout the reign seemed utterly disproportionate to the needs of a "bourgeois king." A large doctrinaire element, represented by Guizot, de Broglie, etc., had been admitted into the first Cabinet, but the disturbances attending the trial of the late ministers compelled their dismissal, and the formation of the Laffitte ministry, Nov. 2nd, 1830, which remained in power until the following March, when it was succeeded by that of Casimir-Périer. Meanwhile, under pretence of reorganising the National Guards, the office of commander-in-chief was suppressed, a subterfuge for getting rid of Lafayette, and before long the opposition began to collect in its ranks the very leaders of the revolution. The famous *compte rendu*, signed by 135 deputies, and published after Casimir-Périer's death from the cholera, which swept through France in 1832, and carried off 18,402 victims from Paris alone—formed the pro-

gramme of the Left, and their indictment of the government of July. The universal discontent manifested itself in risings that were rather social than political in character, beginning at Lyons in 1831. In Paris the funeral of General Lamarque was the signal for an outburst of revolutionary energy (June 5th and 6th, 1832), which resulted in the proclamation of a state of siege. An abortive attempt to raise a Legitimist insurrection in La Vendée was made by the Duchess of Berry in the same year, and in 1834 a fresh Republican attempt was made at Lyons, Paris, and other towns, and quelled with severity. The elections following these terrible events resulted in a large majority for the government, and the country, worn out by the long struggle, relapsed into a condition of apparent calmness, while commercial prosperity returned and removed one of the principal sources of danger. Revolt ceased, but attempted assassination took its place. No less than seven attempts were made on the life of the king, besides one on the Duke of Aumale. The earliest took place on Nov. 19th, 1832, and the most terrible was that of Fieschi (q.v.) on July 28th, 1835. The repressive laws of September were the immediate result of this attempt. During the series of ministerial crises which ensued from this date until 1840, when Louis Philippe found in Guizot a minister willing to follow him in his ever-increasingly reactionary policy, the government was a personal and a despotic one, under which an outward show of order and national prosperity was maintained, while the causes which were to effect its overthrow were more or less at work. In 1840 the ashes of Napoleon were brought with great ceremony from St. Helena, and the returning tenderness with which Frenchmen regarded the memory of their past glory, incited Prince Louis Napoleon to make an unsuccessful attempt on the throne, at Boulogne. In 1847 the war in Algeria, which had been begun by Charles X.'s ministers, as a last resource to win popularity, and had been fertile in cheap military glory, in which the king's sons had largely shared, was brought to a successful conclusion by the capture of Abd-el-Kader. In most respects the foreign policy was scarcely a source of satisfaction to the nation. The anger felt at the desertion of Mehemet Ali, necessitated by the combined intervention of the Powers on behalf of Turkey, occasioned a rupture between the king and Thiers. The exchange of visits between the French and English courts in 1843 and 1844 seemed to have placed the alliance between the two countries on a still firmer basis, but the cordial feelings established experienced an irretrievable shock in the following year by reason of Louis Philippe's bad faith with regard to the Spanish marriages. [ISABELLA.] No representative of the English court was

present at the wedding of the Duke of Montpensier with the sister of the Spanish queen, and in addition to the hatred and contempt with which he was regarded at home, the French king had now incurred distrust and dishonour abroad. The tragic death of the Duke of Orleans from a carriage accident, July 13th, 1842, had left his young son, the Count of Paris, as heir to the throne. Expression being denied to public grievances by the usual channels, the leaders of the opposition, Arago, Odillon Barrot, Louis Blanc, Lamartine, and others, borrowed, in 1847, an example from English agitators, and in a series of great banquets, at which thousands of people were present, public matters came under discussion. Nevertheless, the king and Guizot looked upon the agitation with immovable faces, and refused all demands for reform. At the opening of the Chambers, Dec. 28th, 1847, the agitation was characterised as raised by "hostile passions or blind emotions." A large banquet and procession were announced, which were forbidden by the police, and though the promoters made a show of submission, the people, inadequately informed, assembled on the given day, Feb. 22nd (1848), and the revolution commenced. On the 23rd the mob marched on the Tuileries, and while the king was in the very act of signing his adhesion to fresh liberal measures, M. de Girardin entered the chamber, and demanded his instant abdication. Overcome by the tumult without and within, Louis Philippe consented, and resigned his crown in favour of his grandson. Leaving behind them the Duchess of Orleans with her children, and the Duke of Nemours as her protector at the palace, the royal family made their way on foot to the nearest cab-stand, where hired vehicles were procured, in which they departed from Paris, protected from the mob by an escort of cuirassiers and an armed detachment of the National Guard. They arrived at Trouville on the 27th, and, embarking at Havre, March 2nd, on board the *Express*, reached Newhaven on the following day. A residence was appointed the exiled family at Claremont, where Louis Philippe continued to live until his death two years later.

Boudin, *Vie de Louis Philippe*; Michaud, *Vie de Louis Philippe*; L. Blanc, *Histoire de dix Ans*; Regnault, *Histoire de huit Ans*; *Mémoires de Guizot*; Granier de Cassagnac, *La Chute de Louis Philippe*. [A. M. C.]

Lover, SAMUEL (b. 1797, d. 1868), Irish novelist, was the son of a Dublin man of business, and having been educated at a dame's school, began life as an artist. Adopting the lucrative calling of miniature painting, he gained a considerable practice in Dublin, and became a member of the Irish Academy of Arts. At the same time he wrote some admirable sentimental ballads of Irish peasant life, which attracted the favourable notice of Moore. *Rory O'More*, a comic love

song, written at the suggestion of Lady Morgan, was a new departure, and upon it and similar effusions Lover's fame as a song-writer chiefly rests. *Legends and Stories of Ireland* appeared in 1832, and *Songs and Ballads* in 1839, four years after his arrival in London. In London society Lover was extremely popular, and in addition to painting, composing, and verse-making, began to write plays, which in their day were popular, and novels. *Rory O'More*, a *National Romance*, was published in 1837; and in 1842 appeared the immortal *Handy Andy, an Irish Tale*, in which the humours of the old Irish peasant life, and of the rollicking, out-at-elbows Irish society, are described with inimitable gusto and fidelity. Obligated through ill-health to seek change, Lover embarked upon a new venture, an Irish entertainment, after the manner of Foote and the elder Mathews, and in 1846-8 he paid a highly successful visit to the United States. Among his later achievements were *Metrical Tales* (1860), which, however, hardly added to his reputation. Until within about four years of his death this amiable and versatile man was busy with his pen, and quite late in life attempted to become a painter in oils.

B. Bernard, *Samuel Lover*.

Lowder, THE REV. CHARLES FUGE (b. 1820, d. 1880), vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1843), and was ordained in the same year. At first curate at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he went as curate in 1856 to St. George's-in-the-East, and there established a mission at Wellclose Square. In 1866 "Father" Lowder became vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, and worked on, though shattered in health, amidst the squalor of his surroundings. His influence over his parishioners was almost incredible, and despite his ritualistic practices, the dignitaries of the Church concurred in shielding him from persecution.

Charles Lowder: a *Biography*, by the author of *The Life of St. Theresa*.

Lowe, SIR HUDSON (b. 1769, d. 1844), Governor of St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity, born in Galway, was the son of a medical officer who had served in Germany during the Seven Years' War, and before he was twelve obtained an ensigncy in the Devon militia, and in 1787 a king's commission as ensign in the 60th. He served at Gibraltar, in Corsica, and at Elba. He was present at the battle of Alexandria in 1801, and through the recommendation of Sir John Moore was appointed to the 7th Fusiliers. In 1803 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Corsican Rangers, which he had raised in the Mediterranean. A full colonel in 1812, he took part in the hard-fought battle of Bautzen, and on the subsequent entry of Paris by the Allied Armies he was the first to bring the news of Napoleon's abdication to England. When it was determined to exile

Napoleon to St. Helena, Sir Hudson Lowe's imperturbable *sang froid*, good temper, firmness, and discretion, joined to an unimpeachable character, remarkably fitted him, it was thought, for the post of governor. The task was a difficult one, but he was encouraged to undertake it by Lord Liverpool, who urged that if he kept Napoleon for three years "it would not stop there." Napoleon at once conceived a dislike towards Lowe, which soon ripened into utter aversion; and he treated his governor with every species of insult. Uninfluenced, however, by such conduct, Lowe rigidly enforced the regulations. In 1821 appeared *A Voice from St. Helena*, by one O'Meara, who had been an attendant on Napoleon, and had been dismissed by the English Government. This production brought many false charges against Lowe, and raised a storm of indignation against him. These charges were subsequently refuted; but the Government of the day had suffered by them. Sir Hudson was accordingly sacrificed, and allowed to die in poverty.

William Forsyth, *History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena*, which contains a fragment of Sir Hudson Lowe's Autobiography (1853).

* **Lowe**, THE RIGHT HON. R. [SHERBROOKE.]

* **Lowell**, JAMES RUSSELL, LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1819), man of letters, the grandson of Judge John Lowell, who founded the Lowell Institute in Boston, was born at Cambridge, Mass. Having taken his degree at Harvard University in 1838, Mr. Lowell was called to the bar, but he never practised. In 1841 he published his first collection of poems, entitled, *A Year's Life*, and three years later another volume of *Poems*, containing the *Legend of Brittany* and *Prometheus*. In 1845 he also collected some *Conversations on some of the Old Poets*, his first attempts in that genial criticism for which he has since become celebrated. Hitherto, in spite of the earnestness, the high symbolism, and graceful description in many of his serious poems, Mr. Lowell had produced no monumental and abiding work. The year 1848 marked the climax of his creation. The *Indian Summer Reverie*, perhaps the most genuinely poetical of all his graver poems, was then published in another collection; *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, a romance on the search for the Holy Grail, appeared separately; but, above all, 1848 was the year of the *Fable for Critics*, and the beginning of the first series of *Biglow Papers*. The *Fable* and the *Biglow Papers* together form a permanent addition to the literature of the world. For subtlety of satire, for resource of humour, and insight into the truths of contemporary conditions, they rank with the highest models of comedy. The description of Emerson in the *Fable*, and his contrast with Carlyle, the parodied notices of the press in the *Biglow Papers*, the prose introductions to each set of verses, the

dramatic completeness of each of the three characters, the Rev. Homer Wilbur, Birdfreedom Sawin, and Hosea Biglow, are worthy of the highest humourist. The *Papers* were suggested by the author's indignation at the Mexican War of 1846-7; the second, but less successful series, appeared in 1864, after the War of Secession. Meantime, in 1855, Mr. Lowell had been appointed professor of modern languages at Harvard University, in succession to Longfellow. Of his remaining publications, we may mention *Fireside Travels* (1864); *Under the Willows* (1869); *My Study Window* (1871); *Among my Books*, two series of critical essays (1870 and 1876); *The Cathedral*, a poem (1870); *A Life of Keats* (1873); and *The Rose* (1880), besides a large number of critical and biographical essays. During his long residence at Harvard, Mr. Lowell acted as editor to several American reviews and magazines, such as the *Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*. In 1877 he was appointed minister to Spain, and in 1880 minister to Great Britain. He resided in London till 1885, and whenever a statue, memorial, or bust was erected to a man of letters, his graceful oratory was looked upon as an almost indispensable adjunct to the occasion. Oxford and Cambridge conferred on him the degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. After the accession of the Democratic party to power in 1884, he was recalled, and in the following year returned to America.

W. M. Rossetti's preface to the *Moxon* edition of Lowell's *Poetical Works*; preface to the *Biglow Papers* by Mr. Thomas Hughes.

* **Lubbock**, SIR JOHN, M.P., 4TH BARONET, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1834), was educated at Eton, and after unsuccessfully contesting West Kent in 1865 and 1868, sat for Maidstone in the Liberal interest from 1870 to 1880, when, having been defeated at Maidstone, he was returned for London University, and was re-elected in 1885 and in 1886. In the House of Commons Sir John is a recognised authority on finance and education, and is a moderate Liberal. His name is associated with several useful measures of legislation, notably the Bank Holidays Act, and the Ancient Monuments Act. He is also an ardent advocate of the representation of minorities. A partner in the banking firm of Roberts, Lubbock and Co., he is the president of the Institute of Bankers. He will, however, be ultimately remembered chiefly as a man of science; and his investigations, whether into the life of the insect and vegetable world, or into the condition of early man, are monuments of unwearied research and acute generalisation. Besides numerous published lectures, delivered before the learned societies and institutes, Sir John has written the following well-known books:—*Prehistoric Times as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages* (1865); *The*

Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man (1870); *On the Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects* (1873); *Monograph of the Thysanura and Collembola* for the Ray Society (1873); *Our British Wild Flowers considered in their Relation to Insects* (1873); *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* (1882). *A Volume of Scientific Lectures* was published in 1879, and *Fifty Years of Science* in 1882. Sir John is a member of most of the learned societies; he is president of the Linnean Society, vice-president of the Royal Society and British Association, of which he was president in 1881, and is a trustee of the British Museum. He is F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxford (1874), and LL.D. Dublin (1878). He was Vice-Chancellor of London University before becoming its representative in Parliament.

Lubbock, Sir John William, 3rd Baronet, F.R.S. (b. 1803, d. 1865), mathematician and astronomer, was educated at Cambridge, graduating as B.A. in 1825. In 1829 he was chosen F.R.S., and in the same year treasurer and vice-president of the society. Sir John was a well-known banker, but found time nevertheless for numerous contributions to the *Transactions* of the society, and was also the author of several works of great scientific value in their day. Among them are:—*The Computation of Eclipses and Occultations* (1835), *Remarks on the Classification of the Different Branches of Human Knowledge* (1838), *On the Theory of the Moon and the Perturbations of Planets* (1861), *The Discovery of the Planet Neptune, a Lecture* (1861), and a treatise on *Probability for the Library of Useful Knowledge*.

* **Lucca, Pauline** (b. 1842), a native of Vienna, of Jewish birth, but has renounced that faith. Her beautiful voice attracted attention while she was still a child singing in the Karlskirche, when the absence of a soloist gave her the opportunity of singing in a Mozart mass, and it was determined to give her a proper musical training. From Ruprecht she passed under the hands of Uschmann and Lévy. She made her *début* in 1859 at Olmütz in the part of Elvira in Verdi's *Ernani*, and in 1860 sang at Prague as Valentine in the *Huguenots*, and in *Norma*. It soon became evident that in her the opera stage had gained not only a lyrical artist of refinement and ability, but an actress of real dramatic power. Her genius was recognised by Meyerbeer, who wrote for her the part of Selika in *L'Africaine*, and procured her an engagement at Berlin, where she appeared in 1861. In 1863 she made her first appearance at Covent Garden, and has since been a constant visitor during the London season; and in St. Petersburg and other European capitals has gained for herself a place beside Patti and Christine Nilsson. She was engaged at Berlin as court singer for life, but broke off the connection in 1872 in consequence of

the appearance of Mathilde Mallinger, and went to America, where she made a two years' tour through the States. In 1874 she returned to Germany, and has since mainly resided in Vienna, where she is always one of the principal attractions of the operatic season. Pauline Lucca married Baron von Rohden in 1865, and after her divorce from him, Herr von Wallhofen. Her voice is a full and sympathetic soprano with a large compass, easily taking the high c. In addition to the parts already named she has appeared in those of Marguerita, Zerlina (*Fra Diavolo*), Leonora (*Favorita*), Cherubino, Elsa (*Lohengrin*), Angela (*Domino Noir*), Agatha (*Der Freischütz*), and Carmen.

Lush, The Right Hon. Sir Robert (b. 1807, d. 1881), Lord Justice of Appeal, was born at Salisbury, and adopted the law for his profession. After some creditable exertions in the lower branches of his profession, he was in his twenty-ninth year admitted a student of Gray's Inn. In 1838, two years before his call, he published *The Act for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process* (1 & 2 Vict., c. 110), with copious notes explanatory of the alterations in law and practice effected thereby, and an index. Its success encouraged Mr. Lush to publish his more famous work, *Practices of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster in Actions and Proceedings over which they have a Common Procedure* (1840), which appeared at a time when the labours of the Common Law Commission, appointed in 1834, were beginning to bear fruit. About the same time he wrote some notes on the Wills Act of 1837. Mr. Lush was called to the bar in 1840, and partly through the work he had already done, and partly through association with an influential branch of the Nonconformist body, he rapidly acquired a large practice. He became Q.C. in 1857, a Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1865, and a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1880. He came prominently before the public as one of the three judges of the famous trial of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery in supporting his claim to the Tichborne estates. Sir Robert Lush's extensive knowledge of practice served him in good stead in the framing of the rules under the Judicature Act.

Times, Dec. 28th, 1881.

Lyell, Sir Charles, Bart. (b. 1797, d. 1875), a celebrated English geologist, was born at Kinnordy, in Forfarshire, where his father was an extensive landed proprietor. Though thus of Scottish birth and extraction, he was entirely of English training, for his family having removed soon after his birth to the neighbourhood of the New Forest, he received his early education at a private school at Midhurst, and his university training at Exeter College, Oxford, where, in 1821, he graduated, obtaining a second class in classics. He then

kept his terms at Lincoln's Inn, where, in 1825, he was called to the bar, and for two years went the Western Circuit. The law was not, however, to be rendered illustrious by Lyell, for during his attendance on Dr. Buckland's lectures, he had become fascinated by geology, and was slowly gravitating to what soon became the sole business of his life. In 1819 he had been elected a fellow of both the Linnean and Geological Societies, and in 1823, after communicating a paper on *The Marls of Forfarshire*, became secretary of the latter society. Two years before being called to the bar he had made the acquaintance of Cuvier and Humboldt, and in 1824 he made a geological tour in Scotland with Dr. Buckland. In 1826 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1827 he finally abandoned the legal profession in order to have no obstacles in the way of the geological studies which had at length come to engross the best part of his time. In 1830, after many tours on the Continent, he published the first part of his *Principles of Geology*, a work which immediately stamped the author as a great master, and may be said to have entirely revolutionised the science. From that day forward geology took another start. The old theories vanished, and henceforward the Huttonian doctrines of the various changes in the earth's surface and in the rocks composing its coast having been caused by physical agencies identical with those now in operation, almost entirely displaced those ideas of cataclysms and catastrophes which had so charmed the earlier students, and still captivate the imagination of the uninstructed, and a small knot of old-school geologists. His subsequent books and papers were all either more or less expansions of the epoch-marking treatise, or observations tending to confirm or extend the doctrines enunciated in it. For this purpose he took many journeys. In 1841 he completed a longer tour to the United States, remaining for a year, and travelling over the Northern and Middle States as far as Carolina, and in 1845 repeated the visit, publishing in 1845 and 1849 narratives of both expeditions, written in a popular style, and containing numerous observations on men and manners. Previous to this period he had for a short time held the professorship of geology in King's College, but finding that the duties of this Chair interfered with his geological excursions and studies, he resigned it, and henceforward neither sought nor occupied any official post, his ample means rendering him independent of public employment. In 1848 Mr. Lyell was knighted, and in 1864 he received a baronetcy. Almost every honour which usually falls to men of science was bestowed on him by his own and other countries. In 1836 and 1850 he was president of the Geological Society; in 1864 he presided over the Bath meeting of the British Association; and

at different times he received the Royal and Copley medals from the Royal Society. For some years before his death, which was caused by a fall down the stairs of his house, he was in very feeble health, and his sight, which had in early life interfered with his law studies, failed him altogether. But to the last he was open to any fresh view, and as a proof of how anxious Lyell was to arrive at the truth, and how free from dogma and preconceived notions was his mind, he was among the first to adopt the views of his pupil Darwin, and in his popular work on *The Antiquity of Man* (1863), defended and expounded the doctrines which ran counter to so many of his early prepossessions. A mere list of Sir Charles Lyell's writings would occupy many pages. However, in the works already mentioned, and in his *Student's Elements, Manual, and Principles of Geology* (all more or less different forms of the same book), the gist of his views and discoveries may be found. Altogether, excluding separate volumes, he published seventy-six papers. Without any risk of exaggeration it may be said that no geologist has ever so deeply or so lastingly influenced the science of the earth and its changes as he. Lyell did not establish the science, but he raised it from being little better than a mass of dogmas without any connecting thread, to the rank of a branch of inductive philosophy. It is not difficult, as has been done, to point out flaws in his doctrines and exceptions to his rules. But it is not at all likely that the Lyellian principles will be ever seriously altered in their broad generalities. Sir Charles married in 1832 a daughter of Mr. Leonard Horner, but he died without issue, and his baronetcy, like that bestowed at the same time on Murchison, his friend and rival, became extinct.

Kathleen Lyell, *Life and Letters of Sir Charles Lyell* (1881), and obituary notes in the *Transactions of the Geological, the Royal, and the Royal Geographical Societies.* [R. B.]

Lyndhurst, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, BARON (b. 1772, d. 1863), Lord Chancellor and statesman, was born in Massachusetts, U.S., whither his grandparents had immigrated from Ireland in 1736. His father was John Singleton Copley (b. 1737, d. 1815), the artist who painted *The Death of Lord Chatham*. The family repaired to London on the outbreak of the War of American Independence. Young Copley was educated at Chiswick, and in 1790 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Four years later he came out second wrangler, and in 1795 he returned to the University and obtained a fellowship of £150 a year, tenable for ten years. A little later he became a travelling bachelor, with an annual grant of £100, and spent three years in America. The American tour was not without its incidents. Copley travelled for some time in the company of the French philosopher Volney, author of *The Ruins of Empires*, and returned to England

in 1798, the rejected suitor of the daughter of Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. He presently entered at Lincoln's Inn, applied himself to the study of the law, and remained for some years "under the bar." But his clients were not numerous, and his profits were not large. After six years of weary waiting, he contemplated entering the Church. He was, however, dissuaded from taking this step, which "would have been equivalent to confessing that his previous life had been wasted." A loan of £1,000 from a generous friend enabled him to become a barrister full-fledged, and at the age of thirty-two he was called. But even yet his progress was "very, very slow," as his mother regretfully records. By-and-by, however, things took a favourable turn, and in 1808 "the reports are all satisfactory." In 1812 Copley successfully defended one Ingham, a Luddite rioter, and became the hero of the hour. Cheered by this success, he took a fresh step in his profession, and assumed the now extinct rank of sergeant-at-law. Four years later (1816) he won a well-merited victory in an intricate patent action, and in the following year he successfully defended some of the Spa Fields rioters. He was now leader of his circuit (the Midland). The Government was in need of a clever young lawyer, and negotiations soon took place to enlist Copley's services. Not to join the Tories was then poverty; to join them was wealth, for they were firmly fixed in office. Like Mackintosh, he was offered a Government seat in the House, but unlike Mackintosh he accepted the offer. It has been freely asserted, and as freely denied, that hitherto Copley had been Liberal in politics. Be that as it may, he was determined to get on. He defended the Government's Alien Bill, and the "Six Acts," and carried the Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill through Committee. Promotion was now rapid. In 1819 he became Solicitor-General, in 1824 Attorney-General, and in 1826 Master of the Rolls. He commended himself to the gracious notice of George IV., by his judicious speech in reply on the occasion of the trial of Queen Caroline, and when Canning became Prime Minister, and Eldon of necessity retired from the Chancellorship, the king insisted on having a Tory Chancellor. Canning accordingly offered the Chancellorship to Copley. He accepted office, and on April 30, 1827, became Chancellor and Lord Lyndhurst. He retained the Chancellorship for over three years under three successive Prime Ministers, Canning, Goderich, and Wellington. In the Wellington Cabinet he attained considerable influence, and was accordingly in a measure responsible for the memorable decision of 1829 on the Catholic Emancipation question. The introduction of that measure introduced discord into the Tory camp, and the Tory party broke up in 1830. Lyndhurst next became Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and at the same time leader of the

Tory opposition in the House of Lords. At the Exchequer he gained some reputation by his luminous judgment in *Small v. Atwood*; in the House of Lords he succeeded in effecting the rejection of the Reform Bill in 1831. The formation of Peel's short-lived ministry of 1834 placed him once more on the wool-sack, and freed him from the restraint which his position at the Exchequer imposed on him. In 1835 he resumed the guidance of the Tory peers, and from that year till 1841 his political conduct was such that it is difficult to reconcile it with the high standard of his intellect. He opposed all the great enactments that mark the reforming era of the "thirties." He was, however, enthusiastically supported by the more staunch section of the Conservatives, and there was much talk about his supplanting Peel in the leadership of the party. On the fall of the Whigs, in 1841, Lord Lyndhurst resumed his seat on the wool-sack, and when the question of the Corn Laws came on he wrote to Mr. Gladstone for the "cream of the subject," and threw himself with his accustomed zeal into the study of the question. In 1846 the Whigs returned to power, and from that date the public career of Lord Lyndhurst may be said to have ended. He spent the remainder of his days in occasionally cheering the Upper House with his vigorous eloquence, and in working out a curious religious creed, embracing the doctrines of original sin, of the atonement, and of redemption by faith. As a lawyer or a statesman Lord Lyndhurst has left no mark on the page of history. His qualities as a judge were not such as to give him a lasting name. He had the peculiar tact of judging any particular case rightly; but lawyers look for more in a judgment than a correct adjustment of the particular dispute. In politics again he seems to have lacked earnestness. He is accused of having abandoned Liberalism for Liverpoolism, the Orange cause for the cause of Emancipation, protection for free trade when the convenient time for each change arrived. There is a story of a clever young official who said "it was inconvenient to keep opinions." This is exactly illustrated by the life of Lord Lyndhurst. His great influence in the country rested on his sheer intellectual pre-eminence. He had one of the best-disciplined intellects of his day.

Sir Theodore Martin, *Life of Lord Lyndhurst*; Campbell, *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. 8; Mrs. M. B. Amory, *The Domestic and Artistic Life of J. S. Copley* (Boston, U.S., 1881); *Edinburgh Review*, vols. 129 and 159; *The Griville Journals*. [W. M.]

Lyne, J. L. [IGNATIUS.]

Lyons, EDMUND, 1st BARON (b. 1790, d. 1858), entered the navy in 1801, and in 1811 distinguished himself by the daring capture of Fort Marrak, in Java, from the Dutch. He became post-captain in 1814, and

commanded the *Blonde* during the blockade of Navarino in 1828. In 1835 he was knighted and appointed minister at Athens. Transferred to Stockholm in 1849, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron in 1853. He was conspicuous in the Crimean War, and his ship, the *Agamemnon*, was ever to the front at the attack upon the fortress of Constantine, the captures of Kinburn and Kertch, and in the attack on Sebastopol. In June, 1855, he became commander-in-chief of the fleet, and on his return home was raised to the peerage.

* **Lyons**, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL LYONS, VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (b. 1817), son of the above, was educated at Winchester College and Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded to his father's title in 1858, and after holding various diplomatic appointments, became envoy-extraordinary to the United States in 1858, ambassador at Constantinople in 1865, and ambassador at Paris in 1867. Throughout the troubled period of the Franco-German War he behaved with great discretion and resolution, and was created a viscount in 1881. He is understood to have been offered the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs by Lord Salisbury in 1886.

Lyttleton, GEORGE WILLIAM LYTTLETON, BARON (b. 1817, d. 1876), scholar and philanthropist, was educated at Eton, and afterwards entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Chancellor's Medallist and senior classic, bracketed in 1838 with Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1846, having previously unsuccessfully contested the appointment of High Steward of Cambridge University in 1840. His lordship was appointed principal of Queen's College, Birmingham, in 1845. He became in 1869 Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools, an office which he relinquished in 1874, on that commission being amalgamated with the Charity Commission. His great attainments as a scholar are well known. In 1861, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone (whose brother-in-law he was), he published a volume of *Translations* (2nd edition, 1863), and in 1865 he brought out *Ephemeris* (2nd series, 1865-72), containing also lectures and addresses. He also wrote on our *Colonial Empire* (1850) and the *English Poets* (1863). He died by his own hand.

Biographical Sketch by Mr. Gladstone, prefixed to Three Brief Memorials of Lord Lyttleton (1876).

Lytton, EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, BARON (b. 1803, d. 1873), novelist, poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was the youngest son of General Earle Bulwer, of Heydon, Norfolk, by Elizabeth Barbara, daughter of Richard Warburton Lytton, of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire. He was born at 31, Baker Street. His mother

was a woman of exceptional gifts and accomplishments, and it was from her that he received his first lessons. His literary tendencies manifested themselves very early in life, one of his first efforts being a monody on the death of a lady. *Ismael, an Oriental Tale, with other Poems* (1820) was his first published work, and was written before he had attained his sixteenth year. Bulwer took his degree at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and won the Chancellor's Medal with a poem on sculpture. A small volume of verse, entitled *Delmour, or a Tale of a Sylphed*, was put forth in 1823. In 1826 he printed, for private circulation, *Weeds and Wild Flowers*. A year later a romance in heroic couplets, entitled *O'Neill, or the Rebel*, appeared. These juvenilia, however, were afterwards ignored, the author describing his *New Timon* as his first publication in verse, with the exception of his dramas and translations from Schiller. It was with the publication of *Falkland*, in 1827, that Bulwer entered upon the sphere of literary industry in which he was destined to become famous, but the romance did not achieve the celebrity which the author had looked for. In 1828 *Pelham* was published, and attained instantly to wide popularity. The central character of his book was such as a man of his habits and idiosyncrasy might be supposed to understand, both in its strength and its weakness. It is perhaps natural that this central personage should become identified in the popular mind with the person who created it. Henceforward Bulwer, to the popular intelligence, was "Pelham Bulwer," and the guess was not far removed from fact. In short, the book, in its own range of incident, was vividly real, and was not slow to lay hold of the popular imagination. Bulwer attained at a bound to the full measure of his powers, and perhaps also to the full measure of his fame. *Pelham* was followed by *The Disowned* (1828) and *Devereux* (1829). They were produced in rapid succession, somewhat mechanically, and not without painful labour. Perhaps they lacked the spontaneity which leisure and a less exacting public might have fostered. But though his work fell short of that which had made him famous, the public were not at first conscious of any decadence. *Paul Clifford* appeared in 1830, and *Eugene Aram* and *Godolphin* in 1833. The novelist broke fresh ground with *The Last Days of Pompeii* (1834) and *Rienzi* (1835). The extraordinary success of Scott, while it justified a novelist of genius in any attempted incursion into historical romance, must have restrained a writer conscious of inferior powers. No historical romances, however, not even Scott's, were ever more widely popular in England than these early ones of Bulwer. Still anxious that every succeeding work should be unlike its predecessor, Bulwer published, in 1838, his two romances from Spanish history, *Leila* and *Calderon*. These works

were perhaps less popular than the former ones, owing to a less realistic treatment and a more purely picturesque aim. The author's productions at this period were almost starting in their fecundity. *Ernest Maltravers* appeared in 1837, and its sequel, *Alice*, the year following. Bulwer was essentially a didactic writer, and never attempted to escape from the reproach of writing with a full purpose. In one of his books he claimed to show the influence of circumstance on character; in another, the soul-debasing influence of the English penal code; in a third, to trace the stages by which a man of fine nature may sink into crime. Naturally such aims were not to be attained without offence in certain quarters. Those who objected to all moral purpose in art found Bulwer more than ordinarily aggressive. Those, on the other hand, who looked most for teaching and leading were sometimes offended by Bulwer's choice of scene and subject. The novelist made no terms with either party. At thirty years of age Bulwer had succeeded Campbell as the editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. In 1838 he projected a magazine of his own, entitled *The Monthly Chronicle*, and contributed to it, as a serial story, the fantastic romance, *Zicci*; but the magazine and story expired together, the latter being afterwards developed in *Zanoni*. Bulwer's career as a novelist came to a stand for some years in order that he might apply his powers in play-writing. Macready's management at Covent Garden gave rise to a poetic revival in English dramatic literature, and the young novelist was among the first to try his hand at reconciling poetry with the stage. His *Duchess of La Vallière* (1836) was not a hit, but *The Lady of Lyons* and *Richelieu*, produced in 1838, and *Money*, a comedy (1840), achieved a distinguished success. *Richelieu* was, in all respects, a better stage work than *The Lady of Lyons*. Terse, dramatic, full of character, heightened by spectacle, it was a play of great mark. The comedy was no less a triumph in its way. These undoubtedly great achievements are at least instances of Bulwer's extraordinary plasticity of mind. Thirty years after, *The Rightful Heir* and *Walpole* were produced, but these were not remarkable plays. Resuming his career as a novelist, he published *Night and Morning* (1841), *Zanoni* (1842), *The Last of the Barons* (1843), *Lucretia, or the Children of the Night* (1847), *Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings* (1848), *The Castons* (1849), *My Novel* (1853), *What will He do with It?* (1858), the anonymous *Coming Race* (1871), *The Parisians* (1872), *Kenelm Chillingley* (1873), and the unfinished *Pausanias* (1876). He had to face the altered public feeling brought about by the advent of a great realistic novelist, Dickens. But Bulwer's versatility was quite a match for this change of front. He showed something of Dickens's own power of concentrating

his interest and grouping his effects. In 1845 *The New Timon*, a satire directed against Tennyson, appeared; and *King Arthur*, a romantic epic, followed in 1860. *St. Stephen's*, also published in 1860, is a satirical sketch of politicians from the reign of Queen Anne, and has won an enduring reputation. In 1866 appeared *The Lost Tales of Miletus*, and in 1869 he made his last essay in verse in the form of translations of Horace's *Odes*. This ever-various man had yet another side to his intellectual activity. In his most productive period as an author he undertook the duties of a politician. He was returned for St. Ives in 1831, and sat for Lincoln from 1832 to 1841. He spoke in support of the Reform Bill of 1832. During Lord Melbourne's administration of 1835 he was created a baronet. In 1843, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the Knebworth estates, worth £12,000 a year, and obtained a royal licence to take his mother's maiden name for his surname. He was returned to Parliament for Hertfordshire in 1852, and sat on the Conservative side of the House. In 1856 he became Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and in 1858 was Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's administration. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. Before the death of his mother, who was adverse to the union, he married. The marriage was not a happy one, and resulted in separation. Lytton's personal character appears to have been a somewhat curious compound. In early life he had the reputation of being like his own "Pelham." At this period he was the friend of Benjamin Disraeli, and the friends had much in common. They frequented fashionable society, and supported the character of men of fashion as assiduously as that of men of letters. Later, Lytton was more of a recluse. Indeed, his tendencies in this direction are said to have been among the main causes of his domestic infelicity. He was a man of enormous personal ambition, and judged every claim to fall short of the demands of fame.

The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, by his son (1883).
[R. H. C.]

* **Lytton**, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-LYTTON, EARL OF, G.C.B. (b. Nov. 8th, 1831), statesman, the only son of the novelist, was educated at Harrow, and entered the diplomatic service in 1849. At first attaché at Washington, and private secretary to his uncle, Sir H. L. Bulwer [DALLING and BULWER] (1849-52), he was transferred to the embassies of Florence (1852), Paris (1854), the Hague (1856), St. Petersburg (1858), Constantinople (1858), and Vienna (1859). He was employed as consul at Belgrade in 1860, and in 1862 was sent there on a mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between Servia and Turkey. He was

successively secretary of legation at Copenhagen, Athens, Lisbon, and Madrid; secretary to the embassy at Vienna (1869-72), and at Paris (1872-74). In 1874 he became minister at Lisbon. In spite of his long official experience, Lord Lytton had hitherto been known as a poet rather than as a diplomatist. His first volume of verse, including *Clytemnestra*, *The Earl's Return*, and *The Artist*, was published in 1859, under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith," and was received with considerable favour, as the work of a genuine poet, full of all the graces of lighter verse. *The Wanderer*, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands, followed in 1858; *Lucile*, a Poem, in 1860 (2nd edition, illustrated by Mr. Du Maurier, 1868). *Tannhäuser, or the Battle of the Bards*, by "Neville Temple" (Mr. Julian Fane) and "Edward Trevor" (himself), appeared in 1861, and was followed by some Servian songs, *Serbaki Pesme*, in the same year. In 1863 appeared *The Ring of Amasis*, a romance, purporting to be edited by Owen Meredith from the papers of a certain Dr. N——. A collected edition of the *Poetical Works of Owen Meredith* appeared in 1867; *Chronicles and Characters*, published under his own name, in 1868; *Orval, or the Fool of Time*, founded on the Polish drama of Count Krasiński (1869); *Fables in Song, and Speeches, etc., of Edward Lord Lytton, with a Memoir*, in 1874. In Jan., 1876, he was appointed Viceroy of India by Mr. Disraeli, in succession to Lord Northbrook, and in Jan., 1877, he presided at the Delhi durbar, at which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. In Dec., 1879, a mad Eurasian made an attempt to assassinate Lord Lytton. The chief events of his Viceroyalty were the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, and the second Afghan War, in the declaration of which Lord Lytton abandoned the Lawrence policy of "masterly inactivity," and adopted one of advance. It was much criticised at the time, and after his resignation, which followed the Liberal victory at the general election of 1880, Lord Lytton, who was created an earl, delivered several defences of it in the House of Lords. In 1883 appeared the first two volumes of his elaborate life of his father; and *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses*, a poem in six books, in 1885.

Lytveden, ROBERT VERNON SMITH, BARON (b. 1800, d. 1873), a nephew of the Rev. Sydney Smith, entered Parliament as Whig member for Northampton (1821): was a Lord of the Treasury (1830-34), Under-Secretary for the Colonies (1839-41), Secretary at War (Feb.-March, 1852), and President of the Board of Control (March, 1855, to Feb., 1858). It was thus his misfortune to be in a most responsible post on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and it cannot be said that he was equal to his duties. He was raised to the peerage in 1859. [ELLENBOROUGH.]

M

Macadam, JOHN LOUDON (b. 1756, d. 1836), surveyor, was born in Ayrshire, and about the year 1762 emigrated with his parents to America. He subsequently returned to this country to fill an appointment as Government agent in victualling the navy at Falmouth. In 1815 he was made surveyor-general of the Bristol section of highways, where he effected many improvements in road construction. In 1822 he published his *Observations on Roads*, which, though it is in various respects erroneous, effected a salutary revolution in the system of road-making, by establishing the superior advantages of roads covered with a layer of stones broken into small pieces, without any admixture of sand, clay, gravel, or other material. Roads covered in this way are said to be "macadamised." Macadam in reward for his public services received from Government, in two grants, the sum of £10,000, and declined the honour of knighthood, which, however, was conferred on his second son, Sir James Nicoll Macadam, some time general surveyor of metropolitan turnpike roads.

Gentleman's Magazine, Jan., 1837; *The Book of Scotsmen*.

Macaulay, THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, BARON (b. 1800, d. 1859), was the son of Zachary Macaulay (q.v.), and was born at the seat of an uncle, Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire. After being educated at a private school kept by Mr. Preston, he went, in 1818, up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, though he won a Craven scholarship, his academical career was hardly so successful as his friends anticipated. Ignorance of mathematics kept his name out of the tripos of 1822, but in 1824 he was elected a fellow of his college, the great object of his ambition. In 1826 he was called to the bar, though he never devoted himself very vigorously to law, and in 1828 Lord Lyndhurst gave him a commissionership of bankruptcy. He had already won reputation in literature, first by his articles in Charles Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*, and then by his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, where his famous article on Milton appeared in August, 1825. But his father's financial difficulties, the expiration of his fellowship, and the abolition of his commissionership, caused him to postpone his political ambitions until in 1830 Lord Lansdowne brought him in for his borough of Calne, under conditions which secured him complete freedom to speak and vote as he liked. His speeches, especially those on the Reform Bill, soon made their mark. Leeds returned him to the reformed Parliament, and Lord Grey gave him a commissionership on the Board of Control.

He now devoted himself to Indian affairs, and, as his means were still precarious, gladly accepted in 1834 the post of member of the newly-created Supreme Indian Council at Calcutta, with a salary of £10,000 a year. He remained in India until 1838. In addition to his work in the council, he was appointed president of the commission of inquiry into Indian law, and drew up the draft of what ultimately became the Indian penal code, and has won the high applause of great jurists. But he still devoted himself with more ardour than ever to literature, read Greek persistently, and half thought of abandoning politics for letters. His famous essays on Clive and Hastings were the best fruits of his studies of Indian history. On his return to England he was returned member for Edinburgh, and his appointment in 1839 as Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, was thought likely to strengthen the tottering Government of Lord Melbourne. But he was beginning to lose his interest in practical politics. During the years of the Peel ministry he more and more devoted himself to historical studies. His ambition was now to become a great historian. When in 1846 he went back to power with the Whigs, he only undertook the leisured office of paymaster; and in 1847, when Edinburgh ejected him from his seat because he was out of sympathy with the Free Church, and an advocate of the Maynooth grant, he not unwillingly retired into private life. His great design had long been to write a History of England from the period immediately preceding the Revolution up to the days within living remembrance. In December, 1848, the first two volumes were published. The sale was enormous, and its popularity prodigious. He found in literary fame more than compensation for his abandonment of politics and society, and for the intense labour of investigation and composition which his method of work involved. He became a rich man. He was so famous that Edinburgh set itself right by returning him unsolicited at the head of the poll in 1852. But he never again took a prominent part in debate. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his history appeared, and were read more eagerly than the most popular of novels. In 1857 his literary eminence was rewarded with a peerage, but he never spoke in the Upper House. His sufferings from heart disease became greater, but he had almost succeeded in bringing down his history to the death of William III. when the severe weather of 1859 hastened his end. He died on Dec. 28th, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was never married. Macaulay's private character was singularly charming. Though he had had to struggle with poverty, he was always generous and open-handed. He was a warm friend and, at least in private life, a placable enemy. A high standard of

honour marked his public conduct. He was willing to resign in 1833 when he thought the Government were about to palter with the principles of the abolitionists in which he had been brought up, and his lofty rebukes administered to his Edinburgh constituents cost him a seat which by a little compliance he could have easily preserved. He enjoyed life heartily so long as his health remained. In society, where his brilliant conversational and declamatory powers made him always welcome, he shone no less by his knowledge and versatility than by his good-nature and geniality. His devotion to study, and his wonderful memory, enabled him to acquire an equipment of knowledge such as few men have ever had. An excellent classical scholar, he had an extraordinary command of all English literature, and no inconsiderable acquaintance with the best and greatest literatures of modern European nations. He knew by heart all his favourite books, from *Paradise Lost* down to novels and poems. It is in his famous *Essays*, collected from the *Edinburgh Review*, and circulated more widely, perhaps, than any other book of the century, that Macaulay's varied gifts are most readily studied. We admire his readiness, his brilliancy, his allusiveness; his versatility, ranging from politics and history to poetry and criticism; the charms of his gorgeous and attractive style; the force and vigour of his arguments; the clear-cut incisiveness of opinions strenuously held and boldly expressed without hesitation or qualification. With all Macaulay's quickness of intellect, however, he never could be said really to think. Tradition, impression, lively sympathies, and quick feelings led him to his opinions. But when he had made up his mind no power on earth could move him. Lord Melbourne wished he could be as sure of anything as Macaulay was of everything. Dogmatism was inherent in his very nature. He wrote of what he knew nothing about, of Bacon's philosophy, of Utilitarianism, of theories of population, with the same serene self-confidence as he had laid down the law in the fields of history and politics which he had made his own. A profound belief in the commonplace ideals of his age, a glorification of success and material prosperity, is at once the explanation of Macaulay's extraordinary popularity, and the explanation of the limitations of his character and intellect. The same qualities which appear in the unrestrained exuberance of the *Essays*, are found more matured and under greater control in his *History of England from the Accession of James II.* We have the same brilliant rhetoric, the same profound knowledge; the wonderful capacity for narration and disquisition, for exciting our interests and stirring our imagination. But there is the same tendency to exaggeration, to laying on his colouring too thickly, to bedaubing his friends

with praise and his enemies with invective. An ardent Whig of the old school, he carried into the politics of the Revolution stronger prejudices than even moved him in the politics of his own day. The objective temper of the modern scientific historian was quite alien to his mind. He had steeped himself in the debates and pamphlets of the Revolution until he had shared every ideal and every prejudice of a Somers or a Halifax. This personal element, which gives Macaulay's history its unique interest, is the great cause of its onesidedness, of its character as a great Whig pamphlet, an apology for his own side, a philippic against Jacobites, Tories, and Frenchmen. Even when, as in the famous third chapter on the condition of England in 1686, he has less room for political prejudices, materialism, his other characteristic defect, finds full play. The third chapter is an elaborate contrast of his own age with the age of the Revolution in point of prosperity, and his triumphant assertion is that we are better than our forefathers because more opulent. Yet with all its defects Macaulay's history fills, and will fill, a unique place in English literature, and he who reads it with consciousness of its limitations will never cease to find in its vivid pictures of past times and men, in its wonderful narratives, such as the relief of Derry, something great that not even Gibbon could supply. Among Macaulay's minor works must be mentioned his clever and striking ballads of *Ivry* and the *Armada*, and *Lays of Ancient Rome*, which, if not exactly poetry, have a wonderful fire and vividness; his collected *Speeches*, mostly made in Parliament, which, if separated by too narrow a line from his writings to be real oratory of the best sort, yet partake of the most brilliant characteristics of the latter; and some biographies contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and some *Essays* in the *Edinburgh Review* not at first republished, which together make up the volumes called his *Miscellaneous Writings*. His whole works were collected by Lady Trevelyan in eight volumes.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan, *Life of Lord Macaulay*; J. C. Morrison, *Macaulay, in English Men of Letters* series; M. Pattison's article in *Encyclopædia Britannica*. [T. F. T.]

Macaulay, ZACHARY (b. 1768, d. 1838), philanthropist, was the son of the Rev. John Macaulay, of Inverary (mentioned in Dr. Johnson's *Tour to the Western Islands of Scotland*), and father of Lord Macaulay, the historian. He was for some years Governor of Sierra Leone, and on his return to London joined the Anti-Slavery Society. For upwards of forty years, in conjunction with Wilberforce, and other well-known philanthropists, he advocated the abolition of slavery, and lived to see his advocacy successful. He was for some time editor of the *Christian Observer*, and published a work on *East and*

West India Sugars (1823) against the claims of the West India colonists to a protective duty on East India sugar.

Appendix to a *Review of the Principal Proceedings of the Committee of the London Anti-Slavery Society* (1839).

MacCarthy, DENIS FLORENCE (b. 1817, d. 1882), poet and translator, was born in Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar. He first became known as a poet through his contributions to the *Nation*, established in 1842 by Sir Charles Duffy; and a volume of *Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics* appeared in 1850. Shelley's translations from Calderon led him to study Spanish literature, and in 1853 he published translations of six of Calderon's dramas, which were followed by further installations in 1861, 1867, 1870, and 1873. He also wrote a volume on *Shelley's Early Life* (1872). His last work was an ode for the *Moore Centenary* in 1879. It is as a poet that MacCarthy will be remembered; some of his ballads, notably the *Bell Founder*, the *Voyage of St. Brendan*, and *Pillar Towers of Ireland*, reaching a high excellence. A collected edition of his poems was published in 1884.

Preface to the *Poems of D. F. MacCarthy* (1884).

* **McCarthy, JUSTIN, M.P.** (b. 1830), novelist and politician, was educated at a private school in Cork, his native city. At first engaged upon the *Cork Examiner* and *Northern Times* of Liverpool, he became reporter to the *London Morning Star* in 1860, and from 1864 to 1868 was editor of that paper. For the next three years he travelled in the United States, and contributed a series of papers to the *Galaxy*, entitled *Modern Leaders* (republished in 1872). Mr. McCarthy was connected with the *Daily News*, under the editorship of Mr. F. H. Hill (1870-85). His novels are deservedly popular; though not conspicuous for complexity of plot or dramatic situations, they are in dialogue always strikingly happy, and they display a fertile creative power, notably in the eccentric type of character. They are: *Paul Massie* (1866), *The Waterdale Neighbours* (1867), *My Enemy's Daughter* (1869), *Lady Judith* (1871), *A Fair Saxon* (1873), *Linley Rockford* (1874), *Dear Lady Diadain* (1875), *Miss Misanthrope* (1877), *Donna Quixote* (1879), *The Comet of a Season* (1881), *Maid of Athens* (1883), and *The Right Honourable*, written in conjunction with Mrs. Campbell Praed (1886). Even more generally appreciated is his *History of Our Own Times* (1837-80), of which the first edition was published in 1879-80. Not professing to be profound, it possesses in a high degree the qualities of impartiality, brilliancy of style, and harmony of proportion. The first volume of his *History of the Four Georges* (1884) was not so favourably received. *The Epochs of Reform*, a volume of the *Epochs of*

History series, appeared in 1874. Mr. McCarthy is a zealous Nationalist, and was returned for county Longford, Ireland, in 1879, and again in 1880, when he was chosen vice-president of the Home Rule party in Parliament. In 1885 he was returned for the north division of county Longford, and again in 1886, though defeated at Londonderry.

MacClellan, GEORGE BRINTON (b. 1826, d. 1885), an American general, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, was graduated in 1846, and appointed to the corps of Engineers as brevet second lieutenant. He served in the Mexican War, and was promoted successively first lieutenant and captain for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He was attached as engineer to the exploring expedition to the sources of the Red River of Texas in 1852; was engineer for the exploration and survey of the western division of the projected Northern Pacific Railroad in 1853-4; and in 1855 was a member of the military commission to the Crimean War. His report was published by order of Congress. He became successively chief engineer and vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. In 1861, upon the commencement of hostilities between the States, he was appointed major-general of the Ohio Volunteers, and was assigned on May 13th to the command of the department of Ohio. He was appointed major-general of the United States army on May 14th, and on July 16th was voted the thanks of Congress for "the series of brilliant and decisive victories" by which he forced the surrender of General Pegram in West Virginia. Upon the defeat of McDowell at Bull Run, attention was turned to him as the one commander who had easily defeated the enemy, and he was appointed to the command of the army of the Potomac, and on Nov. 1st was made commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. His first duty was the organisation of the raw levies into an effective army, and to the great chagrin of the country, active operations were deferred till the next year, 1862, when, in March, the army advanced upon Manassas, only to find that the enemy had retreated. Relieved of all command but that of the army of the Potomac, MacClellan led the expedition against Richmond by way of the Peninsula—a line he insisted upon against the objections made to it by the civil authorities. He besieged Yorktown, which the enemy abandoned on May 4th; fought the battle of Williamsburgh, with the Confederate rear-guard, May 6th; the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, May 31st and June 1st; and in the Seven Days' Battle—June 26th to July 2nd—he was, by the concentration of the armies of Stonewall Jackson (q.v.) and General Lee (q.v.), driven from his lines in front of Richmond to the banks of the James river.

Upon the defeat of Pope in the second Bull Run battle, MacClellan was assigned to the command of the defences of Washington, and upon the advance of Lee into Maryland was again put in command of the army of the Potomac, fought the battle of South Mountain, and in the great battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862, gained an important and substantial victory. But the opportunity to destroy the defeated army was lost by delay and hesitation. He was relieved from the command in November. In 1864 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, but he obtained electoral votes from only three States. He was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey in 1881. He published in 1864 *The Organisation and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*. In knowledge of warfare, the American conflict did not produce his superior; but he persistently overrated the enemy's resources. Reporting the first battle of the Seven-Day series, he said, "I was by this time satisfied that I had to deal with at least double my number;" but it is certain that in this respect the preponderance was greatly in his own favour. Through this fault he retreated by night from fields which he had won in the day, and missed more opportunities than any other man ever hoped for. [G. W. H.]

* **MacClintock**, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD, K.C.B. (b. 1819), Arctic explorer, was born at Dundalk, and entered the navy in 1831. A lieutenant in 1845, he accompanied Sir J. C. Ross in the Arctic expedition sent out by the Admiralty, in 1848, in search of Sir John Franklin. This expedition failed. But a second one, fitted out in 1850, was successful in finding the first traces of the missing explorers at Cape Riley, and a sledging expedition, commanded by MacClintock, penetrated eighty miles west of Crozier Channel. He returned to England in 1852, when he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1853 he commanded the *Intrepid* in the Belcher expedition, which proceeded in search of MacClure (q.v.), who, having gone in search of Franklin, had himself been missing since 1850. In 1857, in command of the *Fox*, equipped by Lady Franklin, he proceeded to the Arctic regions, and discovered on the north-west shore of King William's Land documentary evidence of the death of Franklin and the abandonment of the ships. He published a book on *The Fate of Sir John Franklin* in 1859. He was next employed in deep-sea survey, as Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard (1872-7), and in active command in the West India waters, on which station he was commander-in-chief from 1879 to 1882. He was knighted in 1860, in 1877 promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and has received honorary degrees from Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford.

MacClure, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER (b. 1807, d. 1873), Arctic explorer, the son of Captain Robert MacClure of the 89th regiment, was educated at Winchester, and entered the navy in 1824. He served in the *Niagara* on the lakes of Canada from June, 1838, till Aug., 1839, when he was appointed first lieutenant to the *Pilot* on the North American and West Indian stations. In 1842 he was appointed to the command of the *Rodney* receiving ship, where he remained until the early part of 1846, and was appointed in December of that year to the coastguard service. He joined the expedition sent in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin. Stern, cool, and bold in all perils, severe as a disciplinarian, self-reliant, yet modest as became an officer, he was admirably qualified for such a task. It was while engaged in navigating the Arctic seas in this expedition that he had the honour of discovering and completing the north-west passage. On Sept. 6th, 1850, he discovered high land which he named Baring's Land; on the 9th, other land, which he named after Prince Albert; on the 30th the ship was frozen in. MacClure, entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which his ship, the *Investigator*, then lay, communicated with Barrow's Straits, set out with a few men in a sledge to test his views. On Oct. 26th he reached Point Russell (73° 31' N. lat., 114° 14' W. long.), where, from an elevation of 600 feet, he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans he named after the Prince of Wales. Intelligence of the important discovery was brought to England by Captain Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published in Oct., 1853. Captain MacClure was rescued by the Belcher expedition, and returned to England in Sept., 1854. He was promoted to post rank and knighted for his eminent services in the Arctic regions. He was further rewarded by a grant of £5,000, a similar sum being distributed among the officers and crews. He was nominated K.C.B. in 1859, and afterwards served in the East. He became rear-admiral in 1867, and vice-admiral in 1873.

S. Osborne, *Discovery of the North-West Passage*; *The Times*, Oct. 22nd, 1873; *Dublin University Magazine*, March, 1854.

MacCulloch, JOHN RAMSAY (b. 1779, d. 1864), economist and statistician, was born in Wigtownshire, where his father was a small landed proprietor. He spent some time in a lawyer's office in Edinburgh, and was among the first contributors to the *Scotsman* newspaper in 1817, in the following year becoming its editor. He had already published several essays on economic subjects, and in 1820 he repaired to London. In 1823 he became Ricardo lecturer, and in 1828 professor of political economy in the London University. Two years later he published

his *Principles of Political Economy* (1830), and in 1838 he was appointed Comptroller of H.M. Stationery Office. His contributions to economic science are numerous, but do not entitle him to the claim of being an original thinker. He contributed largely to the diffusion of just ideas on the economic questions under discussion in the beginning of this century, and to the right direction of legislation with respect to them. He edited Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1828), to which he prefixed a life of the author, and did a similar service to Ricardo's works in 1846. His compilations were valuable contributions to the science. *The Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation* (1832), *The Statistical Account of the British Empire* (1841), and *The Literature of Political Economy* (1845) are monuments of his unceasing industry and varied knowledge.

Scotsman, Nov. 12th, 13th, 1864.

Macdonald, ÉTIENNE JACQUES, DUKE OF TARENTUM (b. 1765, d. 1840), Marshal of France, was descended from a family of Scottish Jacobites, and having distinguished himself in the earlier campaigns of the Revolution, became general of division. Sent into Italy in 1798 as Governor of the Roman States, he defeated the Neapolitans at Otricoli, became master of Naples, and then, hastening northwards, fought a three days' battle with Suvaroff, which terminated in a bare victory for the Austro-Russian force (1799). In 1800 he commanded the right wing of the army of the Rhine under Moreau, and distinguished himself by his march across the Alps by the Splügen. Diagraced from 1804 until 1809 because of his fidelity to Moreau, he rejoined the army before Wagram, and fought with such valour during that engagement that Napoleon created him Marshal and Duke of Tarentum. During the remainder of the Empire he served Napoleon well in the Peninsula, in Russia, and during the terrible days of Lützen and Bautzen. Before the battle of Leipzig he was sent after Blücher into Silesia, but Blücher turned upon him and overthrew his army on the Katzbach (Aug. 26th, 1813). In the great battle itself he fought with reckless valour, and cut off by the blowing up of the bridge across the Elster, swam the river. He remained with Napoleon to the bitter end, and bore his master's first letter of abdication to the allied sovereigns. He took no part in the Hundred Days, but upon the second restoration was a frequent speaker in the Chamber of Peers. After the July revolution of 1830 he retired into private life.

* **Macdonald**, SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, G.C.B. (b. 1815), Canadian statesman, the son of the late Hugh Macdonald, of Kingston, Canada, was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1836, and was made Q.C. in 1846. He next became the head of the legal firm

of Macdonald and Marsh, Toronto. In 1844 he was elected to Parliament for Kingston, his native town, which constituency he represented till 1878. In 1847 he became Commissioner of Crown Lands, but the ministry of which he was a member having resigned in 1850, he was in opposition till the formation of the coalition ministry in 1854, when he became Attorney-General of Upper Canada. In 1860 he became Premier, and in 1862 he was appointed to preside over the newly reorganised Militia department. He was subsequently defeated on his Militia Bill, when the Liberals took office. Mr. Macdonald next took a prominent part in advocating the union of the provinces of British North America; and when in 1867 the new Constitution came into force, he became first Premier of the new Dominion, and was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. In 1871 he proceeded to the United States as one of the High Joint Commissioners to arrange the "Alabama" Treaty. In 1873 he resigned in consequence of the receipt of money by the ministry which was used for party purposes. He returned to power in 1878 as Premier and Minister of the Interior. He at present represents Carlton County. He was created K.C.B. in 1878 and G.C.B. in 1884, and is an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford.

* **Macfarren, SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER** (b. 1813), composer, was born in London, and having been educated at the Academy of Music, became one of the professors of harmony in that institution in 1834. In the same year he published his first symphony, and two years later the fine overture of *Chevy Chase*. Of his main works, omitting several quartets, symphonies, concert pieces, and numerous songs, the following may be mentioned here: *The Devil's Opera* (1837); *Don Quixote*, an opera (1846); *Charles II.*, an opera (1849); *The Sleeper Awakened* (1850); *Leonora*, a cantata (1851); *May Day*, a cantata (1856); *Robin Hood* (1861); *John the Baptist* (1873); *The Resurrection* (1876); *Joseph*, an oratorio, and *The Lady of the Lake*, a cantata (1877); and *King David* (1884). In 1875 Dr. Macfarren was appointed principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and professor of music at Cambridge, in succession to Sterndale Bennett. He was knighted in 1883. His sight, always weak, gave way in manhood, and he has been totally blind for several years.

Macgillivray, WILLIAM (b. 1796, d. 1852), naturalist, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh University. He became curator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1831, and professor of natural history in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1851. As a naturalist, he devoted himself more especially to ornithology, and his *History of British Birds* (1837-52) is a work which, in

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spite of recent observations, is by no means obsolete. His *Natural History of Deside* was published after his death.

Mack, KARL, BARON VON (b. 1752, d. 1829), Austrian general, rose from the ranks, and in 1793 he directed the operations of the allies against the French Republic. In 1798 he commanded the Neapolitan troops against the French, but was worsted at every point, and compelled to surrender as prisoner of war. A prisoner on parole in Paris, he effected his escape, and was placed in command of the Austrian armies during the campaign of 1805. He occupied Bavaria, but was speedily forced to retreat, and capitulated disgracefully at Ulm on Oct. 17th. At first condemned to death, he eventually escaped with a year's imprisonment.

* **Mackenzie, THE HON. ALEXANDER** (b. 1822), a Canadian statesman, was born at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, educated at the Perth Academy, and emigrated while a youth to Canada. He settled for some time at Kingston as a builder and contractor, but afterwards embraced journalism, and became editor of the *Lambton Shield*, an organ of Liberal opinions. In 1862 he entered Parliament as member for Lambton, and in 1867, when the new Constitution of Canada came into force, he was returned to the general Parliament of the Dominion. At the same time he sat in the Ontario Legislature for West Middlesex, and held successively the minor posts of Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer. On the defeat of Sir John A. Macdonald's ministry in 1873, Mr. Mackenzie, who had hitherto led the Liberal party, was entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. He accepted the Premiership, and became Minister of Public Works. In 1875 he visited Great Britain, was received with enthusiasm in Scotland, and was presented with the freedom of Perth and Dundee. In 1878 he received an adverse vote, resigned office, and led the Liberal opposition until he was succeeded by Mr. Blake.

Mackenzie, HENRY (b. 1745, d. 1831), novelist, the son of an eminent Edinburgh physician, who wrote a volume of *Medical and Literary Essays*, was educated at the university of that city. In 1765 he repaired to London to study the modes of English Exchange practice, with some notion of joining the English bar, but eventually returned to Edinburgh and became attorney for the crown. In 1771 he published anonymously *The Man of Feeling*. The great popularity of this novel gave occasion to an audacious fraud on the part of a curate at Bath, who transcribed the whole in his own hand, laid claim to the authorship, and maintained his assertion with such pertinacity that the publishers were compelled to make a formal contradiction. *The Man of the World* (1773) breathes the same tone

of exquisite sensibility. He next projected the *Mirror*, and the *Lounger*, publications after the manner of the *Spectator*. In the *Lounger* he was the first to appreciate the genius of Burns in a review of his poems, then just published, which at once drew the unknown poet from obscurity. Mr. Mackenzie also wrote several unsuccessful dramas. In 1804, he was appointed to the lucrative post of Comptroller of Taxes for Scotland. Collected editions of his works have been published from time to time. All his works are marked by a certain tenderness of feeling, and a sweetness and beauty of style.

Memoir by Sir Walter Scott.

Mackenzie, THOMAS, LORD (b. 1807, d. 1869), a Scottish judge of session, was educated first at Perth and subsequently at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1832; and one of the first notable cases in which he was engaged was "Charles X. v. Pfaffenhoffen." Mackenzie was appointed Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty in 1851, Solicitor-General for Scotland on Jan. 10th, 1855, and judge on the 29th of the same month. He turned his comparative leisure as a judge to good use by writing *Studies in Roman Law*, a work still a text-book at Oxford and Cambridge. He also wrote some picturesque notes of a vacation tour in Spain in 1859, which were published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and the beginning of an elaborate treatise on education. But he was compelled to retire from the bench in 1864. Personally he was one of the most genial of men, with a fund of good nature, and not infrequent humour. Most of his instincts were distinctly literary, and he preserved throughout life the closest intimacy with a circle of notable Scottish men of letters.

Mackintosh, SIR JAMES (b. 1765, d. 1832), statesman, historian, and philosopher, the son of a military officer, was born at Aldourie, on the banks of Loch Ness, N.B., and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he met Robert Hall, with whom he formed a life-long friendship. After studying medicine at Edinburgh and taking his degree, he proceeded to London, intending to follow the medical profession. At this time the question of the regency was being discussed, and this occasioned the publication of a pamphlet by him in 1788. In 1791 he published the *Indicia Gallicæ* in reply to Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*, which immediately placed him in the first rank of the party in this country that was upholding the cause of France. He now determined to quit the medical profession for law, and in 1795 he was duly called to the bar. Four years later he conceived the notion of delivering a series of lectures in Lincoln's Inn Hall on *The Law of Nature and of Nations*, the publication of which drew commenda-

tions from Pitt, Loughborough, Parr, and others. Mackintosh distinguished himself in his brilliant defence of M. Peltier, an emigrant royalist, who was prosecuted for a libel on the First Consul in 1803, and a few months later he was knighted and sent to India as Recorder of Bombay. All the great reforms that he had projected before leaving England came to nothing, and in 1812, broken in health and spirits, with uncertain prospects and not free from debt, he returned to England. He was at once offered a Government seat in Parliament, and an early promotion to the head of the Board of Control. These offers, however, he peremptorily declined. Shortly afterwards he was returned in the Whig interest for the county of Nairn, and in 1818 he was returned for Knaresborough, which constituency he represented till his death. From 1818 to 1827 he was professor of law at Haileybury. He had long been collecting materials for a History of England, but he was able to accomplish only the fine fragment known as his *History of the Revolution of 1688*. In 1830 he wrote his *Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy*, in which he adopts generally the principles and accepts the analyses of the Scottish school of philosophy, although in his ethical theory he was largely influenced by the school of Hartley. In this same year he was appointed to a seat on the Board of Control by Earl Grey, and cordially co-operated in all the great measures of reform that were then being brought forward. His portrait by Lawrence is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Life of Sir James Mackintosh, by his son; Macaulay's Essays. [W. M.]

MacLennan, JOHN FERGUSON (b. 1827, d. 1881), antiquarian, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Cambridge University. His monumental work on *Primitive Marriage* appeared in 1865, and was followed by *Studies in Ancient History*. These two works were edited by his brother, and republished in one volume after his death. His valuable essays on *Totemism* were published in the same periodical. MacLennan's researches have thrown a flood of light on the condition of early society. He was also the author of a life of *Thomas Drummond*.

Macleod, NORMAN (b. 1812, d. 1872), a popular Scottish preacher and man of letters, a native of Campbeltown, Argyllshire, where his father was parish minister, was educated at the University of Glasgow. He was tutor in a Yorkshire family for several years, and with his pupil lived for some time at Weimar. His first living was the parish of Loudon, in Ayrshire, to which he was presented by the Marchioness of Hastings, widow of the Indian Governor-General (1838). In 1843 he was translated to the parish of Dal-

Keith, and in 1851 to the great charge of the Barony parish of Glasgow. The dignities of the Deanery of the Thistle and the Chaplaincy to the Queen followed in 1854. His first sermon before the Queen, at Crathie, made such an impression on her that henceforward he was perpetually there during Her Majesty's visits, and became a trusted and valued friend. He next started and edited a little monthly magazine, *The Edinburgh Christian Magazine*, not very successful. In 1860 appeared *Good Words*, which he edited, and which became in his hands one of the greatest successes in periodical literature. Macleod wrote a great deal in this magazine. *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish*, *The Old Lieutenant*, *The Starling*, and *Wee Davie*, since published separately, are among his contributions. In 1867 he was sent to India to report on the Church of Scotland missions there; and in 1869 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, his official address dealing largely with his Indian experiences. Thoroughly catholic in all that appertains to religion and the Church, a favourite courtier without being a flatterer, sincerely though not ostentatiously pious, and gifted with real eloquence and much literary power, he enjoyed a unique popularity; and his death was deeply mourned all over the world.

Dr. Donald Macleod, *Life of Norman Macleod*.

Maclise, DANIEL, R.A. (b. 1811, d. 1870), the painter, was born at Cork. He early gave signs of artistic power, and in 1825 attracted attention by a sketch of Walter Scott, then on a visit to the town. Having escaped from the drudgery of a bank at sixteen, he entered the school of art in Cork, and after a few months' training, made his way to London, where he entered as a student of the Royal Academy, 1828. In the following year he exhibited *Malvolio*, his first contribution to the Academy, and continued to exhibit subject pictures till, in 1833, he established his reputation by *All Hallow Eve*. Two years later he was elected A.R.A. for his *Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock*, and soon after this he became acquainted with Dickens and Forster, who remained his most intimate associates. In 1840 he exhibited *The Banquet Scene in Macbeth*, and was elected R.A. *The Play Scene in Hamlet*, perhaps his best-known work, was produced in 1842; *Moses and the Spectacles*, from *The Vicar of Wakefield*, in 1850; *Caxton's Printing Office*, in 1851. Soon after this he was appointed to adorn by contract the Royal Gallery in the new Houses of Parliament. After long years of continual disappointment and patient work, 1858-64, he succeeded in completing the two historical scenes so well known from engraving, the *Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo*, and the *Death of Nelson*. The frescoes are painted

by the "water-glass" process of stereochromy. Owing to the unavoidable delay in their production, the rest of the contract was cancelled by the commissioners. In 1865 Maclise was offered, but declined, the presidency of the Royal Academy. He continued to work laboriously at easel pictures, and exhibited regularly up to his death. His last work was *The Earls of Desmond and Ormond*, 1870. As a representative British artist, Maclise occupies much the same position in his own sphere as Landseer in animal painting. Without a trace of creative genius or poetic inspiration his work is "healthy," solid, and carefully designed. It may perhaps be taken as showing the highest elevation to which English illustrative art and figure painting could reach before it was purified and inspired by the example of the Pre-Raphaelites.

W. Justin O'Driscoll, *Memoir of Daniel Maclise, R.A.* (1871).

* **MacMahon, MARIE EDMÉ PATRICE MAURICE DE, DUC DE MAGENTA** (b. July 13, 1808), Marshal of France and second President of the French Republic, is a descendant of an Irish family who went into exile with James II. Educated at St. Cyr, MacMahon fought through the Algerian campaigns, and in 1833 became captain, major in 1842, colonel in 1845, and general of brigade in 1848. He came out of the Crimean War with a high reputation, having successfully conducted the assault upon the Malakoff (Sept. 8th) which led to the fall of Sebastopol. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he greatly distinguished himself, and on the battle-field of Magenta, which was won by his timely support (June 4th), was created Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France. Marshal MacMahon represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, 1861, and in 1864 was appointed Governor-General of Algeria. In that capacity he was anything but successful, although it is only fair to state that he was hampered by Napoleon's absurd schemes for making himself a sort of sultan of an Arab kingdom; and complaints of the misery of the province were so numerous, that twice in the course of 1870 he sent in his resignation to the Emperor. On the outbreak of the war with Germany, Marshal MacMahon was placed at the head of the first corps d'armée, with the mission of defending Alsace. On Aug. 6th he was badly beaten at Woerth, and forced to abandon the line of the Vosges. He retreated on Nancy, suffering further reverses by the way, and was then placed at the head of a fresh army with orders to effect a junction with Bazaine. He undertook the operation against his will, marched aimlessly about until on Sept. 1st he was surrounded at Sedan, and only failed to sign the capitulation of his army because he had been wounded early in the battle. Set free by the peace,

he returned from Wiesbaden to France, and was selected by M. Thiers to reduce the communists in Paris. The second siege of Paris was conducted by him with success, and to a certain extent wiped out the memory of Sédan. His name was now put about by his ambitious wife, and by the *Figaro*, as the champion of order, and when the monarchical majority of the Chambers had made up its mind that M. Thiers was too honest to be a useful catspaw, it determined to overthrow him and elect MacMahon. This was done in May, 1873, a Conservative ministry was formed, and the septennate was voted, but the expected *coup d'état* in favour of Henry V. was left unexecuted, the Marshal having decided to abide by "existing institutions." This was his watchword during his tenure of office, which, however, was very unpopular owing to the severe repression of Republican ideas. In 1877 the crisis became once more acute, the moderate Jules Simon ministry having been dismissed and M. de Broglie recalled to power a second time (May 16th). It was evident that monarchical designs were afoot, and the dissolution of June showed that the Marshal was confident of the result of an appeal to the country. If so, he was grievously mistaken, as Gambetta informed him; nor did his electoral campaign mend matters. The Republicans had a clear majority over the united Monarchists of over a hundred, and the Marshal-President was forced, after forming in his desperation an extra-parliamentary Cabinet under General Rochebouët, to accept a Republican ministry under M. Dufaure (Dec. 14th). On Jan. 30th, 1879, he resigned, rather than accept a law depriving monarchical officers of their appointments, and was succeeded by President Grévy. He has since lived in strict retirement, and is said to be writing his memoirs.

Macmillan, DANIEL (b. 1818, d. 1857), was, with his brother *ALEXANDER (b. 1818), the founder of the well-known publishing firm. Their father was a small farmer of the Isle of Arran. Daniel was apprenticed when ten years old to Maxwell Dick, a bookseller and binder at Irvine, with whom he remained ten years. In 1831 he went to Glasgow, and fell dangerously ill from over-work. From 1833 to 1837 he was employed by Mr. Johnson, of Cambridge, came to London in the latter year, and secured a situation in the service of Messrs. Seeley, of Fleet Street, where he remained from 1837 to 1843, at a salary rising from £60 to £130. Here he was joined in 1839 by his brother Alexander, who had been keeping a village school at Nitschill, near Paisley. During this time Daniel's resources were much crippled by having to provide for the younger members of the family, so much so that he had to sell his stock of books, but he had meanwhile formed an acquaintance

with Archdeacon Hare. In Feb., 1843, he had started a small business in Aldersgate Street under his brother's management, and in the summer of the same year his friend's aid and advice enabled him to take over the business of Mr. Newby at Cambridge. Confining themselves at first to the retail trade, the desire of buying Mr. Stevenson's business in 1845 compelled them to take fresh partners, and Daniel was able to gratify his growing desire of turning his attention to publishing. The partnership was already in a flourishing state when failing health forced the elder brother to retire in 1856. A branch was opened in London after his death, and in 1863 the whole business removed to the metropolis, the magazine bearing the firm's name having been started in 1859. In 1863 Mr. Alexander Macmillan was also appointed publisher to the University of Oxford.

Thomas Hughes, *Memoir of Daniel Macmillan*.

***Macmillan, THE REV. HUGH, D.D., LL.D.** (b. 1833), a minister of the Free Church, educated at Breadalbane Academy, Aberfeldy, and Edinburgh University, was appointed successively to the livings of Kirk-michael, Perthshire (1859), St. Peter's, Glasgow (1864), and West Church, Greenock (1875). In addition to his numerous contributions to religious and scientific periodicals, Dr. Macmillan is the author of *First Forms of Vegetation* (1861), *Bible Teachings in Nature* (1866), to which a sequel, *The Sabbath of the Fields*, was published in 1876; *Holidays on High Lands* (1869), *The True Vine* and *The Ministry of Nature* (1871), *The Garden and the City* and *Sunlights in the Wilderness* (1872), *Our Lord's Three Risings from the Dead* (1876), *Two Worlds are Ours* (1880), *The Marriage in Cana of Galilee* (1882), *The Riviera* (1885), and *The Olive Leaf* (1886). *Bible Teachings* and its sequel, and *The Ministry of Nature*, have been translated into various languages. Dr. Macmillan became LL.D. (St. Andrews) in 1871, and D.D. (Edinburgh) in 1879.

Macnaghten, SIR WILLIAM HAY, BART. (b. 1793, d. 1841), Indian official, was the second son of Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Bart., a judge at Calcutta, and accompanied his father to India in 1809. He entered the Civil Service of the East India Company when young, and his long training at Malda, Shahabad, and Sudder Dewanny fully qualified him for the highest posts. In 1830 he became secretary to Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, and in 1839 was appointed envoy from the Indian Government to Shah Shuja when the latter was restored to his throne at Cabul. It was for his services at this period that he was created a baronet in 1840. After the restoration of Shah Shuja and the departure of the bulk of the British army, Macnaghten was left

behind at Cabul with Sir A. Burnes as his colleague; there was also a force of 8,000 men under General Elphinstone. In Nov., 1841, a general outbreak took place at Cabul, and Burnes was murdered. Macnaghten, who, by the illness of General Elphinstone, was at the head of affairs, considered that the position of the garrison was untenable, and resolved to negotiate for a safe-conduct. On Dec. 23rd he went to a conference with the Afghan leader, Akhbar Khan, and was assassinated by Akhbar himself.

Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1842; 'Sir J. W. Kaye, Invasion of Afghanistan.

Macready, WILLIAM CHARLES (b. March 3rd, 1793, d. April 29th, 1873), English tragedian, the son of a provincial manager, was educated at Rugby School, and made his first appearance on the stage at Birmingham in the character of Romeo (1810). Until 1814 he remained as leading actor and stage manager in his father's company, and acquired a very high reputation in the provinces. From 1814 to 1816 he visited Scotland and Ireland, and in September, 1816, made his appearance at Covent Garden as Orastes in *The Distressed Mother*. The impersonation won the warm approbation of Edmund Kean; nevertheless, it was not until 1819 that, by his creation of Richard III., Macready established his fame as a great actor of the stately school of Kemble, an opinion confirmed by his Virginius in Sheridan Knowles's play (1820). After removing to Drury Lane in 1823, he created the *titlo-roles* in Sheridan Knowles's dramas, *Caius Gracchus* and *William Tell*. A most successful tour in the United States followed in 1826; and in 1827 Macready, on his reappearance at Drury Lane, gave to the public his magnificent Macbeth, a part in which he had appeared once seven years previously. After a visit to Paris in 1828, the next important events in Macready's life are his appearance in Byron's *Werner* (1830), and a most successful season at the Haymarket in 1836. In the following year he undertook the management of Covent Garden, and held it for two years, producing some fine Shakespearean revivals, and Lord Lytton's plays, *The Lady of Lyons* and *Richelieu*. Macready acted Shylock at the Haymarket in 1839, but the impersonation was hardly on a level with his Macbeth, Coriolanus, or Virginius. After a somewhat disastrous period of management at Drury Lane (1841-43), which was marked, however, by the production of Browning's *Blot on the Scutcheon*, Macready revisited the United States; and again in 1849, on which occasion a riot, accompanied by loss of life, took place at the Astor Opera House, New York, occasioned by the friends of the American actor Forrest, who was jealous of Macready. After a series of farewell performances in the provinces, Macready brought his theatrical career

to a conclusion at a benefit at Drury Lane on Feb. 26th, 1851. Shortly afterwards the Macready banquet, with Sir E. B. Lytton in the chair, was held to commemorate the tragedian's efforts to elevate and purify the stage. The remainder of his life was spent at Sherborne, where he was interested in the education of the poorer classes.

Sir F. Pollock's edition of Macready's *Reminiscences*.

Madden, SIR FREDERIC (b. 1801, d. 1873), keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, was the son of a naval officer, entered the British Museum in 1826, became assistant-keeper in 1828, and was keeper from 1837 to 1866. A learned antiquarian, Sir Frederic published annotated editions of *The Lay of Havelock the Dane* (1833), the old English romance *William and the Werwolf* (1832), and the old English version of the *Gesta Romanorum* for the Roxburghe Club (1838); *Layamon's Brut* for the Society of Antiquaries (1847), and Wycliffe's *Version of the Bible*, in conjunction with his predecessor in office, the Rev. Josiah Forshall, for the Clarendon Press (1850). He also edited Matthew Paris's *Historia Anglorum* for the Rolls Series (1858), wrote with Mr. Henry Shaw a work on *Illuminated Ornaments* in 1833, and translated *Silvestre's Universal Palaeography*, which appeared in 1850.

Madison, JAMES (b. 1758, d. 1836), fourth President of the United States, was born in King George county, Virginia, educated at Princeton College, and was afterwards admitted a lawyer. After some experience in the local legislature, he became a member of the first Congress under the Constitution in 1789, when he gained the friendship of Washington, and took a leading part in the organisation of the United States Constitution. He next became Secretary of State (1801-8), under President Jefferson, and distinguished himself by upholding the rights of the United States as a neutral Power in the great European war. His *Examination of the Doctrines of National Law* has the reputation of being one of the ablest of existing treatises on the relative rights of neutral and belligerent Powers. In 1809 he was elected to the Presidency, which he held for two terms. One of his first acts as President was to forbid all communication with England and France till the Berlin decree and the British Orders in Council should be revoked. France complied, but England declined. This caused the three years' war (1812-15) between the United States and England. Madison was not a great war administrator, and the period of his Presidency is less to his credit than the period of his Secretaryship of State. In 1817 Madison retired from the Presidency with a name for eminent ability and spotless integrity. He spent the remainder of his

days in discharging his academic duties in connection with Virginia University. His speeches, letters, papers, and essays were purchased by Congress for 30,000 dollars, and published in 1840 under the editorial superintendence of H. D. Gilpin.

J. Q. Adams, *Life of James Madison*; W. C. Rives, *Hist of Life and Times of James Madison*.

Madvig, JOHAN NICOLAI (b. 1804, d. 1886), philologist, born at Svaneke in Bornholm, was educated chiefly at the University of Copenhagen, where, in consideration of his labours on the Latin texts, and especially on the philosophic works of Cicero, he was appointed professor of Latin in 1829. His very numerous subsequent treatises on classical literature and grammar were generally written in Danish, but have been for the most part translated into German, French, or English. Probably his best-known and most valuable work is his great *Syntax of the Greek Language, especially of the Attic Dialect* (1847, translated into English 1853, and repeatedly re-issued). His *Latin Grammar for Schools* (1841, translated 1851) is very largely used, especially in Germany. He has further edited texts of Livy, Lucretius, Juvenal, and nearly the whole of Cicero, has published numerous treatises on points of scholarship and classical learning, and a valuable *Essay on Language* (1842). One of his last publications was *On the Constitution and Administration of the Roman State* (1881, translated into French and German 1882). After the disturbances of 1848, Madvig took a prominent part as a Liberal statesman in the politics of the National Diet, to which he had been originally elected in 1839. In support of his views he wrote several political treatises, the most important of which was *The National Policy of the Danish Monarchy* (1864).

* **Magee, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM CONNOR, D.D.**, BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH (b. 1821), the son of an Irish clergyman, and grandson of William Magee, Archbishop of Dublin (1822-31), was a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, whence he took a distinguished degree in 1842. Ordained shortly after, he became a curate in Dublin, was appointed curate of St. Saviour's, Bath, in 1848, and joint incumbent of St. Saviour's, Bath, in 1850. In 1860 he became minister of Quebec Chapel, London; in 1861, rector of Enniskillen; Dean of Cork in 1864; and Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, in 1865, whence, upon the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was transferred to the see of Peterborough in 1868. Dr. Magee had by this time gained a high reputation as a preacher, notably by a sermon preached before the Church Congress at Dublin in 1868, and as a controversialist, by combating F. D. Maurice in the *Fortnightly Review*, and the Liberationists in lectures and addresses—for instance, one on the *Voluntary System*. In

the House of Lords, Bishop Magee opposed the Disestablishment of the Irish Church in a speech of glowing eloquence, and scarcely less scathing was his attack upon the Intoxicating Liquors Bill (Bruce's Bill) of 1872. He is in favour of a reform of the system of lay patronage. Bishop Magee presided over the Church Congress of 1880. In 1885 his state of health was extremely precarious, but he fortunately recovered.

Dublin University Magazine, vol. lxxvii., where a list of the bishop's writings is given.

Magendie, FRANÇOIS (b. 1783, d. 1855), French physiologist, was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine in 1804, member of the Academy of Sciences in 1821, and Professor of Anatomy at the College of France in 1831. Ten years previously he had founded the *Journal of Experimental Physiology*, and his investigations, particularly into the nature of poisons, did much for the advancement of science. He aided by his experiments in the completion of Charles Bell's great discovery, the double nature of each nerve, with roots of sensation and motion. His works are extremely numerous, and comprise monographs on absorption, the blood, cholera-morbus, the influence of emetics, and various other subjects. He was an ardent vivisectionist.

L. Louvet in the *Nouvelle Biog. Générale*, where a list of his works is given.

* **Mahaffy, THE REV. JOHN PENTLAND, D.D.** (b. 1839), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became a fellow in 1864, and professor of ancient history in 1871. In 1873 he was appointed Donnellan lecturer. Professor Mahaffy is widely known as the writer of popular works on ancient, and chiefly Greek, civilisation; among them are *Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilisation* (1869); *Prolegomena to Ancient History*, on legends, inscriptions, and Egyptian literature (1871); the well-known *Social Life in Greece from Homer to Menander* (1st ed. 1874); and *A History of Classical Greek Literature* (1st ed. 1880). His *Rambles and Studies in Greece* first appeared in 1878. He also wrote a life of *Descartes* for the series of Philosophical Classics in 1880, *The Decay of Modern Preaching* (1883), *The Story of Alexander's Empire* (1886), and edited *Duruy's History of Rome* (1883). His *Commentary on Kant* began to appear in 1872.

Mahdi, THE (b. 1843, d. 1885), was the title applied to Mohammed Ahmed, the late Prophet of the Soudan. It means the "Guided" (by God), and denotes a species of Mohammedan Messiah that has played a prominent part in the sectarian revolutions of the East. The idea of a saviour, who shall come at the end of the world and destroy sin and disbelief, and kill the Antichrist (who appears in Mohammedan theology under the name of "Ed-Dejjal"), is of

course immediately derived from Christianity, but it gained force and circumstance from the ancient Aryan myth which we preserve in the legend of Arthur. Although the doctrine does not appear in the Koran, there is little doubt that Mahomet taught his followers to believe in the eventual appearance of some such Messiah. With the heretical sect of the Alides, in their several branches, the doctrine of the Mahdi attained to serious political importance, and throughout Mohammedan history we find frequent Mahdis leading revolutions and often founding powerful dynasties. The Soudan Mahdi's name was that of the great Arabian Prophet, Mohammed Ahmed, and his parents' names equally agreed with the sacred precedent, for they were called Abdallah and Amina. He was born at Dongola in 1843, and showed an early leaning to devotion. At the age of twelve he knew the Koran by heart, and his brothers sent him to study under two learned professors near Khartoum. When twenty-five years old he retired to the island of Aba, where he imitated his prototype Mahomet by spending fifteen years in solitary meditation, dwelling in a hole in the ground, fasting, and lamenting over the corruption of mankind. He soon came to be regarded as a saint, and at the age of forty (like Mahomet) he took up the prophetic rôle, in the fateful year 1300 of the Hegira, when pious Moslems believed that the last trump would sound. The Mahdi despatched emissaries among the tribes to announce his appearance, and after a year's delay Raouf Pasha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, sent a couple of hundred soldiers against Mohammed Ahmed; they shot a dervish, and were immediately cut down to a man by the Mahdi's followers (August, 1881). Giegler Pasha sent the garrisons of Sennaar, Feshuda, and Kordofan against the Prophet, with a like result; only 150 men escaped out of 7,000. Sennaar joined the Mahdi, and El-Obeyd was captured, and became the headquarters of the insurrection (January, 1883). In the same year an Egyptian army, commanded by an English officer, Hicks Pasha, was sent against the Mahdi, with the permission of the English Government. Hicks and his army were destroyed in November, 1883. The Egyptian gendarmerie, under Baker Pasha, fared equally badly at the hands of Osman Digna (Othman Dakana, or Othman of the Black Beard), the Mahdi's lieutenant in the Eastern Soudan, when advancing from Suakim they attempted to relieve the loyal garrisons of Sinkat and Tokar. Two British campaigns undertaken from Suakim, while marked by conspicuous victories, failed to make any permanent impression upon the revolt, and the Mahdi remained supreme in El-Obeyd. General Charles George Gordon was sent out by the British Government in January, 1884, to attempt to reduce the insurrection by means of his unique prestige and

peculiar influence over the Soudanis; but as a plausible antidote to his influence was found in the theory that he was in fact the Dejjal or Antichrist, who is a necessary complement of a true Mahdi, he soon found himself shut up in Khartoum. Tidings of his position came through the besieging army, and after much delay an expedition under Lord Wolseley was despatched to Egypt in September, 1884, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Khartoum two days after General Gordon had fallen (Jan. 26th, 1885), after having withstood the determined siege of the Mahdi for 326 days. The British expedition was at once recalled by the Government, and the Soudan was definitely severed from Egypt and abandoned to the Mahdi, who did not, however, long enjoy his triumph, for he died of fever in the following June, leaving Abdallah Et-Taashi to succeed him as Khalif. The Mahdi was described as of middle height, and coffee-coloured complexion, with a black beard, and three scars on each cheek. He was probably sincere in his self-belief, and his character, with some reservations, and considering the surrounding conditions, appears to have been not unworthy.

J. Darmsteter, *The Mahdi*, trans. by A. Ballin.
[S. L.-P.]

Mahmūd II. (b. 1785, succeeded 1808, d. 1839), thirtieth Sultan of Turkey, and the last great ruler of the line of Othman, was a son of Abd-el-Hamid I., and younger brother of Mustafā IV., whom he succeeded. In 1808 his brother Mustafa, menaced by the Pasha of Rustchuk and his Albanian followers, resolved to insure his life in the approved manner of Turkish Sultans, by putting to death every other representative of the royal house; and his mutes had just succeeded in giving the bow-string to his deposed cousin Selim III., and were searching for Mahmūd, who lay hidden in a bath oven, when the Albanians forced the palace, deposed Mustafa, and proclaimed Mahmūd II. Sultan in his stead (July 28th, 1808). The Janissaries were engaged in an internecine struggle with the triumphant Albanians, and Mahmūd found himself compelled to acquiesce in the eventual triumph of the former, who continued for some time to exercise a fearful and tyrannous influence over the empire and the throne. Turkey was at that time engaged in war with Russia, and Napoleon was negotiating with the Czar for a partition of the Ottoman dominions. The subject populations were more or less in revolt; and the great pashas were organising independent principalities. At this perilous moment England became reconciled with the Porte, and Sir Robert Adair, with Stratford Canning as his secretary, proceeded as ambassador to Constantinople in 1809. Adair was able in some measure to hold in check the aggrandising schemes of France and Russia; but it was not

till two years after his chief's departure for Vienna that Stratford Canning, with rare diplomatic skill, brought about the settlement of the differences between the Porte and the Czar in the Treaty of Bukharest, May, 1812, whereby the Pruth was created the boundary between the two empires, and the Russian army was released from the Danube in time to operate against the common enemy Napoleon. Freed from this most pressing peril, the young Sultan was able to devote his energies to the internal affairs of his dominions. He did not share the voluptuous indolence which had characterised most of his immediate predecessors: he threw aside the pleasures of the seraglio, and faced the dangers of his position like a brave and sagacious statesman. The very disjointedness of his empire brought about to some extent its own cure, for the semi-independence of the great pashas, while presenting a danger in itself, tended to suppress inferior rebellion in the provinces under their control, and thus to restore order. [EGYPT; 'ALY PASHA.] Mahmūd had to deal with three pressing internal dangers: first, the menacing power of the great pashas and feudal landholders; secondly, the tyranny of the Corps of Janissaries; thirdly, the insubordination of the subject populations, especially the Greeks and Servians. In the first he succeeded perfectly; 'Aly of Jannina was killed in 1822, and the other Turkish governors and feudatories were brought into subjection, save Mohammed 'Aly, who maintained his virtual independence. The great event of the earlier part of Mahmūd's reign was the Greek War of Independence; and in 1825, finding the reduction of Greece a task beyond his powers, Mahmūd summoned the Egyptians to his aid, and the trained battalions of Mohammed 'Aly, led by his indomitable son Ibrahim Pasha, routed the Greeks at every encounter; Missolonghi fell in 1826, and Athens surrendered in the following year. Before this Mahmūd had taken the most important step of his whole career; in June, 1826, occurred the famous massacre of the Janissaries, and the most dangerous element in the State was thus prudently abolished for ever. Just when this danger was over, when Servia was quiet, Greece helpless and disunited, Mohammed 'Aly friendly, and the Albanians, Mamluks, and Wahhabis subdued—when Mahmūd could look forward to years of tranquil development of the organisation and resources of his empire, European diplomacy stepped in and undid all the good that patient and resolute statesmanship had effected. First Russia took advantage of the military weakness which followed the fall of the Janissaries to exact the Treaty of Akkerman; and then the cause of Greece was espoused. George Canning represented the English sentiment in favour of the Greeks. At the moment when Turkey was supreme, England, France, and

Russia, acting by a Convention previously suggested by Canning, and concluded by Wellington, pressed upon the Porte the claims of Greek independence. This intervention, backed by the allied fleet and emphasised by the "untoward event" of Navarino in 1827, precipitated the climax: the Sultan was exasperated and issued an injudicious manifesto—Russia seized her advantage, the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-9 ensued, and the Treaty of Adrianople gave Greece the advantages demanded for her. Through all this the Sultan maintained a bold front. Even when, by Diebitch's daring exploit in crossing the Balkans, Turkey seemed at the feet of Russia, Mahmūd was induced to consent to the humiliating terms of that treaty only by the pressure of the Powers. The series of events which culminated in the extorted Treaty of Adrianople was the death-warning of the Ottoman Empire. Nevertheless, Mahmūd remained firm and steadfast, busied himself with reorganising his new army, introduced various reforms in favour of his Christian subjects, and improved the system of taxation. He was his own minister to a large extent, attended the divans in person, and took a minute and individual interest in whatever was going forward. Whatever good was done during his reign was done by himself, and had he but enjoyed a fair field and no favour, Turkey would perhaps have entered upon a new lease of life. As it was, the paralysing effects of the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-9, the loss of prestige involved in the concessions of Adrianople, followed by the war with Egypt in 1832-3—in which Ibrahim, the son of Mohammed 'Aly, won three decisive victories over the Turks, and so menaced Constantinople that the help of Russia (England having refused) was called in, and further humiliations were experienced by the Sultan—all these adverse circumstances led to the weakening of the empire. Yet the years following the settlement of the differences with the Egyptian Viceroy were spent by Mahmūd, not in apathetic resignation, but in strenuous organisation. The result of this courageous and spirited policy was seen when war broke out again between the Porte and its Egyptian vassal in 1839. England had then seen her mistake, and her sympathies were wholly with the gallant Sultan. But Mahmūd did not live to see England interpose to save his empire from Mohammed 'Aly. Before the news of the shameful defeat of his traitorous troops at Nezib had reached Constantinople, Mahmūd had finished his fight with outrageous fortune.

Cressy, *Hist. Ott. Empire*. [S. L.-P.]

Mahony, FRANCIS (b. 1804, d. 1866), man of letters, generally known as "Father Prout," was a native of Cork, entered the Roman Catholic priesthood, and officiated for some time at the chapel of the Bavarian legation,

London. He began in 1834 to contribute the *Prout Papers* to *Fraser's Magazine*, translations for the most part of English songs into Latin, French, or Italian verse, or renderings of Continental songs into English. His original verse, for instance *The Bells of Shandon* and *The Lady of Lee*, has considerable command of pathos. He went to Rome in 1846 as special correspondent of the *Daily News*, and during the last period of his life wrote to the *Globe* from Paris.

Biographical Preface to the *Bentley Ballads*, by Sheehan; *Reliques of Father Prout* (1880 and 1876).

* **Maine**, SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., D.C.L. (b. 1822), historical jurist, the son of the late Dr. James Maine, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took an exceptionally brilliant degree in 1842. He subsequently became a tutor of Trinity Hall, and in 1847 was elected Regius professor of civil law at Cambridge University. In 1850 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and also at Middle Temple, and four years later he was appointed reader of jurisprudence at the Temple, when he resigned his chair at Cambridge. He had already begun his researches into the ancient law, and in 1856 he wrote *Roman Law and Legal Education* in the *Cambridge Essays*, which was followed up in 1861 by his great work on *Ancient Law*. In 1862 he joined the Supreme Council of India as a law member, and after a seven years' stay in India, returned to become Corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford (1870). He next became a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, when he was created K.C.S.I. (1871), in which year also he published his lectures on *Village Communities in the East and West*. In 1877 he was elected master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and in the following year resigned his professorship at Oxford. Besides the works already mentioned, Sir Henry Maine has produced *The Early History of Institutions* (1875), and *Dissertations on Early Law Custom* (1883). Sir Henry Maine's works have effected a considerable revolution in historical and juridical thought. In evolving a science of law he chooses sovereignty as the starting-point, and patriarchal power as the germ from which society developed. Fixing on archaic Roman law as the proper medium of thought, he penetrates back along the lines travelled by ancestor worship, marriage customs, and early juridical ideas to something like a definite conclusion as to the origin of society. Though the validity of many of his researches has been disputed, his works, based as they are upon original sources of information, are of untold value to students of social archaeology.

Makart, HANS (b. 1840, d. 1884), painter, was born at Salzburg, and in his youth studied art at the Academy in Vienna, m.w.—23*

from which, however, he was dismissed as showing no promise of talent. Proceeding to Munich in 1859 under the protection of Schiffmann, he became a pupil of Piloty in 1861, and in the same year first attracted attention by his picture of *Lavoisier in Prison*. In 1868 he exhibited two pictures that secured him notoriety if not fame: one was *A Trilogy of Modern Amorettes*; the other, *The Plague in Florence*, or, according to its original title, *The Seven Deadly Sins*. In the following year he was invited to Vienna by the Emperor, and a studio was built for him at public expense. The two symbolic figures of *Abundance*, or *Earth and Sea*, were his next important work, and in 1873 he exhibited *Katharina Cornaro at Venice*. In 1875-6 he visited Egypt and the East, and in 1878 completed one of his most elaborate works, the *Entrance of Charles V. into Antwerp*, for the Paris Exhibition. It is now in Hamburg, and numerous photographs have made it familiar in England. The same may be said of the symbolical representations of the *Five Senses* (1879). *Diana's Chase*, one of his few truly imaginative works, was painted in 1880. For the remaining years of his life he worked incessantly, chiefly at decorative frescoes for his studio and the imperial residences at Linz and elsewhere. At the time of his death he was engaged on a series of illustrations for the *Nibelungenlied*. Makart, though not the greatest, was perhaps the most characteristic and typical of modern German artists. Careless of form, and too impatient for finish, delighting in flesh as flesh, he united in himself the two great tendencies of German art, pedantic symbolism and rebellious materialism. Even his delight in life, and the boasted magnificence of colour, in which critics have discovered a second Titian, could not make a genuine artist of the man whose highest conception of truth was the ideal of the scene-painter.

Malcolm, SIR JOHN (b. 1769, d. 1833), soldier, diplomatist, and historian, a native of Dumfriesshire, entered the Indian army at the age of twelve, and landed at Madras in 1783. In 1798 he was appointed by Lord Wellesley assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and placed in command of the Nizam's regular troops. In 1800 he negotiated a treaty with Persia, by which the Shah agreed to abandon the French alliance. At the close of the Mahratta War he negotiated an important treaty with Sindhia [Gwalior], and one with Holkar [Indore] in 1806. Again in 1810 he succeeded in re-establishing friendly relations between England and Persia, and in thwarting French intrigues in that quarter. He returned to England in 1811, and wrote his valuable *History of Persia* (1815), in which he incorporated his own observations. On his return to India in 1817 he served as brigadier-general against the Mahrattas and

Pindharris, and in 1818 superintended the annexation of the dominions of the Peishwah to the Company's territory. From 1827 to 1831 he was Governor of Bombay. His minor works include *Sketch of the Political History of India* (1811 and 1826), *A Memoir of Central India* (1823), and a posthumous *Life of Lord Olive*.

Sir J. W. Kaye, *Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*.

Malibran, MARIA FELICITA (b. 1808, d. 1836), singer, was the daughter of Manuel Garcia (q.v.). She made her first appearance on the stage of the Italian Opera in 1825; and soon afterwards, while her father was attempting to introduce the Italian opera into the United States, she married M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant, who soon became bankrupt. She returned to the stage; and her beautiful mezzo-soprano voice, combined with intelligent acting, soon gained for her a European reputation; while her charity made her generally beloved. Her energy and industry were almost incredible. In 1836 she was freed from her union with M. Malibran, and married M. de Beriot, the violinist, but soon afterwards died at Manchester from her exertions at the musical festival. Malibran was also no mean composer; and her conversation is described as exceedingly charming.

Countess of Merlen, *Memoir of Malibran*.

Malmesbury, JAMES HARRIS, 1ST EARL OF (b. 1746, d. 1820), diplomatist and statesman, was the eldest son of James Harris, of Orcheston St. George, in Wiltshire, author of *Hermes*, well known in the literary world of his age, and described by Dr. Johnson as "a sound, sullen scholar." His son was educated at Winchester and at Oxford. On leaving Oxford, as the fashion then was, young Harris went to Leyden for a year, where he studied international law, and gained a good knowledge of the Dutch language. In the autumn of 1767 he was appointed secretary of embassy at the court at Madrid, and in 1770, in the absence of his chief, Sir James Gray, he conducted the negotiations relating to the Falkland Islands, in which he displayed so much ability that immediately afterwards he was appointed to the embassy at Berlin. Here he remained for four years, and in 1775 was sent as minister to the court of the Empress Catherine II. In 1783 he was obliged to leave Russia on account of his health, and two years afterwards received the appointment of minister at the Hague. He remained here till 1788, a period of great difficulty and danger owing to the intrigues of France with the republican party in Holland; these intrigues he succeeded in completely baffling by the treaty which he negotiated between England, Holland, and Prussia: an arrangement, however, which did not survive the outbreak of the French Revolution. On

his return from Prussia he was created Baron Malmesbury, and took his seat in the House of Lords as a supporter of Mr. Fox, with whom he voted on the Regency Bill. But in 1794 he joined the party of seceders who rallied round the banner of Mr. Pitt. In the same year Lord Malmesbury was employed to bring home the Princess Caroline of Brunswick to be married to the Prince of Wales, and it was to him that the Prince addressed the celebrated request on first seeing his bride, "Harris, get me a glass of brandy." In 1796 and 1797 he went to Paris and to Lisle to endeavour to negotiate a peace with the French Directory, but all his efforts were fruitless, and returning to England once more he was created an earl in 1800, and, owing to increasing deafness, retired from official life. *Lord Malmesbury's Diary*, which extends from 1767 to 1809, is among the most valuable political memoirs which we possess: especially the latter part of it, which relates to all the party changes and intrigues that occurred in England between the Fox and North coalition, in 1783, and the resignation of the Duke of Portland in 1809. The letters which passed between himself and his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, about this period are of the deepest interest. Together with others from Burke and Windham, they are to be found in *The Life and Letters of the First Earl of Minto*, published by the Countess of Minto in 1874: and throw great light on the part played by Lord Malmesbury during the latter years of his life. From his early connection with the Whig party, whose friendship he had not forfeited by his alliance with Pitt, he was looked up to by Whigs as well as Tories as a kind of political mediator: and all the negotiations for a union between Pitt and Fox; for the reconciliation of Pitt with Addington; and for the junction of Canning with Lord Grenville, in 1806; for the formation of the Portland and Perceval administrations in 1806 and 1809; and for a union of Wellesley, Grenville, and Grey with Liverpool and Castlereagh in 1811 and 1812, passed through his hands. He does not seem to have carried into politics at home the diplomatic arts which he practised without scruple when abroad. The papers that he left behind him will always hold their place in the front rank of political memoirs, and will never cease to be indispensable to the student of modern history. His lordship was succeeded in his title and estates by his oldest son, Lord Harris, who died in 1841.

[T. E. K.]

* **Malmesbury**, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HOWARD HARRIS, 3RD EARL OF (b. Mar. 25th, 1807), grandson of the above, was educated at a private school at Wimborne till he was thirteen, when he went to Eton. From Eton, after a short interval, he proceeded to Oriel, where he was contemporary with the late

Bishop Wilberforce. He took his degree in 1827, and in June, 1828, he set out upon his first foreign tour, returning to England in September, 1829. At the general election of 1837 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Portsmouth; and when he was returned for Wilton, in 1841, he had hardly taken his seat when, by the death of his brother, he was removed to the Upper House. For some years Lord Malmesbury continued to pay pretty frequent visits to Paris, where he became well acquainted with the French court, and the leading French statesmen. In 1847 he was again in Germany and Italy; so that by the time of Lord Derby's first ministry, in 1852, he probably knew more of foreign countries and their value than the majority of English ministers have done when called for the first time to the office of Foreign Secretary. Lord Malmesbury had known Louis Napoleon very well in London society, and by his recognition of him after the *coup-d'état* secured his friendship for the country during twenty very eventful years. In 1858 Lord Derby had no hesitation in offering him the same department again, and his official correspondence with the European courts during that anxious time which preceded the Franco-Austrian War of 1859 is a standing proof of his tact, judgment, and moral courage. When Lord Derby, after being defeated on the Reform Bill, dissolved Parliament in the April of that year, war had not broken out. But it did so soon after the elections had commenced, and it was everywhere made a great ground of complaint against the Government that their Foreign Secretary had not only failed to prevent war, but by encouraging Austria in her demands had actually done much to precipitate it. This unfounded charge cost Lord Derby a good many seats; and when Parliament re-assembled it cost him his place. But as soon as the Blue Books were published, twelve or fifteen members of the Liberal party, among them Mr. Cobden, declared that they had been deceived, and that if they had seen the papers before the division was taken they would have voted for the Government. Lord Malmesbury's name has thus become associated with what is likely to remain for some time, if not for ever, an unsolved mystery of modern politics. The papers were already printed, but for some reason or other Mr. Disraeli was unwilling to have them laid upon the table. Lord Malmesbury himself says, in his *Diary*, that he never knew Mr. Disraeli's reasons for withholding them, and no explanation of the circumstance has ever yet been given. In 1866 Lord Malmesbury did not feel strong enough to return to his old place at the Foreign Office, and became Keeper of the Privy Seal, a place to which he returned on the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Government in 1874. He resigned it, however, in 1876, and from that time forward took little active part in politics. Lord Malmesbury in 1844 pub-

lished the diaries and correspondence of his grandfather, the first Lord Malmesbury, and in 1870, two volumes of letters entitled *Lord Malmesbury and his Friends (1745-1820)*. In 1884 he published his own diary, under the title of *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister*, which is not only one of the most interesting, but also one of the most valuable publications of the kind that have recently been published. The diary, to which an introductory memoir is attached, begins in 1832, and comes down to 1873, the death of the ex-Emperor of the French being the last thing recorded in it. It is, of course, full of notices of all the most celebrated people of the period covered.

Malthus, THOMAS ROBERT (b. 1766, d. 1834), economic writer, the son of a small Surrey landowner, was educated at Cambridge. In 1797, after gaining a fellowship at Jesus College, and before he settled in the parish of which he was incumbent, he spent some time at his father's house. Father and son discussed the questions of the day, the younger man attacking Jacobinism, the elder defending it. David Malthus, the father, had been a friend and executor of Rousseau, and was an ardent believer in human progress. Godwin, Condorcet, and others were dazzling the working classes with visionary systems of equality, and there prevailed a system of dealing with pauperism that not only degraded labour, but threatened the whole country with ruin. The result of all this was the *Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798; 6th ed., 1826). The work made a powerful impression; and while fiercely assailed on one side on the ground of its supposed immorality, was considered, for awhile, on the other to have exhausted the important department of the science of which it treats. It had, however, but few claims to attention on the score of originality. Malthus's fundamental principle that population never fails to rise to the level of subsistence had already been set forth in the clearest light by many writers. But he did not stop here. He contended that population has a necessary tendency to outrun the means of subsistence, and that unless this tendency be effectually counteracted by the prudence and forethought of the mass of the people it must keep the lower classes in a state of want and destitution. The theory embodies a large admixture of truth; but the reasoning is often faulty from exaggeration. The work was chiefly valuable for the attention which it drew to the subject of population, and for its demonstrating the evil effects of the poor laws of that time. Malthus wrote on several other economic subjects, his views on rent being of real importance. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Principles of Political Economy* was published in 1815. In 1805 he was appointed professor of political economy and history at the East India

Company's College at Haileybury. He was a founder of the Political Economy Club.

Memoir, by Bishop Otter, prefixed to *Malthus's Principles of Political Economy*; James Bonar, *Malthus and his Work*. [W. M.]

Malus, ÉTIENNE LOUIS (b. 1775, d. 1812), French optician, was educated at the École Polytechnique, accompanied the French army to Egypt in 1798 in the capacity of engineer, and on his return to France in 1801 devoted himself to the study of optics. In 1808, while competing for the prize offered by the institute on the double refraction of crystals, he discovered the great theory of the polarisation of light by reflection. He was elected to the institute, and in 1811 received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society of London.

Arago, Notices Historiques; Biot in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*.

Manin, DANIELE (b. 1804, d. 1857), Italian patriot, a native of Venice, was educated as an advocate, and practised the law, striving the while for the liberation of his country, though by constitutional means rather than by arms. In 1848 he was arrested by the Austrian Government, but on the outbreak of the Revolution was set free by the populace, and declared President of the Republic of St. Mark (March 28th). He disapproved of the unification of Venice and Piedmont under Charles Albert of Sardinia, but was recalled to the head of affairs during the siege of Venice by the Austrians, 1848-49, and supported the spirits of his countrymen during that heroic struggle. He went into exile after the fall of Venice, and died in Paris.

Henri Martin, *D. Manin and L'Unité Italienne*.

* **Manners, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT** (b. 1818), second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge (graduating B.A. in 1840). Having imbibed the principles of the "Young England" party, Lord John Manners was in 1841 returned for Newark, as a colleague of Mr. Gladstone, but in 1847 was defeated at Liverpool, and again in 1849 when he stood for the City of London. He sat for Colchester from 1850 to 1857, North Leicestershire from 1857 to 1885, and in 1885 was first returned for East Leicestershire (Melton division). Lord John first received office in Lord Derby's ministry of 1852, when he was First Commissioner of Works, and he held the same office in 1858-9 and in 1866-7, when he had a seat in the Cabinet. From 1874 to 1880 he was Postmaster-General, an office which he held from 1885 to January, 1886, during which period he carried a measure for the introduction of sixpenny telegrams. In 1886 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He is one of the most effective speakers on the Conservative side of the House. His publications include some juvenile poems, sketches of travel, and speeches.

* **Manning, HIS EMINENCE, HENRY**

EDWARD (b. July 15th, 1808), Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late Mr. William Manning, M.P., was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., with a double first, 1830), and became a fellow of Merton College. Appointed rector of Lavington and Graffham, in Sussex, in 1834, he became Archdeacon of Chichester, in 1840. He eagerly threw himself into the Tractarian movement, which claimed for the Church of England the true heirship of the apostolic succession, but was disgusted by the subjection to secular authority established by the Gorham judgment, and by the failure of the Bishop of London to procure for the prelates the final decision on matters of doctrine. In 1851, soon after the arrival in England of Cardinal Wiseman with the title of Archbishop of Westminster, and the passing of Earl Russell's futile Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Mr. Manning seceded to the Church of Rome. His *Grounds of Faith* appeared in 1852 (3rd edition, 1881). On the death of Cardinal Wiseman, in 1865, Mr. Manning succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster. An ardent Ultramontane, Archbishop Manning approved the introduction of the dogma of papal infallibility at the Vatican Council of 1869, and wrote freely on the subject. A pastoral on *The Œcumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff* appeared in 1869, and another pastoral on *The Vatican Council* in 1870. He replied to Mr. Gladstone's "ex-postulation" by the *Vatican Decrees* (1875). *The True Story of the Vatican Council* appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* of 1877. In 1875 Archbishop Manning was created Cardinal Priest of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Mr. Disraeli, made of him in *Lothair* as Cardinal Gandison. In politics he has taken but little part, except in their bearing upon social questions; thus, in 1885, he urged Roman Catholics to support Conservative candidates at the general election because of the Radical attack on religious education. He is an ardent supporter of total abstinence, and sat on the Commission for the Housing of the Poor of 1884-5, and the Education Commission of 1886. Cardinal Manning's peculiar combination of the ascetic, the devotee, and the man of the world make him a unique figure in English society. Some selections from his sermons, entitled *Devotional Readings*, appeared in 1868; *Miscellanies* in 1877; and *Characteristics*, edited by W. S. Lilly, in 1885.

Mansel, HENRY LONGUEVILLE (b. 1820, d. 1871), Dean of St. Paul's, London, was the son of the Rev. H. L. Mansel, rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, and was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Oxford. In 1849 Mansel's *Aldrich* made its first appearance, to be followed, in 1851, by the *Prolegomena Logica*. Thus it was that in 1855 Mr.

Mansel's reputation justified his appointment to the Waynflete readership in moral and metaphysical philosophy, which in 1859 became the Waynflete professorship. In this interval appeared the important article on *Metaphysics* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (8th ed.), and also a little work on the *Philosophy of Kant*. The well-known Bampton Lectures under the title of *Limits of Religious Thought*, upon which his fame mainly rests, were delivered in 1858. In 1867 he succeeded Dean Stanley in the chair of ecclesiastical history, an appointment which met with some opposition, and in 1869 he became Dean of St. Paul's, having brought out his *Philosophy of the Conditioned* in 1866. The principles of Mansel's system are exhibited in the *Prolegomena Logica* and *Metaphysics*. In general a disciple of Hamilton, he sharply distinguishes thought from the other and lower kinds of knowledge, and insists on an immediate knowledge of the *ego* as against Kant and Hamilton. He also dissects from Hamilton's explanation of the nature of causation, and the grounds of our belief in its universal applicability, and makes the ultimate test of conditioned in the concept and judgment to be the possible combination of the elements of each in a single presentative object. His moral speculations are applied in detail to theology in the *Limits of Religious Thought*, and at the time of publication occasioned active discussion between those who accepted and those who rejected their teachings.

Sketch of his Life, by the Earl of Carnarvon, prefixed to Mansel's *Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries*, edited by J. B. Lightfoot (1875).

Manteuffel, EDWIN HANS CARL, VISCOUNT VON (b. 1809, d. 1885), Field-Marshal of the German army, was born at Dresden, and was the son of Hans Carl von Manteuffel (d. 1844), who held various high official positions under the Saxon and Prussian Governments, especially at Magdeburg. Edwin von Manteuffel, as he is always called, was brought up with his cousin Otto (q.v.) till he began the regular military training as one of the dragoon guards in 1827. He was appointed adjutant to General von Müffling in 1837, and from 1839 to 1848 acted as adjutant to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. Owing to his energetic support to the loyalist cause in the troubles of 1848, Frederick William IV. attached him to his own person, and used his diplomatic skill in several important missions. In 1857 he was appointed to the invidious position of Chief of the Military Cabinet, and in 1860 gave a hearty support to the Prince Regent's plans for army reorganisation. As Lieutenant-General he took part in the Danish campaign of 1864, and in 1865 was appointed Governor of Schleswig, owing his appointment, it is said, to a manoeuvre of Bismarck's, who wished to show that even a friend of Austria

like Manteuffel could not insure a lasting peace. The claims of the house of Augustenburg (q.v.) were a further danger. Accordingly, in 1866, Manteuffel took the initiative by the invasion of Holstein and the ejection of the Austrian troops. He then marched into Hanover, joined Falckenstein's army, forced the Hanoverians to capitulate, and was appointed to succeed Falckenstein in command of the army of the Main. After a series of victories over the South German army, he occupied Würzburg, and thus paralysed the Alliance. At the conclusion of the war he was sent on a special embassy to St. Petersburg to explain the position to the Czar. At the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870 he was attached to the First Army under Steinmetz. Having distinguished himself in several actions around Metz, especially by the repulse of Bazaine at Noisseville, he was appointed to succeed Steinmetz as Commander-in-Chief of the First Army (Oct. 27th), with orders to advance on Rouen, and hold the north in check. After a brilliant victory at Amiens (Nov. 27th) he occupied Rouen on Dec. 5th, and having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the newly formed South Army a month later (Jan. 7th), he succeeded in driving General Bourbaki's army across the frontier into Switzerland, and forcing them to lay down their arms. The South Army being disbanded, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army. From June, 1871, to July, 1873, he held command of the Army of Occupation in France, overcoming the extreme difficulties of such a position with remarkable tact and diplomatic skill. He was rewarded by the title of Field-Marshal, and in 1879 was appointed Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, where, if he did not earn the impossible success of popularity—and Manteuffel was, indeed, never a popular hero even in Prussia—he at least succeeded in maintaining justice, and developing the material resources of the provinces.

Aus dem Leben des Gen. Feldmarschall's Edwin Freiherrn von Manteuffel (Berlin, 1874); *The Times*, June 18th, 1885.

Manteuffel, OTTO THEODOR, VISCOUNT VON (b. 1805, d. 1882), Prussian statesman, the son of Otto Gottlob von Manteuffel, a Saxon official, was born near Niederlausitz, and after his father's death (1812) was brought up with his first cousin, the future Field-Marshal. Having studied law at the University of Halle, he occupied various important legal positions at Frankfurt-on-Oder (1830), Königsberg (1841), and Breslau (1844). In 1847 he came forward as one of the chief opponents of the Liberal proposals, and in November of the following year, as Minister of the Interior, he became practically the leading member of the so-called "ministry of action." For the next ten years

he was, in fact, the powerful representative of the *Junkerthum* (Squirearchy). To him was due the maintenance of the state of siege, and the suppression of the revolutionists in 1849, besides the ultra-Conservative tendency of Frederick William IV.'s last years. In these measures he undoubtedly received the support of Bismarck. But Manteuffel's name is chiefly remembered for the fatal mistake, as it was generally considered, of the submission to Austria at the conference of Olmütz (November, 1850). The disturbed state of Cassel, and Prussia's proposals for a new German *Bund* under the Parliament at Erfurt, had brought Austria and Prussia to the verge of hostilities. Manteuffel, almost alone of the Prussian ministry, advocated peace even at the cost of large concessions. Austria thus retained her predominant position in Germany for another sixteen years, but Prussia meantime was enabled to recruit her strength. Having with difficulty succeeded in maintaining neutrality during the Crimean War, Manteuffel quitted office in 1858, when the Prince of Prussia became regent owing to the king's insanity.

Manzoni, COUNT ALESSANDRO (b. 1784, d. 1883), Italian poet and novelist, was born in Milan. His mother was the daughter of the Marquis Cesare Beccaria, author of the celebrated treatise *On Crimes and their Punishment*. Manzoni was educated by the Regular Clerks of the Congregation of Somasca, and at the University of Pavia. His intellect was somewhat slow in arriving at maturity, but at the age of fifteen he manifested a great taste for poetry. Having lost his father in early youth, in 1805 he went to join his mother in Paris, where she was residing and devoting herself to literary pursuits. In 1808 Manzoni married the daughter of a Genoese banker, and with her led a retired life, dividing his time between literature and the practice of good works. Unfortunately through the dishonesty of an agent they lost the greater part of their fortune, and Manzoni was compelled to sell his inheritance, including the villa at Galeatto, where he spent his childhood, and which he afterwards immortalised in his works. Between 1815 and 1822 he published in Milan his religious hymns, chiefly devoted to celebrate the chief ecclesiastical festivals, which in originality and elegance are far superior to any other of his compositions; but, curiously enough, they remained unnoticed by the Italian literary world until he brought out that famous ode on the death of Napoleon I., *Il Cinque Maggio* (1823). He was then greeted as one of the most brilliant poets of the age. In the dramatic field Manzoni was not less successful. His *Conte di Carmagnola* and *Adelchi* are fine productions. The political events of 1821, the death of some friends, and the imprisonment of others by the Austrian Government weighed so much on

Manzoni's mind, that he retired from Milan, and sought distraction in historical studies. This led him to compose a very beautiful historical romance, *I Promessi Sposi*, or *The Betrothed* (1827), in which he offers a graphic sketch of Italian social life in the seventeenth century, set in the simple history of the joys and sorrows of two country lovers parted by the intrigues and villany of a depraved nobleman. From domestic affliction he sought conciliation in religion, and shortly after published his *Osservazioni sulla Morale Cattolica* (1831), which was translated into English under the title of *A Vindication of Catholic Morality*. This was the last work of any importance which came from Manzoni's pen. In 1838 he married again, but his second wife as well as seven out of his nine children preceded him to the grave. Manzoni loved his country ardently, and was profoundly interested in the regeneration of Italy, but during the last forty years of his life he took no active part in political affairs. In 1860 he was made a senator of the kingdom of Italy, and he assisted at the advanced age of eighty-four in drawing up a statement of the best means of abolishing separate dialects, and establishing throughout the whole of Italy a uniform language, of which the Tuscan would be the basis. The loss of his eldest and favourite son, which occurred on April 28th, 1873, was a blow from which Manzoni never recovered, and in less than a month he followed him to the grave.

Carcano, *Vita di Alessandro Manzoni* (Milano, 1873); Angelo de Gubernatis, *Alessandro Manzoni: Studio Biografico* (Firenze, 1879.)

[A. O.]

Margary, AUGUSTUS RAYMOND (b. 1846, d. 1875), explorer of China, the third son of Major-General Margary, R.E., was born at Belgaum, in the Bombay presidency, and was educated in France, at Brighton College, and at University College, London. In 1867, having obtained a student interpreter-ship, he was sent to China, and was attached to the legation at Peking until 1870, when he was despatched to take charge of the consulate in the island of Formosa. In 1872 he returned to England, and made some valuable contributions to the Royal Geographical Society on Formosa (*Transactions* of that Society for 1872-3). Returning to Shanghai in 1873, he received in August, 1874, instructions from H.B.M.'s minister at Peking to proceed at once through the vast provinces of China to await at one of the passes on the frontier of Yunnan the arrival of Colonel Browne's mission, to which he was to act as interpreter and guide in its endeavour to reopen the great overland trade route between India and China. Margary undertook the task, and travelled from Shanghai to Bhamo, a distance of 1,800 miles, in six months, being the first Englishman who had

succeeded in traversing this route. At the head of the mission he immediately retraced his steps, but they had not gone far when reports met them of dangers ahead. Margary went on in advance of the mission, reaching Manwyne, the chief city of the province of Yunnan, where he was well received. On the following day, Feb. 21st, 1875, however, he and his servants were treacherously murdered. Mr. Margary's *Journey from Hankow to Ta-Li Fu* (1875), and his *Journey from Shanghai to Bhamo* (1876), have been published since his death.

Biographical Preface to the Journey from Shanghai to Bhamo; Dr. Anderson, Mandalay to Mowien.

Maria da Gloria of PORTUGAL. [PORTUGAL.]

Maria Louisa, EMPRESS OF FRANCE (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1847), the eldest daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria, became the wife of Napoleon I. on April 1st, 1810, when his desire for an heir had induced him to divorce Josephine, and the victory of Wagram had placed Austria at his feet. The marriage was an unpopular one with the French nation, but on March 20th, 1811, Napoleon was gratified by the birth of an heir, who received the title of the King of Rome. The empress's indifference to her husband and his interests was shown by the apathetic manner in which she discharged the duties of Empress-Regent during his absence with the army, and still more by her behaviour after his fall. She saw him for the last time on Jan. 23rd, 1814, and, as the allies advanced on Paris, departed, and, refusing to follow her husband's brothers beyond the Loire, repaired to her father at Rambouillet, and retired to Vienna, where she addressed, in the following year, a protest to the congress against the restoration of the Bourbons. She bore the separation from her husband and child with marked equanimity, and consoled herself with an intrigue with an obscure Austrian general, Count Neipperg, to whom she was married after Napoleon's death, and bore three children. In 1816 she took possession of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whence an insurrection in 1831 forced her to retire until restored to her dominions by Austrian intervention. Oddly enough Napoleon entertained an unshaken belief in his wife's devotion to the last. He used to say of his two wives, that while Josephine possessed art and grace, Maria Louisa was all innocence and simplicity.

Mariette, AUGUSTE FERDINAND FRANÇOIS (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1881), orientalist, was a native of Boulogne, and was educated at the municipal college of that town. In 1840 he took his bachelor's degree at Douai, and became professor at the municipal college of Boulogne. His attention was turned to

Egyptology through the papers of his cousin, Nestor L'Hôte, who had been a companion of Champollion, being entrusted to his care. He studied with great energy, and in 1849 was given an appointment in the Egyptian museum at the Louvre. In the following year he was sent to Egypt at the expense of the French Government, and at Memphis made by excavation the remarkable discovery of the temple of Serapis, and the tombs of the Apis-bulls. The discovery of a temple of older date than the second pyramid near the great Sphinx, and the statue of Cephren, followed, and he returned to France in 1854. The next few years were occupied in the publication of his *Choix de Monuments et de Dessins découverts ou exécutés pendant le Déblaiement du Sérapéum de Memphis*, and *Le Sérapéum découvert et décrit* (1857). In the last year he was called to Egypt, created a Bey, and made Inspector-General of the Egyptian monuments. In 1863, the museum at Boulak, of which he was director, was opened, and became the home of an incomparable collection of Egyptian antiquities. In 1864 he published his invaluable *Aperçu de l'Histoire d'Égypte*. His great work on *Abydos* began to appear in 1869, that on *Dendérah* in 1870, and that on *Les Monuments divers recueillis en Égypte et en Nubie* in 1872. Meanwhile, Mariette was continuing his excavations, and spending part of each year in France. *Karnak*, a monumental work, was published in 1875, but *Le Sérapéum de Memphis* (1882), the work on which Mariette set the highest store, was not published during his life-time. He became a member of the French Academy in 1878, and a Pasha in 1879. Mariette was a man of marvellous assiduity and great intelligence. Some of his discoveries were of vast importance to Egyptology, particularly the geographical lists deciphered at Karnak.

E. Deseille, *Auguste Mariette*; H. Wallon, *Mariette-Pasha*.

Mario, GIUSEPPE, MARCHESI DI CANDIA (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1883), singer, was a native of Turin. He began life as a soldier, holding rank in the Piedmontese Guard. Barrack life led to his becoming a good amateur tenor, and as such he attracted the attention of Duponchel, the director of the Paris Opera, who, it is said, offered the soldier-musician as much as 1,500 francs a month to sign his name to the theatre contract. It was on November 30th, 1838, at the Académie, Paris, that Mario swallowed his aristocratic pride, and made his first public appearance. The rôle was Robert in *Robert le Diable*, and the Parisians were not slow to recognise the personal charm and merit of the new-comer. A year afterwards Mario was secured for Italian opera. On June 6th, 1839, he made his *début* in London in *Lucrezia Borgia*. His voice at this time was beautiful, and the compass extensive, but there was an evident distinction as the result

of the head and chest productions. Nor had he the cultivation which was remembered in Rubini, and when later on in this same season he essayed the part of Pollione in Bellini's *Norma*, it was apparent that while he lacked the finish of Rubini he had not yet acquired the execution of Donzelli. Yet the public remained true to Mario, and season after season he divided his time between London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. With a few years of stage experience, the genius of Mario developed itself in a remarkable degree. Every year he returned seemingly more handsome than ever, with his voice decidedly more beautiful, unrivalled by any living tenor, and his acting powers correspondingly improved. His operatic appearance was positively charming, and history will paint him as the most fascinating lover the lyric stage has yet seen. It is remarkable that throughout so long and sustained a stage experience it fell to Mario's lot to create little in the way of new parts, the chief exception being the lover in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*, where he would render the serenata, "Com'è gentil," with all the charm and grace of his style. Yet he identified himself as a Raoul; the part of Almaviva in Rossini's *Barbiere* he could render as it had never been rendered before or since; and the same may be said of his personation of Raimbaldo in Meyerbeer's *Roberto il Diavolo*. His singing in these characters, his artistic triumphs in the fourth act of *Les Huguenots*—above all, the wealth of dramatic genius and beauty of voice which he incorporated into such works as *La Favorita* and *L'Elisir d'Amore*—stamp him as the greatest operatic tenor of recent years. His retirement in 1867 created a blank which has never been filled up. Mario was one of the famous set (Grisi, Persiani, Tamburini, and others) who, in 1846, seceded from Her Majesty's Theatre, and with their late conductor, Costa, opened a rival establishment distinguished as the "Royal Italian Opera." The famous tenor married Grisi, by whom he had three daughters. When he finally left the London stage, July 19th, 1871, he possessed an ample fortune, and went to reside in Paris and subsequently in Rome. By disastrous speculations he lost all, and old age brought with it a change of circumstances, partly alleviated by means of a benefit concert given in London (May, 1878), when the substantial sum of £1,000 was handed to the veteran artist. [F. J. C.]

Marlborough, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WINSTON SPENCER-CHURCHILL, SEVENTH DUKE OF (b. 1822, d. 1883), statesman, was the eldest son of George, sixth Duke, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1844, when Marquis of Blandford, he entered the House of Commons as Tory member for Woodstock, but having incurred family displeasure through advocating the repeal of the Corn Laws by

Sir Robert Peel, he resigned his seat in 1845. Two years later he was again returned for Woodstock, and in 1857 became Duke of Marlborough on the death of his father. In Parliament he took a lively interest in increasing the usefulness of the Established Church, and cordially co-operated with Peel in the Acts he passed for that purpose. The New Parishes Act, the object of which was to re-arrange parochial divisions for ecclesiastical purposes, is especially associated with his name. He was Lord President of the Council in the first Disraeli administration of 1867, and was Viceroy of Ireland in succession to the Duke of Abercorn from 1876 till 1880 in the second Disraeli ministry. The last months of his administration were memorable for the commencement of a formidable agrarian agitation, which eventually developed into the Land League organisation. He died suddenly of *angina pectoris* on July 5th.

The Times, July 6th and 9th, 1883.

Marmont, AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIESSE DE, DUC DE RAGUSE (b. 1774, d. 1852), Marshal of France, entered the army as sub-lieutenant in 1789, passed into the artillery in 1794, and subsequently showed some skill in the siege of Toulon, whereby he introduced himself to the notice of Napoleon. A captain in 1795, he accompanied Napoleon as principal aide-de-camp in the Italian campaign of 1796. After service in the Mediterranean he became, in 1799, a councillor of state, and commander-in-chief of the artillery reserve, in which latter capacity he undertook the famous crossing of the Great St. Bernard in the spring of 1800. He gained the battle of Marengo in June of that year, defeated the Montenegrins at Castel-Nuovo in 1806, and was ennobled with the title of Duc de Raguse in 1808 for the able manner in which he governed the Duchy of Dalmatia. In 1809 he was promoted Marshal for his success at Wagram. He next commanded in Portugal, and was defeated by Wellington at Salamanca in 1812. In the campaign of 1813 he was entrusted with the defence of Paris, and resisted the entrance of the allied forces until he was overborne by the numbers of the enemy. Gallant as his conduct was, however, it created so much odium that Napoleon on his return from Elba was forced to except his name from the general amnesty. After the battle of Waterloo he became a major-general of the royal guard, and in the Revolution of 1830 he commanded the royal troops against the insurgents, but desisted from the attack when he saw that there was little prospect of stamping out the insurrection. On the expulsion of Charles X. his name was struck off the list of Marshals. He retired to Venice, and wrote his *Espit des Institutions Militaires* (Paris, 1845).

Autobiographical Memoirs.

Marmora, ALFONSO FERRERO, MARQUIS DELLA (b. 1804, d. 1878), Italian general and statesman, was the youngest son of the Prince of Masserano. He was born in Turin, and educated in the military academy of his native town. In 1823 he entered the artillery as lieutenant, and during the following twenty-five years rose through the intermediate grades until he obtained the rank of major-general. He distinguished himself very much in the war between Austria and Sardinia during the years 1848-9. After the disastrous battle of Novara, and the abdication of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, he was sent to Genoa to put down the revolt which the partisans of Mazzini had caused to burst out in that town. He succeeded in that task with great tact and very little bloodshed, and was raised by the new king, Victor Emmanuel, to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was afterwards appointed Minister of War, and often held at the same time the portfolio of Minister of Marine, and in both these capacities he reorganised in the most efficient way the shattered forces of the kingdom. When, in January, 1855, an alliance was concluded between England, France, and Sardinia, and 18,000 Piedmontese soldiers were sent to the Crimea, General della Marmora was entrusted with their command, and at the battle of Tchernaya essentially contributed to the victory of the allies. He then resumed his office as Minister of War in Cavour's administration, and carried out all the necessary preparations for the struggle against Austria in 1859. After the Peace of Villafranca, General della Marmora was sent abroad on various diplomatic missions, and in 1862 was appointed Prefect of Naples. During the years 1864-6 he was twice Prime Minister of Italy, and in this capacity was instrumental in the transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence, in upholding the treaty for the evacuation of Rome by the French, and in concluding an offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia and Italy. In 1866 he took an active part in the brief war against Austria, as general and chief of the staff, and had the misfortune to be defeated at the battle of Custoza. In the Chamber of the Deputies he tried to exculpate himself from the responsibility of that disaster. After the entry of the Italian army into Rome he was appointed commander-in-chief of that capital and province. In 1871 General della Marmora retired into private life, and published soon after his somewhat indiscreet work, *Un Poco Più di Luce sugli Eventi Politici dell'anno 1866* (*A Little more Light on the Political Events of 1866*), and this book was followed by *I Segreti di Stato nel Governo Costituzionale* (*The State Secrets in a Constitutional Government*). They caused considerable stir in diplomatic circles, and made the veteran the object of many bitter attacks. He died at Florence. The value of General della Marmora's reorganisa-

tion of the Sardinian and Italian armies to the cause of Italian unity cannot be overstated.

Biografia Contemporanea Italiana degli Uomini Illustri; *Gazzetta Piemontese* (1848-59); *Giornale Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia* (1860-78).

[A. O.]

Marochetti, CHARLES, BARON (b. 1805, d. 1867), Italian sculptor, a native of Turin, studied his art in Paris, and in 1835 executed an equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, considered by some his masterpiece. Among his other works were one of the bas-reliefs on the Arc de l'Étoile and the tomb of Bellini at Père-la-Chaise. In 1848 he accompanied the exiled Bourbons to England, and in 1851 his spirited model of an equestrian statue of Richard I. attracted general admiration at the Great Exhibition. It was afterwards executed in bronze and erected outside the House of Lords at the cost of the nation. Baron Marochetti also executed the Crimean memorial (1856), and the statue of Lord Clyde in Waterloo Place (1867). He was elected an R.A. in 1866. The inequality of Marochetti's work has caused the estimates of his talents to be extremely varied, but there can be no doubt that when at his best he takes a high rank.

Marryat, FREDERICK, F.R.S. (b. 1792, d. 1848), was born in London. His father was a wealthy gentleman, who for many years sat in Parliament as the representative of Horsham and of Sandwich. At school the son did not distinguish himself except by repeatedly running away. On such occasions he invariably made towards the sea. Finally his father consented to his following the bent indicated, and at the age of fourteen the youth entered the navy. In September, 1806, he started on his first voyage in H.M.S. *Impérieuse*, then under the command of that brilliant seaman Lord Cochrane. His experiences as a midshipman appear to have been the reverse of agreeable. He says "There was no species of tyranny, injustice, and persecution, to which youngsters were not compelled to submit from those who were their superiors in bodily strength." During two years and a half he had experience of every kind of service. His courage and ability were soon recognised, and more than once he was commended in Lord Cochrane's despatches for bravery in action. On Dec. 26th, 1812, Marryat received his lieutenant's commission. Before the general peace of 1815, he added considerably to his reputation, and on June 13th of that year he was appointed commander. In 1818 the Humane Society awarded him the gold medal "for saving at least a dozen lives." In January, 1819, Captain Marryat married Catherine, second daughter of Sir Stephen Shairp, Knt. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In the Burmese War of 1824-5, he was actively employed. He first took up the

novelist's pen whilst cruising in the Western Islands, and produced *Frank Mildmay* (1829). Marryat did not formally adopt a literary career until he had relinquished the naval profession. His next book was *The King's Own* (1830). *Newton Forster* appeared in 1832, in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, a periodical which Marryat edited for four years, and in which several of his works were first published. These included *Peter Simple*, *The Pacha of Many Tales*, *Japhet in Search of a Father*, *Jacob Faithful*, *The Diary of a Blasé*, and the fugitive pieces afterwards published under the name of *Olla Podrida*, besides a comedy in three acts, entitled, *The Gipsy*, and *The Cavalier of Seville*, a tragedy. For his first novel he received £400, and for *Mr. Midshipman Easy* (1834) £1,200. *The Pirate and Three Cutters* appeared in 1835, and *Snarley-Yow, or the Dog Fiend*, in 1837. Captain Marryat never surpassed this latter work in story-telling art, humour, and richness of incident. *The Phantom Ship* appeared in 1839, and in quick succession came *A Diary in America* (1839), *Poor Jack* (1840), *Masterman Ready* (1841), *Joseph Rushbrook* (1841), *Percival Keene* (1842), *Monsieur Violet* (1842), *The Settlers in Canada* (1843), *The Privateer's Man* (1844); *The Mission, or Scenes in Africa* (1845), *The Children of the New Forest* (1847), *The Little Savage* (1847), and *Valerie*, which was not completed by Marryat (1849). At the latter end of 1847, Captain Marryat's health broke down. He proceeded to Hastings, but the news of the loss of H.M. steam frigate, *Avenger*, on which his eldest son was lieutenant, gave him such a shock that all chance of his recovery faded away. Captain Marryat was the inventor of a code of signals which was immediately and extensively adopted, and for which Louis Philippe bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church), *Life and Letters of Captain Marryat* (2 vols., 1872).
[R. H. C.]

Mars, ANNE FRANÇOISE (b. 1779, d. 1841), French actress, was the daughter of an actor named Monvel, but took her mother's name, and appeared on the stage in 1792 in juvenile parts. Her talents soon gained recognition. In 1799 she became *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française, and in 1800 took Paris by storm in her creation of the deaf-mute in *L'Abbé de l'Épée*. First as *ingénue*, afterwards as *grande coquette*, she played with perfect good taste and intelligence, being able, through the marvellous resources of her toilet, to represent youthful characters when well advanced in years. She was unequalled in Molière and Marivaux, and of the contemporary dramatists played chiefly in the comedies of Scribe and Delavigne from 1820 to 1830, and afterwards in the plays of Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas. She was *Dona*

Sol in the former's *Hernani*, and took the *title-rôle* in the latter's *Madame de Belleisle*. Her Bonapartist sympathies caused her to be persecuted after the Restoration, but the stories of her retorts upon her audiences are very variously told. Her last appearance was in 1841.

Mme. de Bawr, *Mes Souvenirs*; R. de Beauvois, *Souvenirs de Mlle. Mars*; Lireux, *Mlle. Mars*; Véroü, *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*.

Marschner, HEINRICH (b. 1796, d. 1861), German musician, was a native of Saxony, and adopting music as a profession, obtained, in 1823, the post of Joint-Capellmeister at the Opera, Dresden, through the influence of Weber, who had seen his *Heinrich IV*. At Leipzig he produced *Der Vampyr* in 1828, and the opera, in spite of its uncanny subject, was a great success. His masterpiece, *Hans Heiling*, was produced at Hanover in 1831. This brilliant follower of Weber is now chiefly remembered by these two works and some *Lieder*, though the oblivion into which most of his other compositions have fallen is undeserved.

Marsden, WILLIAM (b. 1754, d. 1836), numismatist, was a native of Dublin, and having received his education at Trinity College, entered the service of the East India Company. During his stay in the East, he was stationed in Sumatra, and after his return to England published the *History of Sumatra* (1782). From 1795 to 1807 he was Secretary to the Admiralty; and then, retiring into private life, wrote a *Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language* (1812), and translated the *Travels of Marco Polo*. It is, however, as a numismatist that he is best known. His valuable work, *Numismata Orientalia* was published between 1823 and 1826, and his name is perpetuated in the magnificent collection of coins presented to the British Museum in 1834. His library, which contains some valuable Oriental MSS., was also presented to King's College, London.

Martignac, JEAN BAPTISTE GAYE, VICOMTE DE (b. 1776, d. 1832), French statesman, entered public life as deputy for Lot-et-Garonne in 1821, and in 1828 became Minister of the Interior, and head of a professedly Liberal ministry, by the aid of which Charles X. hoped to stave off revolution. The king, however, only looked upon the arrangement as provisional. Martignac, unsupported by the Ultra-Royalists, was defeated in the Chamber, resigned in August, 1829, and was replaced by the Prince de Polignac at the head of a fighting ministry. His last effort was a brilliant defence of his fallen rival at the trial before the Chamber of Peers.

Martin, BON LOUIS HENRI, dit HENRI (b. 1810, d. 1883), French historian, was a native of St. Quentin, and was sent to Paris to study law, but abandoned it for history. He

commenced his literary career by writing verses for periodicals, but soon took to historical romance, and produced some now forgotten novels, chiefly in the Fronde period—*Wolfthurn* (1830), *La Vieille Fronde* (1832), *Tanorède de Rohan* (1832), and *Le Libelliste* (1833). Martin's first essay in history was a little history of Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands in the *Bibliothèque populaire*, and from 1833 to 1836 he produced, at first in conjunction with Paul Lacroix (the "Bibliophile Jacob"), and afterwards alone, a collection of extracts from French chronicles and histories. Having written the first volume of a history of Soissons, Martin began to prepare his great work on the history of France, *Histoire de France depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1789* (19 vols., 1838-53). A decided disciple of Alphonse Thierry, his aim was to reconstruct the origins of French history, but when he came down to the period of written records he carefully restricted himself to fact, unlike Michelet, whose imagination was too apt to run riot. His history, therefore, from the Carolingian period and onwards is the authoritative French history, taken as a whole, although it is being rapidly superseded in parts by subsequent specialism. Whatever may be thought of the value of his theories on the early history of Gaul, in which the Druids were accounted the originators of much of mediæval chivalry, their ingenuity can hardly be called in question. The new editions of the work were really new editions, incorporating every recent discovery. In 1878 and 1879 he published a supplementary *Histoire de France depuis 1789 jusqu'à nos Jours*, which, in spite of its accuracy, is rather disappointing. Among Martin's minor works may be mentioned a drama on *Vercingetorix* (1863), a life of Manin, and a work on Italian unity. He was, in fact, no mere bookworm, but took the utmost interest in politics, both European and French. A confirmed Republican, he opposed the second Empire tooth and nail, but was allowed to live peaceably under it. After its fall he became mayor of the 16th arrondissement of Paris in 1870, a deputy in 1871, and senator in 1876. His election to the French Academy, in 1878, in succession to M. Thiers, was rather stormy, M. Émile Ollivier being prevented from making his speech of welcome.

L. Maynard and P. Bugnet, *Henri Martin, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, son Rôle* (1884); *The Academy*, Dec., 1883.

Martin, JOHN (b. 1789, d. 1854), English painter, studied art under Bonifacio Masso, and in 1815 obtained the prize at the British Institution for *Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still*. It was followed by *The Fall of Babylon* (1818), *Belshazzar's Feast* (1821), *The Fall of Nineveh* (1828), *The Eve of the Deluge* (1841), and others. Martin was much interested in schemes for the improvement of London. Our grandfathers, who preferred

art for quantity rather than quality, admired him, but to the present generation his works appear faulty, pretentious, and incorrect.

* **Martin, SIR THEODORE, K.C.B.** (b. 1816), miscellaneous writer, the son of an Edinburgh solicitor, was educated at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh. After practising for some time as a solicitor in Edinburgh, he repaired to London in 1846 to become senior partner in the firm of Martin and Leslie, parliamentary agents, from which, however, he has since retired. Amongst his earliest publications in book form was *The Book of Ballads* (1856), which were brought out under the pseudonym of "Bon Gaultier" in conjunction with Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, whose *Memoir* he wrote in 1867. He is also the author of the well-known *Life of the late Prince Consort* (1874), and *Life of Lord Lyndhurst* (1883), and has written some fine translations of works of the Danish poets, Hendrick Hertz and Oehlenschläger, as well as of the *Odes of Horace* (1860), of *Calullus* (1860, 2nd ed. 1875), of Dante's *Vita Nuova* (1862), of Goethe's poems and ballads (1860) and *Faust* (1865), and of Heine's poems and ballads (1878). In 1851 he married Helen Faucit, the celebrated actress; in 1875 was created C.B.; in 1880 K.C.B.; and in November of the same year was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University (1880-3). His *Sketch of the Life of Princess Alice* appeared in 1885.

Martineau, HARRIET (b. 1802, d. 1876), miscellaneous writer, born at Norwich, was descended from a Huguenot family which had taken refuge in the east of England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her father was a manufacturer, and died early, leaving eight children unprovided for, of whom Harriet was the youngest. Harriet received a good education under the supervision of her uncle, one of the most eminent surgeons in the east of England, but, being poor, she was forced to choose some way by which to earn her bread. She chose literature. At nineteen she sent some papers to the *Monthly Repository*, and in 1823 she published *Devotional Exercises for Young Persons*, on the model of the Unitarian school. The two tales, *Christmas Day* and its sequel *The Friend*, appeared in 1824, which were followed up by several other stories dealing with social subjects, and more especially illustrating, by argument and example, the rights and interests of the working classes. For the next thirty years few English writers exercised so much influence on public opinion. In 1831 she began her series of *Illustrations of Political Economy*, in which she popularised by familiar and practical illustrations and examples the principles which Adam Smith and others had laid down. These she followed up by two similar series in illustration

of taxation and the poor laws. In 1834 she met with a cordial reception from the leaders of thought and action in America, whither she had gone on a visit; and on her return she published *Society in America*, and her observations on the natural aspects of the Western World and its leading personages under that of *A Retrospect of Western Travel*. She next wrote *How to Observe*, and a large number of other works in Charles Knight's popular series of publications, and with the object of lightening her literary labours by variety, she employed her pen on a series of tales for children, which she gave to the world under the title of the *Playfellow*. From 1838 to 1844 her energetic pen was practically at rest on account of a lingering illness, but in the latter year she resumed her favourite themes, and published three volumes illustrative of the evil effects of the *Forest and Game Laws*, and a somewhat fanciful work entitled *The Billow and the Rock*. The literary result of a visit to the East, in 1846, was *Eastern Life: its Past and Present*. In 1851 she published *Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development*, which had passed between herself and a philosophic friend named Atkinson. This work gave, along with Mr. Lewes's volume, nearly the first impulse to the formation of a Positive school in England. Two or three years later she still more thoroughly identified herself with this school of thought and faith by giving to the world a condensed version of Comte's *Positive Philosophy*. But while thus employed in the study of scientific and semi-religious subjects she found time to devote to her *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace*, together with an introductory volume covering the years 1800-15, a work which is to be admired for its singular clearness, but which is curiously unreflective, and is, in fact, little better than a very good compilation. In 1852 Miss Martineau began her connection with the *Daily News*, to which she contributed leading articles and biographical and other papers. Many of these papers have since been separately published, e.g. *Biographical Sketches* (1876). Miss Martineau cordially co-operated with Florence Nightingale in her schemes of army reform. She died at her picturesque villa at Ambleside, leaving behind her at the *Daily News* office a singularly just and modest estimate of her accumulative but unoriginal character.

Maria Weston Chapman, *Autobiography, with Memorials* (3 vols., 1877); Mrs. Fenwick Miller, *Harriet Martineau, in the Eminent Women Series*. [W. M.]

* **Martineau, THE REV. JAMES, D.D.** (b. 1805), metaphysician and theologian, the younger brother of Harriet Martineau, was born at Norwich, and educated originally for the profession of civil engineer. Perhaps owing to the influence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, to whose charge his education was for a time entrusted, he turned to philosophic and theological

studies, and after 1828 he acted, for a time, as a minister in a Presbyterian meeting-house in Dublin. In 1832 he was removed to Liverpool, and there he became known as a rising supporter of the English school of philosophy as developed by Priestley, Bentham, and the two Mills. In 1840 he was accordingly appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in the Manchester New College, Manchester. About this time, driven by moral consciousness to maintain the necessity of an ethical alternative, he began gradually to abandon the English philosophic position, and the tendency towards the Neo-Kantian metaphysic was confirmed by a visit to Germany in 1848-9, during which he attended Trendelenburg's lectures. Since that time Dr. Martineau has been one of the most prominent writers in England on philosophic theology and ethics. Having come to London in 1857, he occupied the Portland Street Chapel pulpit from 1859 to 1872, and in 1869 was appointed principal of Manchester New College, London, a position from which he retired in 1886. The following are the names of some of his more important works:—*The Demand of the Present Age for an Enlightened Christian Ministry* (1836), *Hymns for the Christian Church and Home* (1840), *Endeavours after the Christian Life* (1843), *Religion as affected by Modern Materialism* (1874), *Hours of Thought on Sacred Things* (1876), *Essays, Philosophical and Theological* (1879), *A Study of Spinoza* (1882), and *Types of Ethical Theory* (1885).

Martyn, HENRY (b. 1781, d. 1812), missionary, was the son of a miner, and born near Truro. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he graduated as senior wrangler, and became a curate of the Rev. Charles Simeon. In 1805 he went out to India as a military chaplain, and in 1811 transferred the seat of his missionary labours to Persia. He died on Oct. 16th, 1812, at Tokat, in Asia Minor, while on his return to Europe. Martyn's heroism was intensified by the weakness of his health, and the habitual sadness of his disposition, caused by an unrequited affection. He translated the New Testament into Persian and Hindustani.

Sir J. W. Kaye, J. Sargent, and S. Wilberforce, *Lives of Martyn*.

Marr, KARL (b. 1818, d. 1883), socialist, economist, and revolutionist, was the son of a Christian Jewish lawyer, of Trèves, holding a high post in the Civil Service. He was educated at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, where he studied jurisprudence and philosophy. While preparing to qualify as lecturer at Bonn, a deep impression was made upon his mind by the teaching of the Young Hegelian school, and their "Religion of Man," which led him to take an active part in the Liberal movement of 1840. His vigorous criticism of the provincial Landtag in the *Rhenish Gazette* of Cologne, induced

its founders, Kamphausen and Hausemann, to offer him the editorship in 1842, and he abandoned his university career. The public activity of Karl Marx falls into three periods : 1. **REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION, 1842-9.**—The *Rhenish Gazette*, having by the subtlety of its criticism persistently baffled the censor told off to watch it, was suppressed by the Prussian administration in 1843. Marx then went to Paris, and became co-editor with Arnold Ruge of the *Deutsche Französische Jahrbücher*, where he published his famous articles upon the *Hegelian Philosophy of Right*, and the *Jewish Question*. He afterwards contributed with Engels, Heine, etc., to *Vorwärts*, and with Engels published a pamphlet (*Die Heilige Familie*) in reply to Bruno Bauer, champion of the old or idealistic Hegelians. In 1844 he was expelled by Guizot from France, at the request of the Prussian Government, and retired to Brussels, where he published his *Discours sur le Libre-Échange* (1846), *Misère de la Philosophie*, a reply to Proudhon's *Philosophie de la Misère* (1847), and continued his attacks on the Prussian administration in the *Brussels Gazette*. In 1847 Marx and Engels were invited by the Communist League (founded at Paris, 1836, for the spread of communism amongst the workers; head-quarters removed to London, 1840), to draw up a new programme. In this "Communist Manifesto," the earliest public declaration of International Democratic Socialism, Marx traced the historical growth of the middle class and the proletariat, and from it deduced the development of the future Social Democratic State, which must necessarily abolish class, and universalise the benefits of social union. This famous manifesto was circulated during 1848 in almost every European language. On the outbreak of the revolution, Marx was expelled from Brussels, and invited to Paris by the Provisional Government, whence he returned to Cologne, and with Wolff, Engels, and Freiligrath started (June, 1848) the *New Rhenish Gazette*, which became the soul of the working-class revolutionary movement. When (Nov.) the Prussian Parliament was dissolved, Marx's paper called upon the people to meet violence with violence, and refuse to pay their taxes; in consequence, it was twice prosecuted, and acquitted. Finally (June, 1849), after the Dresden insurrection, it was suppressed. 2. **LITERARY LABOURS, 1850-64.**—After the failure of the revolution, Marx went to London and devoted himself to the study of economics, of which the firstfruits appeared in his *Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie* (1857). He also wrote for the *New York Tribune*, and published pamphlets on Napoleon III., Lord Palmerston, and the Cologne Communist Trial, and a polemic with Karl Vogt. 3. **THE INTERNATIONAL, 1864-73.**—When, at a meeting of English and foreign working-class delegates at St. Martin's Hall, London, under the presidency of Professor Beesley (Nov., 1864),

to support the Polish insurrection, it was decided to found an International Working Men's Association, the committee appointed Marx corresponding secretary for Germany and Russia, and commissioned him to draw up the rules and inaugural address for the first Congress (Geneva, 1866). The object of the International, like that of the Communist League of 1847, of which it was a revival, was the alliance of the proletariat of all nations for the emancipation of labour. Marx was practically the organiser, "the brain" of the Association, until the secession of Bakounine and the Anarchist party (Congress of the Hague, 1872), and the removal of the central committee from London to New York in 1873 virtually dissolved it. From that time Marx took no part in public life, but devoted himself, amid increasing ill-health, to the completion of his great book on political economy, the second and third volumes of which he left in MS. Marx died in Paris. His reputation as an economist rests upon his *Das Capital*, of which the first volume was published at Hamburg in 1867. Vol. I. contains, firstly, a re-statement and development of Ricardo's theory of labour as the source of wealth and measure of value; the average value in exchange of any useful commodity, during any given period, is finally determined by the average duration of social labour, of average intensity, under average conditions, required to produce it. Secondly, it gives an analysis of capital, i.e. the surplus value produced by labour after it has reproduced the expenditure in raw material, wear and tear, and labour force (also a commodity sold at its cost of production); this surplus value is retained by the monopolists of the instrument of production, and is the fund from which are drawn rent, profits, and interest, and which supports all members of the community not engaged in productive labour. The rest of this volume is devoted to the historical development and social results of the "system of capitalist production." The remainder of *Das Capital*, only part of which has as yet been published, treats of the distribution of surplus value. Marx is the central figure, both as thinker and organiser, of the Social Democratic movement in Europe and America. He brought the humanism of the Hegelian philosophy of historical development into the science of economics, and evolved from the theory of the absolute dependence of social life upon the growth of economic conditions, the gigantic conception of the democratic labour state of the future, founded upon the collective* ownership of the means of production, and controlled by the "centralised administration of productive processes." He devoted his life to working out this idea in

* Hence the school of Marx is often called *Collectivists*.

theory, and to organising the proletariat to prepare its advent in practice by the acquisition of political power.

Richard Ely, *French and German Socialism in Modern Times*; John Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*; Eleanor Marx, *Karl Marx (in Progress, for May and June, 1883)*. [C. M. W.]

* **Maspero**, GASTON CAMILLE CHARLES (b. 1846), Egyptologist, was trained in the Ecole Normale Supérieure at Paris, his native city, and was in 1868 appointed reader on Egyptology in the new École des Hautes Etudes, and also succeeded Rougès at the Collège de France. After founding, in the name of the French Government, a school of archaeology at Cairo in 1880, he succeeded Mariette in the following year as director of explorations and curator of the Boulak Museum, while retaining his professorship at Paris. M. Maspero's pupils in the school of archaeology are engaged every year in systematic study and registration of the Egyptian monuments, and the director himself lives, during the greater part of the year, on the Nile, in his official Nile boat, and is thus able to use his authority and learning to the best advantage in repressing spoliation and protecting the monuments. M. Maspero has unearthed many treasures in the Nile valley. Among his chief results may be mentioned the opening of several hitherto sealed pyramids; the discovery, along with Dr. E. Brugsch of the famous treasure and royal mummies of Deyr-el-Bahri; and the clearing of the Sphinx from the sand which had encumbered it. He also encouraged the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund in the Delta, at Pithom, Tanis, and Naucratis. As a scholarly writer, Maspero takes high rank. His *Histoire ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient*, a standard work, and far the best of its kind, reached a ninth edition in 1885; *Les Contes populaires de l'Égypte ancienne* (1882) is a valuable and charmingly written contribution to the study of folk-lore. More technical are his treatises on pure Egyptology, as *La Conjugaison en Égyptien* (1871); *Une Enquête Judiciaire à Thebes* (1872); *Du Genre Epistolaire* (1873); *Sur quelques Papyrus du Louvre* (1875), *Études Égyptiennes* (1880, etc.). No more useful work of his can be mentioned than his visitors' *Guide* to the Boulak Museum; and his greatest discovery has found a minute and exhaustive record in his elaborate volume, *La Trouaille de Deyr-el-Bahri*. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions. [S. L.-P.]

Masséna, ANDRÉ, DUC DE RIVOLI, AND PRINCE OF ESSLING (b. 1758, d. 1817), the greatest of Napoleon's marshals, was the son of a wine-merchant of Nice, entered the Italian regiment in 1775, and in 1792 fought in a volunteer battalion. By 1793 he had risen to general of division, and in 1794 and 1795 won the important victories of Saorgio and Loano over the Austrians. During the

Italian campaign (1796 and 1797) he covered himself with glory, culminating with the victory of Rivoli. As commander of the Papal States the faults of his character, rapacity and moroseness, appeared; and he was recalled. In 1799 his campaign as commander of the army of Switzerland was a masterpiece of genius, notably his dash upon Suvaroff at Zurich. Created a marshal of France in 1804, he crushed the Archduke Charles at Caldiero shortly after the surrender of Mack at Ulm. In 1809 he saved Napoleon from defeat at Aspern by holding the village of Essling, and commanded the right at Wagram. In 1810 he first experienced defeat when he was sent to oppose Wellington in the Peninsula. Advancing upon Lisbon he met the English and Portuguese on the ridge of Busaco, and was completely defeated (Sept. 29th). Nevertheless he arrived at the lines of Torres Vedras, which defended Lisbon, and doggedly began a blockade. Provisions failing short, he was compelled to withdraw, and effected a brilliant retreat, though defeated at Fuentes d'Onoro. This was his last service; he remained inactive during the Hundred Days, and died after the second restoration, his end being undoubtedly hastened by the annoyances to which he was subjected for refusing to sit in judgment upon his old comrade Ney.

Koch, *Mémoires de Masséna*; Napier's *Peninsular War*.

Massey, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM NATHANIEL (b. 1809, d. 1881), politician and historian, called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1844, entered Parliament as member for Newport, Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest in 1852, was member for Salford from 1857 to 1865, and for Tiverton from 1872 until his death. He was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, 1852, and of Plymouth, 1855. From 1855 to 1858 he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Chairman of Committees in 1859, and from 1865 to 1868 was a member of the Council of India and Finance Minister. Mr. Massey's chief literary work was a *History of England under George III.* (4 vols., 1855-63). This work, which terminates with the Peace of Amiens in 1801, is one of considerable value, although it will not bear comparison with Mr. Lecky's history. It is accurate, sober, and fairly complete, but in reflection seldom rises above commonplace.

* **Masson**, DAVID, LL.D. (b. 1822), man of letters, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, his native town, and at Edinburgh University. In 1841 he became editor of a Scottish newspaper, but subsequently entered the literary department of Chambers's publishing house at Edinburgh. In 1847 he repaired to London to follow literature, and in 1852 became professor of English literature in University College, London. Here he projected his great *Life of Milton* (1859-80)

in 6 vols., the especial value of which is that the historical portions of the work, no less than the biography itself, are the results of original and independent survey and inquiry. In 1859 he became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and in 1865 professor of English literature in Edinburgh University. Mr. Maason next published a critical review of *Recent British Philosophy* (1865, 3rd ed. 1877), and in 1874 collected his periodical contributions on English poets in *Essays, Biographical and Critical*, in 3 vols. Since 1879 he has acted as editor of the *Registry* of the Privy Council of Scotland, to each volume of which he writes a fascinating introduction. He has also written a biography of the Scottish poet *Drummond of Hawthornden* (1873), *A Memoir of Goldsmith* (1879), *The Three Devils, Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's* (1874), and *De Quincey* (1878) in the *English Men of Letters Series*. His edition of *Milton* (1877) is of high value.

Quasi Cursores (Edinburgh, 1884).

Mathew, THEOHALD (b. 1790, d. 1856), better known as Father Mathew, the Irish temperance reformer and philanthropist, born at Thomastown, Tipperary, was connected with the family of Lord Llandaff, and was entered, in 1807, as a student for orders at Maynooth. He was not long there, however, when he was summarily removed for a breach of discipline, but shortly afterwards Dr. Murray, the tolerant Bishop of Dublin, admitted him to orders, when he settled as a sort of curate under Father Donovan in the chapel attached to the Capuchin friary at Cork. For eighteen years he laboured among the poor of Cork; and, struck with how large a share the vice of drunkenness had in pauperising and degrading his countrymen, he determined to embrace the principle of total abstinence. In 1838 he began his crusade. In three months 25,000 persons had joined his standard; and before the close of the year we are assured that his followers had increased to 150,000. Early in 1839 the "movement" assumed more formidable proportions throughout the south and west of Ireland; it spread throughout England and Scotland; and in 1849 he carried the cross to America. In 1847 he was elected by the clergy of the diocese to the bishopric of Cork, but the decision of the Pope was against him. He reckoned his converts by millions. But before this time shadows had appeared in Mathew's path. His indiscriminate generosity had landed him largely in debt, for which he was put under arrest; and the Irish famine of 1846-8 worked sad mischief to the temperance cause in Ireland. Father Mathew could not look unmoved upon the partial overthrow of his great work, and with the decay of the movement began the break-up of his constitution. He lingered on in feeble health till December, 1856, when he

died. A government pension of £300, as well as several life-policies, went to defray his debts.

J. F. Maguire, M.P., *Father Mathew, a Biography* (1868); Harriet Martineau, *Biographical Sketches*.

Mathews, CHARLES (b. 1776, d. 1835), actor, was the son of a Wesleyan bookseller, and was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School. Though intended for his father's business, he took to the stage in 1798, and in 1802 first appeared before a London audience at the Haymarket. He was a marvellous mimic, and his "At Homes," begun at the Lyceum Theatre in 1818, were enormously popular.

Memoirs of Charles Mathews, by Mrs. Mathews, partly autobiographical.

Mathews, CHARLES JAMES (b. 1803, d. 1878), actor, son of the above, was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, and at one time articulated as an architect under Pugin. This profession he abandoned in 1835, having in the meantime obtained great success in amateur theatricals. His first appearance on the public stage was at the Adelphi, and in November his appearance in his own play, *The Humpbacked Lover*, stamped him as a master of light comedy. He married Madame Vestris, the lessee of the Olympic, in 1838. As a manager he did not shine; and his ventures at Covent Garden (1838-41), and afterwards at the Lyceum (1847-55), terminated in bankruptcy and temporary imprisonment. After the death of Madame Vestris, in 1857, he married again. From this time forward Mathews abandoned management and confined himself to acting. He acted before a French audience in an adaptation of *As Cool as a Cucumber*, in 1863, and made a tour of the world (1869-72). His favourite pieces were:—*Used Up*, *As Cool as a Cucumber*, *Little Toddekins*, *Patter and Clatter*, and *My Awful Dad*, a piece by H. J. Byron, in which he appeared until within a fortnight of his death at Manchester.

Life of C. J. Mathews, edited by Charles Dickens.

Mathisson, FRIEDRICH VON (b. 1761, d. 1831), the author of *Adelaide*, was born in a village near Magdeburg, where his father was a country parson. Having proceeded to the University of Halle, he there published his first collection of poems (*Lieder*, 1781), and for the next few years was one of the teachers at the institution of Philanthropin, near Dessau, for education on Basedow's principles. Leaving this in 1784 he became a private tutor, and in 1795 attached himself to the court of the Princess Luise of Anhalt-Dessau. On her death in 1811 he entered the service of the Würtemberg Court. Though of high reputation at one time, and intimate with all the great names of Germany, Mathisson is now only remembered through the genius of Beethoven. *Adelaide* was written

in 1788. His other songs and poems are not very numerous, and of no great importance. He belongs properly to a period earlier than his date. His prose works are chiefly descriptions of his numerous tours and travelings through Germany and Italy.

Leben by Döring in the *Schriften* of 1835; *Nachlass* (1832).

* **Matthews**, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY, Q.C. (b. 1826), a native of Ceylon, was educated on the Continent and in England. He studied law at University College, London, and in 1849 graduated LL.B., at the University of London. In 1850 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1868 he was created a Q.C., and became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In the same year he was returned to Parliament by Dungarvan, which constituency he represented till the dissolution of 1874. From 1872 to 1876 he was examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. After the dissolution of 1874 he three times unsuccessfully contested Dungarvan—in 1874, 1876, and 1880—and in 1885 he contested North Birmingham with the same result. In 1886, however, this latter constituency returned him as a Conservative, and he was appointed by Lord Salisbury Chief Secretary of State for the Home Office, with a seat in the Cabinet. Among the many important cases in which Mr. Matthews has acted as counsel are the Tichborne trial (1871-2), and the Crawford v. Crawford divorce suit (1886).

* **Maudsley**, HENRY, M.D., LL.D. (b. 1835), was educated at Giggleswick Grammar School, and entered upon the study of medicine at University College, London. He graduated M.D. at the University of London in 1856, with the title of University Medical Scholar. Selecting mental pathology as his speciality, he was from 1859 to 1862 superintendent of the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. In 1862 he returned to London and became a consulting physician. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1869, and was appointed Gulstonian lecturer in 1870. He is LL.D., Edinburgh, consulting physician at the West London Hospital, and was during the years 1869-79 professor of medical jurisprudence at University College, London, where he was elected fellow in 1867. His most important work is *The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind* (1st ed. 1867), an exposition of mental phenomena in their organic relations. His *Gulstonian Lectures on the Body and Mind* have gone through several editions. *Responsibility in Mental Disease* (1872) attracted much attention, also an essay on *Body and Will* (1883); *Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings* appeared in 1886. He was for many years co-editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*.

Maurice, THE REV. JOHN FREDERICK DENISON, D.D. (b. 1805, d. 1872), theologian and social reformer, was the son of a Unitarian minister, and was born at Normanstone, near

Lowestoft. In 1814 the family removed to Frenchay, near Bristol, and soon afterwards was divided owing to the adoption of Evangelical doctrines by some of its members. In 1823 Maurice entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, but migrated after a short time to Trinity Hall. Four years later he came to London with a view to the bar or literature, and in 1828 he became editor of the *London Literary Chronicle* and *Athenæum*. In the following year, however, his father was ruined, the *Athenæum* passed into other hands, and Maurice went to reside for a time in Oxford (1830), where he studied theology, and produced *Eustace Conway* (published 1835), one of the thoughtful essays in romantic disguise so much in favour at the time. Having been baptised into the English Church in 1831, he gained some experience of parochial work at Lympham and Bubbenhall, near Leamington, and was ordained to a curacy at the latter village in 1834. In the following year he wrote *Subscription no Bondage*, in defence of his position in the English Church. It was his first theological utterance that attracted general attention. In the same year he also published the article on *Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy*, that formed the basis of his later works on the subject. In 1836 he was appointed chaplain to Guy's Hospital, and in the course of the next few years he published twelve tracts on the *Kingdom of Christ*, one of which, *On Baptism*, was the immediate occasion of his final breach with Pusey and the Oxford party. Whilst continuing his work at Guy's, he became editor of the *Educational Magazine* (1839), professor of English literature at Cambridge (1840), Boyle lecturer (1845), and in the same year Warburton professor of theology at King's College, London. In 1846 he was removed from Guy's Hospital to Lincoln's Inn, and the years of his highest influence began. In 1848 he was one of the prime movers in the foundation of Queen's College, and with the support of Kingsley, Hughes, and other social reformers, published the seventeen numbers of the *Politics for the People*, and organised the early movement of 1850 in favour of co-operation and "Christian Socialism." Having thus incurred the apprehensive scorn of Liberals and Tories alike, he further exposed himself to the hostility of theologians by his series of *Theological Essays*, published in 1853. His expulsion from his professorship at King's College was the inevitable result. Released from theology, he had leisure in the following year to organise the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, but unfortunately Dean Mansel's University sermons, in 1858, tempted him back into the region of controversy, and his treatise entitled *What is Revelation?* was the result. In 1860 he was presented with the living of St. Peter's, Vere Street, and next year issued the last part

of his *Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy*. In 1866 he was appointed Grote's successor as Knightsbridge Professor in Cambridge, and three years later he resigned his office at St. Peter's. He was twice married; first to Anna Barton, the sister-in-law of John Stirling (1836), and in 1849 to a half-sister of Julius Hare. Though belonging properly to no definite section or party of the English Church, he occupied an important and distinct position in her recent annals. He was among the first to maintain the right of her clergy to intellectual freedom, and by his inspiration even more than by his example to direct the attention of the younger generation that surrounded him towards the solution of social rather than intellectual or theological problems.

The Life of F. D. Maurice, chiefly told in his own Letters, edited by his son, F. Maurice (1884). [H. W. N.]

Maximilian OF BAVARIA. [BAVARIA.]

Maximilian OF MEXICO. [MEXICO.]

Maxwell, JAMES CLERK, F.R.S. (b. 1831, d. 1879), a physicist, was a native of Kirkcudbright. After receiving his preliminary education in Edinburgh Academy and University, he entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge, from which he soon migrated to Trinity, where in 1854 he graduated as second wrangler, and was bracketed with the Smith's Prizeman in a subsequent competition. From 1856 to 1860 he was professor of natural philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and from 1860 to 1868 he occupied the Chair of physics and astronomy in King's College, London. After three years' retirement he accepted the professorship of physics in Cambridge, and there he continued, leading an uneventful life, concerned solely with his pupils, the completion and extension of the Cavendish Laboratory, and the numerous researches with which his name is connected, until his too early death. Yet his career as an original investigator and writer extended over fully thirty-three years of his short life; for his first paper—on a mechanical method of treating Cartesian ovals—was communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh when he was fifteen years of age, and while still a student he contributed to the *Transactions* of this society two valuable papers, in one of which he indicated the germ of that discovery of the double refraction produced in viscous liquids by strong stress, which in after-life added so much to his fame. Again, immediately after taking his degree he communicated to the Cambridge Philosophical Society a memoir on the *Transformation of Surfaces by Bending*, the abstract researches in which were made during his undergraduate career. This was a purely mathematical paper. All of his work was more or less of this nature, but in most of it mathematics are made subservient to the elucidation of questions in electricity, astronomy, and various other de-

partments of physics. In 1859 the Adams prize was awarded him for his essay on the *Stability of Saturn's Rings*. From 1855 to 1872 colour and colour blindness absorbed much of his attention, and for the inquiries into these questions he received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, into which he had been early elected. The *Kinetic Theory of Gases* enabled him to still further extend the discoveries of Bernoulli, Herapath, Joule and Clausius, and in his work on *Faraday's Lines of Force*, he developed the views of both Faraday and Thomson in overturning the idea that in the phenomena of statical electricity, there is not, as Poisson and Gauss tried to show, mere attraction and repulsion exerted at a distance. The theory he worked out more fully in his treatise on *Electricity and Magnetism* (1873), in which he shows that all electric and magnetic phenomena may be reduced to "stresses and motions of a material medium." This is one of his greatest achievements. In his *Electrical Researches of the Hon. Henry Cavendish* he showed how deeply electrical science was indebted to this famous physicist and chemist, and in his numerous contributions to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (where Professor Tait has sketched the leading points of his discoveries), he has compiled an almost exhaustive treatise on physics, so far as these compendia go. He also published a text-book on the *Theory of Heat*, and another of a more elementary character on *Matter and Motion*, besides a great number of papers on physics which cannot be even noted. In a quasi-anonymous work which he wrote in conjunction with Professor Tait, he makes a vigorous protest against scientific materialism, in favour of the received tenets of religion, his belief in which continued unshaken by the doctrines which came into vogue soon after he had begun his active career as an investigator.

His personal character, which is described as most lovable, has been sketched in sufficient detail in Professor Campbell's *Life* (1882), while the memorial edition of his principal works, issued from the Pitt Press, will remain a monument of one of the most laborious and successful of modern investigators. [R. B.]

Maxwell, SIR WILLIAM STIRLING, BART. (b. 1818, d. 1878), art historian, was the only son of Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Perthshire, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1839. He afterwards travelled extensively in France and Spain. In 1847 he produced a volume of verse, *Songs of the Holy Land*, which he followed up with several volumes (mostly issued for private circulation only) containing costly reproductions of old engravings, along with valuable explanatory matter. In 1848 he brought out *Annals of the Artists of Spain* (2nd ed. 1853), and in 1852 *The Cloister Life of Charles I.* (3rd ed. 1853). In the same year (1852) he represented Perthshire in Parliament as an advanced Conservative, and was several times

re-elected; and in 1865, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the baronetcy and estate of Pollok, in Renfrewshire, when he assumed the additional surname of Maxwell. In 1855 Sir William published the exquisite volume, *Velasquez and his Works*, in 1877 *Solymen the Magnificent*, and in 1883 appeared from his posthumous papers a life of *Don John of Austria*. All his works are characterised by thoroughness of workmanship and refinement of literary taste. In 1875 he was elected Chancellor of Glasgow University, and died suddenly at Venice.

Glasgow Herald, Jan. 20th, 1878.

MAY, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS ERSKINE, BARON FARNBOROUGH, K.C.B., D.C.L. (b. 1815, d. 1886), official and historian, was educated at Bedford Grammar School, became assistant librarian to the House of Commons in 1831, and was called to the bar in 1838. Appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, he became Assistant-Clerk in 1856, and Clerk to the House of Commons in 1871. In 1885 he became Chairman of the Statute Law Committee. He was created C.B. in 1860 and K.C.B. in 1866. Sir Erskine May was best known to the outside world as an antiquarian and historian. His *Rules, Orders, and Forms of the House of Commons* was printed by command of the House in 1854, *Remarks to Facilitate Public Business in Parliament* appeared in 1849, and *On the Consolidation of Election Laws* in 1850. He is, however, more widely famous as the author of *A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament* (1844), which has passed through some nine editions, and is an invaluable mine of information for the historical student, and the *Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III. (1760-1880)*, which was published in 1861-3, and has been brought down to the present time in subsequent editions. It continues the great work of Hallam, and, although somewhat unequal, is a work characterised by clear judgment, patient investigation, and earnest sympathy with political progress. Distinctly readable, it has all the good qualities of a popular constitutional history. The best chapters are those on the Press and Liberty of Opinion, and the Liberty of the Subject. *Democracy in Europe; a History*, appeared in 1877, but it is perhaps not unjust to say that it hardly added to the writer's reputation. Sir Erskine May was a contributor to Charles Knight's publications and to the reviews and law journals. In 1886, shortly after his retirement from office, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Farnborough, but he died within a few days.

Mayer, JULIUS ROBERT VON (b. 1814, d. 1878), German physicist, was a native of Heilbronn, studied medicine at the University of Tübingen, and passed some time in the hospitals of Munich and Paris. As a ship's

surgeon in a Dutch India vessel he went to sea, and in 1840, while at Java, he remarked that the venous blood in some of his patients was of a singularly bright red colour, owing, he thought, to the fact that a smaller amount of oxidation sufficed to keep up the temperature of the body in a hot climate. From this he went on to consider the question of animal heat, and on his return to Heilbronn he contributed a paper to the *Annalen of Liebig* (1842), which contained the germ of his great theory, "the mechanical equivalent of heat," i.e., the mutual interchangeability of heat and mechanical energy, towards which Dr. Joule had been simultaneously feeling his way with considerably more regard for evidence and caution. In 1845 his brochure on *Organic Movement in Connection with the Transformation of Matter* gave a detailed account of the new theory, and in 1848 it was applied to the sun (*Celestial Dynamics*), in which he accounts for the supply of solar heat by the action of gravity. It was followed by *Remarks on the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat* (1851), a collected edition of his writings, *Die Mechanik der Wärme* (1867, 2nd ed. 1874), *Naturwissenschaftliche Vorträge* (1871), and two papers under the title of *Die Torricelli'sche Leere und Ueber Auflösung*. The long and painful dispute with Dr. Joule as to priority of discovery seriously affected the mind of Dr. Mayer, and caused him to be confined in an asylum for a brief period. It has also caused his place in science to be a matter of some dispute.

Professor Tyndall's paper in *Nature*, vol. v.; memoir in *Nature*, vol. xvii.

MAYO, RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, 6TH EARL OF (b. Feb. 21st, 1822, d. Feb. 8th, 1872), 4th Viceroy of India, was a son of the 5th Earl and a member of the illustrious family of Burke or de Burgh. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree in 1842, and then travelled in Russia, the result being a descriptive work entitled *St. Petersburg and Moscow* (1845). In 1847 he entered Parliament as member for County Kildare in the Conservative interest, and in 1849 he received the courtesy title of Viscount Naas. He sat in the House of Commons until his father's death in 1867, having been elected for Coleraine in 1852 and for Corkermouth in 1857. Always entertaining a genuine enthusiasm for Ireland, he was a popular chief secretary during the three Derby Administrations (March to December, 1852, February, 1858, to June, 1859, and June, 1866, to May, 1868), and held that office under Mr. Disraeli until the end of 1868, when he was appointed Viceroy of India. Hitherto, Lord Mayo, a somewhat reserved man, had not attracted very much attention in England, with the exception of his proposal for an endowed Catholic University, made in 1867, which was severely criticised and eventually

abandoned. His appointment as Viceroy was criticised as something like a job, especially when the tottering state of the ministry became evident. On his arrival in India, however, Lord Mayo speedily developed the highest administrative qualities. He had done his utmost to master the duties of his new position, and was earnest, resourceful, and vigilant. His frontier policy was one of non-annexation, the feudatory princes were treated with friendly confidence. His object was to create a cordon of friendly states round our northern frontier, and with that object he held an important durbar at Umballa with Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, in 1869, in which that potentate was sent away satisfied with courteous words. He sent a mission to Yarkand in 1870, kept on good terms with the Shah, opened up trade with Cashmere, enforced respect for the British power upon the Burmese, and received the King of Siam at Calcutta in Jan., 1872, with great ceremony. His internal administration formed an important era of financial reform, a surplus was produced where there had been a deficit, and the powers of the local governments were enlarged. Much was also done in the way of legal codification, in irrigation works and canals, in providing education for the Mahometan population, and in improving jail discipline. In all these things Lord Mayo took a personal part, and was universally beloved for his considerateness, truthfulness, and strength. In Jan., 1872, he began to inspect the convict colony in the Andaman Islands, and on Feb. 8th was assassinated at Fort Blair by a convict from the Punjaub, whose motive was one of revenge against the British Government.

Dr. W. W. Hunter, *Life of the Earl of Mayo*.
[L. C. S.]

***Mayor**, THE REV. JOHN EDWARD BICKERSTETH (b. 1825), was educated at Shrewsbury School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1849. He was assistant-master at Marlborough College (1849-53), lecturer at St. John's College (1853), librarian of Cambridge University (1863-7), and was appointed Professor of Latin at Cambridge in 1872. Professor Mayor's learning is wide as well as deep, and he is equally a master of the origins of our history and of the classics. He is, however, best known as the editor of Juvenal, and his work, *Thirteen Satires of Juvenal* (1853), is one of the ripest products of English scholarship, and has gone through numerous editions. His *Juvenal for Schools* appeared in 1879, and he has also edited *Cicero's Second Philippic* (1861), *Homer's Odyssey*, ix.-xii. (1872 and 1884), *Quintilian Inst. Or.* (1872), *Pliny's Letters* (1880), *Cicero's De Natura Deorum* (1880), and some Latin exercises.

Mazzini, GIUSEPPE (b. 1808, d. 1872), an Italian patriot and cosmopolitan agitator, was

born at Genoa, where his father, an eminent physician, was professor of medicine in the University. In 1826 he graduated LL.D. in the University of Genoa, and plunged into politics. Between 1820 and 1830 Italy was in a state of political degradation, but there was all over the peninsula a fervent aspiration for liberty. In Genoa the discontent was greater than elsewhere, the inhabitants having been so recently incorporated, against their will, into the Sardinian kingdom. The agitation found expression in Mazzini, who became the centre of a circle of young men, to whom he communicated his spirit and his ideas. He joined at first the secret sect of the *Carbonari*, who, at that time, pervaded all Italy, and was entrusted by them with a special mission to Tuscany; but very soon the aimlessness of the sect and their mysterious and useless forms disgusted him. His movements, writings, and speeches had aroused, in the meanwhile, the suspicions of the Sardinian Government, and shortly after the French Revolution of 1830, he was arrested and confined to the fortress of Savona. It was there that he conceived the work to which he afterwards consecrated himself heart and soul. He saw that Carbonarism and every other organisation for revolutionary purposes had failed for want of an aim. Beyond the expulsion of the tyrants, who were at that time oppressing Italy, and except the defence of the rights of man and the salvation of the individual, they had no other object in view. Mazzini planned an association, the gospel of which was to be the duty of man, and the aim of the members of it was to be the liberation of Italy from every foreign and domestic tyranny and its unification under a republican form of government. All was to be achieved by the people and for the people. The revolution should acknowledge no leaders save only such as might spring from its own bosom. The sect was to be called *La Giovine Italia* (Young Italy), and *Dio e Popolo* (God and People) should be its watchword. No sooner had Mazzini been acquitted by the judges, for want of evidence, than he plunged directly into political action. The revolution of the Roman States of 1831 had just broken out, and Mazzini directed his steps towards France to arouse the spirits of the Italians, who resided in great numbers in Marseilles and all over Provence; but he did not succeed in persuading them to follow him. He then wrote a letter from Marseilles to Charles Albert, the new King of Sardinia, inviting him not to disappoint the expectations he had raised in Italy in 1820, when while heir to the throne he was hailed as King of Italy. The King, however, who was only allowed to ascend the throne with the express condition that he was to act in accordance with the will and orders of Austria, was compelled, in reply to Mazzini's address, to sign a decree banishing him for ever from the

Sardinian States. This endeared Mazzini the more to the youth of Italy. A manifesto proclaiming *La Giovine Italia* and a journal of the same name embodying and developing the principles of the new sect appeared in Marseilles towards the end of 1831. Mazzini wrote them, and both manifesto and journal were smuggled in large numbers into Italy. Several congregations of followers of Young Italy were established in Genoa, Leghorn, and other towns. The various Italian governments asked, in consequence, from Louis-Philippe the expulsion of Mazzini from France, which was granted at once. He was therefore compelled to retire to Switzerland, but, having been implicated in the Sardinian revolution of 1833, a sentence of death in *contumaciam* was pronounced against him. At Geneva he edited *L'Europe Centrale*, in which the emancipation of Savoy was advocated. A large number of German, Polish, and Italian exiles, under the guidance of General Ramorino, a Genoese, was sent to invade the Duchy; Mazzini himself took part in the expedition, but the attack broke down disgracefully. Anyone else would have withdrawn from active life after such defeat; not so Mazzini. He threw all the blame upon Ramorino, and applied himself to give the utmost extension to his plans, creating: *Young France*, *Young Poland*, *Young Switzerland*, and, last of all, *Young Europe*. In connection with *Young Switzerland* (*La Jeune Suisse*), a paper of the same name was started by Mazzini in 1834, and a confederation proclaimed of Switzerland, Tyrol, Savoy, and other Alpine districts. But the Swiss Government in less than a year stopped the publication of the paper, and in 1836 Mazzini himself was expelled from Switzerland. Humbled, but not disheartened, he went to England, arriving in London during January, 1837, and continued to keep a close correspondence with his party in Italy. Having succeeded in mastering the English language, he wrote articles for several London reviews on literary subjects. He founded and conducted personally a school for mendicant organ-boys, and in 1840 originated an association of Italian workmen. In conjunction with it appeared a weekly paper under the name of *L'Apostolato Popolare*, and Mazzini published in the same his popular treatise, *Sui Doveri degli Uomini* (On the Duties of Man). Through the opening of Mazzini's letters by the English Government the plot of the unfortunate young brothers Bandiera for invading the Neapolitan kingdom was discovered in 1844. The King of Naples was informed of it, and in consequence the poor Bandieras were arrested on landing in Calabria and shot. Mazzini, however, always declared that he was in no way connected with that ill-fated expedition, and that he had exhorted the unhappy youths to wait for better opportunities. After the revolution of Palermo and Milan, in 1848,

Mazzini went to Italy with the view of giving to the Italian movement a turn in conformity with his republican ideas. He actually bore arms under Garibaldi during the war against Austria, but, in fact, Mazzini and his party divided the Italian forces and concurred, to a great extent, in nullifying the exertions and efforts of Charles Albert against Austria. In 1849 Mazzini was nominated member of the short-lived provisional government of Tuscany. After the flight of Pius IX. from Rome he was declared a member of the Constituent Assembly, and afterwards appointed with Saffi and Armellini a member of the Roman Triumvirate. The arrival of the French expeditionary corps compelled him, after a desperate resistance, to return to London. In 1850 he became president there of the National Italian Committee, through which he promoted the risings of 1852 and 1853, and directed personally the preparations for the abortive revolution of Genoa in 1857. From thence he fled, and was again condemned in *contumaciam* to death. Having returned to London for a short time, he published a new journal, *Pensiero ed Azione* (Thought and Action). But the old high-minded followers of the great conspirator had abandoned him one by one long ago; the hopes of the lovers of Italy being now grounded in practical and statesmanlike measures. He took no part in the great Italian national events of 1859-60, and actually tried to hinder, rather than to help, their development. When the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed he was elected by the people of Messina their deputy to the Italian Parliament; he refused, however, to take his seat. In 1866 the sentence of death against Mazzini was cancelled, but he flatly refused the pardon. Nothing remarkable took place in the rest of Mazzini's life, except that in 1869 and 1870 he tried unsuccessfully to excite revolts in different parts of Italy. He died at Pisa. The works of Mazzini are very numerous, and are almost all of a political and social character: the fullest collection of them was begun by the author himself and continued by Saffi (*Scritti editi ed inediti di Giuseppe Mazzini*, 10 vols.). Mazzini was, doubtless, a man of really transcendent abilities and of elevated character; but like many other conspirators he had an absolute inability to distinguish between the ideally perfect and the practically possible. Thus he involved himself in rash attempts, followed by persons who could neither comprehend nor aid him. He was a man born to rule; of the same stuff of which, under favourable circumstances, Napoleons are made. But the patriot gradually changed into the humanitarian, and, in the end, the humanitarian was looked upon as an utopian, and set down as a visionary.

Mazzini's Life and Writings (London, 1847-70, 6 vols.). [A. O.]

Meagher, THOMAS FRANCIS (b. 1823, d. 1867), known as "Meagher of the Sword," was the son of a merchant of Waterford, of which town he was at various times mayor and M.P. Meagher was educated first at the Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, Kildare, and afterwards at Stonyhurst. At the age of about twenty-two he entered public life, and joined the "Young Ireland" movement at the time when that party was becoming estranged from O'Connell. He was a member of the "'82 club," and soon made himself conspicuous by his extraordinary eloquence. "He was destined," says Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, "to rival Vergniaud in the suddenness and splendour of his success as an orator." When O'Connell called on the Young Ireland party to join in formally renouncing the right to resort to force, Meagher bitterly denounced him. In 1848 he and Smith O'Brien headed a deputation to Lamartine, who received them very coolly. John Mitchel then came to the front and headed the party of action; he started the *United Irishman* in opposition to the more moderate *Nation*. The government arrested him, with Meagher and O'Brien, for seditious speeches and writings; but under the ordinary law they were entitled to bail, and continued their course as before until the trial, at which they were acquitted. An Act was then passed against inciting to revolt, and under it Mitchel was condemned and transported. This precipitated the outbreak. The forward party, now calling themselves "Confederates," drilled men; the Government suspended the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and issued warrants for the arrest of Meagher and O'Brien. Then came the rising at Ballinacorney, and Meagher after a few days' wandering in the Tipperary mountains was taken, and tried by the special commission at Clonmel in September, 1848. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, but the sentence was commuted, and he, with the others, was transported to Van Diemen's Land. Escaping thence in 1852, by a quibbling withdrawal of parole, he reached Pernambuco, and thence went to New York. He lectured up and down the United States, chiefly on Australia and Ireland, and published his speeches in 1853. He also explored Costa Rica, and published the results in *Harper's Magazine*. In September, 1855, he was called to the New York bar, but did not practise much. Always a Democrat, he nevertheless sided with the North on the outbreak of the war. He first of all raised a company of 145 zouaves for the 69th regiment, and was elected captain of the company, and then, after Bull Run, raised the Irish Brigade, and was appointed brigadier-general (Feb. 3rd, 1862). He fought from the battle of Fair Oaks to that of Chancellorsville, but resigned May 5th, 1863. He was then, in November, 1864, appointed by President Lincoln acting major-general in command

of the Etowah district, during Sherman's march to the sea; and by President Johnson in July, 1865, to be secretary and acting-governor of Montana Territory. There he was strongly opposed as a Democrat by the local Republican party, but continued to hold that post until, on July 1st, 1867, he fell into the Missouri at Fort Benton, whither he had gone to meet his wife, was carried away by the swift stream and drowned.

Lyons, *Life of Meagher*; J. McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times*; Sir C. Gavan Duffy's *Young Ireland*. [J. A. H.]

Mehemet-Ali. [EGYPT.]

Mehemet Ali Pasha (b. 1827, d. 1878), Turkish soldier, was the son of German parents, and was originally called Charles Detroit. He entered the merchant service of Mecklenburg, but deserted owing to ill-treatment, and fled to Constantinople, where he became a Mahometan. Entering the army, he served during the Crimean War under Omar Pasha, and came out of it lieutenant-colonel, in 1867 he became pasha and brigadier-general. In 1873 he suppressed brigandage along the Greek frontier, and shortly before the declaration of war by Russia in 1877 he was sent to operate against the Montenegrins at the head of a *corps d'armée*. After the first Turkish disasters he replaced Abd-el-Kerim Pasha (q.v.) as commander-in-chief, and led off with some important successes on the Lom in August and September, but was driven behind that river on September 21st, and was then recalled to Constantinople. Sent to the relief of Osman Pasha at Plevna at the head of a miserably equipped force he was beaten off at Orkanieh (Oct. 23rd). Together with Karatheodori Pasha (q.v.) he was Turkish plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin (1878), and acquitted himself with credit. Immediately afterwards he was sent by the Sultan to pacify Albania, but fell a victim to an assassin on Sept. 7th, at Yankovan.

Meilhac, H. [HALÉVY.]

* **Meissonier, JEAN LOUIS ERNEST** (b. 1815), one of the most celebrated of modern French *genre* painters, and the son of a retail tradesman, was born at Lyons. He went to Paris when quite young, and studied art under Léon Cogniet, and in 1834 exhibited the picture now known as the *Visite chez le Bourgmestre*. It was followed by a number of similar pictures, among which *La Partie d'Échecs* (1841) and *La Partie de Boules* are the most celebrated. Though devoid of real genius, and at times almost finikin in execution, his art became extremely popular in France, and honours poured upon the painter, who received the grand medal in 1855 and 1867, became an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1855, and member of the Institute in 1863. His tiny canvases, generally

eight by ten, or at most fifteen inches, with their marvellous finish, elaboration, and almost photographic fidelity, commanded prices equal to those of Gérôme, a fact to be accounted for by the supposition that Delacroix and Delaroche had wearied the public of the impressionist school of art, and that recourse was accordingly had to this entirely new departure in art so far as France was concerned—although it was really only a reproduction of the Dutch school—as a refreshing novelty. Meissonnier's most famous pictures in his style, besides those mentioned, are *The Reader*, *A Game of Piquet*, *The Lecture at Diderot's*, and *The Smoker*. Later on he began to enlarge the size of his canvases, and produced a number of military pieces, all characterised by the patient elaboration of detail which distinguishes his smaller works. *The Emperor at Solferino*, exhibited in 1864; *A Charge of Cavalry* in 1867; and 1806 in 1868, are among the most celebrated of his works in this later manner. They have commanded gigantic prices; the American millionaire, A. T. Stewart, giving 300,000 francs for 1806; indeed, the Americans have always entertained a vast admiration for Meissonnier, both in *genre* and portraiture. His patient industry has also been exhibited to excellent effect in drawings on wood, notably in illustration of Balzac's *Comédie Humaine* and of *Paul et Virginie*. M. Meissonnier is somewhat of a man of action, having been present at the Italian campaign, the earlier battles of the Franco-German War, and having fought with the rank of colonel at the defence of Paris.

Melbourne, WILLIAM LAMB, 2ND VISCOUNT (b. March 15th, 1779, d. Nov. 24th, 1848), was the second son of Penistone Lamb, 1st Lord Melbourne of Kilmore, county Cavan, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke of Halnaby, in Yorkshire. He was entered at Eton in 1790, and on July 7th, 1796, became, as was the fashion among Whig families of quality, a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1798 he won a declamation prize on "the progressive improvements of mankind," and having matriculated on June 29th, 1799, a form which had somehow been omitted in its proper course, he took his B.A. degree on July 1st. Throughout his college career he was studious and diligent, and although no mathematician he became a good classical scholar. Meantime he had been preparing for the bar. He was entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1797; was called in Michaelmas term, 1804, and joined the northern circuit and Lancashire sessions. One brief he got—a prosecution—and then his prospects completely changed, and he quitted the law for ever. In 1805 his elder brother, Penistone, died, and left him heir to the peerage. He was at once embarked on a political career.

A seat was found for him at Leominster, but except for moving the address on Dec. 19th, 1806, he for some time made no particular figure in Parliament. In 1810, however, he gave his support to Romilly in his endeavours to reform the then barbarous criminal law, and, when in the same year it became necessary to invest the Prince of Wales with the royal powers as regent during the insanity of George III., Lamb, in an able speech, moved an amendment to the resolution, which proposed strictly to limit the regent's powers. Lamb was a personal friend of the Prince of Wales and his circle, and was at one time intimate with Brummel, dissimilar as the two men were. At an early period in his political life he began to lean towards the Liberal-Conservatism of Canning, and this, and other circumstances, lost him his seat for Leominster at the general election in 1812. In 1805 he had married Lady Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, a woman, perhaps ill-regulated and vain, but of great talents and attractions. Their only son was born Aug. 11th, 1807, and although he lived until 1836, the object of his father's earnest care and affection, he was always an invalid, and a source of domestic trouble. In the years 1812 and 1813 Lady Caroline became acquainted with Lord Byron, then the idol of society, and an intimacy sprang up between them, which at last amounted almost to an infatuation on her part. On hearing the news of Byron's death, she was so much affected as to retire from society, and to become, if not insane, almost unbearably capricious. After long forbearance Lamb was forced to separate from her. When he went to Ireland in 1827 she remained in England, and, her health steadily declining, died in November of that year. During these years of withdrawal from Parliament, Lamb devoted himself to the desultory study, which was the one keen passion of his life. From the time when he was at Cambridge he had always affected to be indolent, and he studied an indifference and unconventionality of manner deliberately and of set purpose. These habits in time came to be strongly dominant over his mind, and, although his reading was laborious and wide, his taste fine, and his memory retentive, he produced no literary work. On the death of Sheridan, for whom he had a great admiration, he conceived the design of being his biographer, and with this view he read extensively in English comedy, and had even completed the first chapter of a life of Sheridan. But he shrank from the effort, and at length turned over his materials to Moore. It is, however, perhaps singular that his favourite study was theology. In 1816 he re-entered Parliament as member for the pocket-borough of Portarlington, and in the following year a vacancy occurring in the representation of Peterborough, was elected member

for that borough. He now took part frequently in debate, and was subsequently elected for Hertfordshire. Although he did not vote in the divisions upon the royal divorce on the side of the queen, he sympathised with her cause, and began from this time a close and admiring friendship with Brougham. One of the first signs of Canning's influence after he became Foreign Secretary was to secure, in 1823, Huskisson's entrance into the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, and Lamb, who was a close friend of Huskisson's, and much in his company, became so tinged with Canningite views, that the Whigs began to doubt his allegiance to them. Lord Liverpool even offered him subordinate office in the government, but the offer was refused, at some cost to himself, for Lamb, never a thrifty man, was now considerably in debt. Although his father had been created, in 1815, a baron of the United Kingdom, he still continued to restrict his son to the same allowance which he had made him on entering life. During the contests upon measures for suppressing the Catholic emancipation agitation Lamb took so liberal and unpopular a part that he endangered his seat, and, Tom Duncombe being brought out in opposition to him, lost Hertfordshire at the election in 1826. At length on April 12th, 1827, the reluctant king yielded to the inevitable, and Canning became Premier. Lamb was invited to take office, and on April 27th, was elected member for Newport, and appointed Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This post he continued to hold under Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington, but when Huskisson resigned upon the dispute about the redistribution of the East Retford seat, Lamb decided to retire also. On July 22nd, 1828, old Lord Melbourne died, and William Lamb succeeded to the title. On Feb. 1st he took his seat in the House of Lords. In July, 1830, overtures were made to Melbourne, along with Grey and Palmerston, to join the government, and after Huskisson's death these were renewed. Melbourne, however, gradually became more and more decided in support of reform, and resumed his old position definitely among the Whigs. On Nov. 16th, Lord Grey was called on to form his administration, and the Home Office was offered to, and accepted by, Lord Melbourne, who was a favourite with the king, as being, in his phrase, "a great gentleman," unaffected, loyal, and sincere. The times were difficult, and in all the stress of the reform agitation Melbourne was responsible for the peace of the country. One of his first acts was to call on all magistrates to take prompt and decided steps for the repression of disorder, and when, upon the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords in the autumn, the Bristol riots took place, he took instant and active measures to restore order. He was, however, in favour of dealing

with the reform question in a large and liberal spirit. "I am for a low figure," he observed in the Cabinet, "on the amount of the franchise qualifications; unless we have a large basis to work on we shall do nothing." In the Upper House Melbourne now had charge of all the Government Bills sent up from the Commons, and as Home Secretary it fell to him to prepare and introduce, in 1833, a Factory Act, to protect young children employed in labour. Upon the resignation of Lord Grey, Melbourne, greatly to his surprise, was sent for, and was desired to form a coalition with the Duke of Wellington. This he declined to do, and on July 14th, 1834, he formed a Whig administration, with Brougham as Lord Chancellor, and Althorp Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons. From this time Melbourne's political history is that of the Whig Government. On Nov. 10th, Lord Spencer dying, Lord Althorp succeeded to the title, and was removed to the House of Lords. Deprived thus of his chief support in the House of Commons Lord Melbourne found himself in a position of embarrassment, and with, perhaps, indiscreet candour confessed as much to the king at an interview at Brighton. The king taking advantage of the admission summarily dismissed the Ministry and sent for the Duke of Wellington. Melbourne returning to town saw Brougham by accident and informed him of their dismissal, and Brougham betrayed the secret to the *Times* the same night. The king, indignant at what he took to be a trick of Melbourne's to coerce him, insisted that the Duke of Wellington should relieve him from the Whigs, and the Duke undertook to carry on the government provisionally until Sir Robert Peel could be summoned from Rome. Peel's administration was, however, short-lived. When the new Parliament met in February, 1835, he sustained defeats, first upon the election of a Speaker, and then upon Lord John Russell's motion for the disposal of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church. Peel then resigned, and Melbourne returned to office, Brougham, however, being left out of the administration. Melbourne met, at first, with considerable difficulties, partly through the conduct of Lord Durham, partly through the attitude of O'Connell. The latter, however, although disappointed of the Irish Attorney-Generalship, was conciliated, and supported the Whigs for some years. In 1835 Melbourne carried his great measure of municipal reform. In the following year he was harassed by the action brought against him by Mr. Norton, whom he had befriended, for alleged misconduct with Mrs. Norton, with whom he had been on terms of friendship since 1833. The trial, however, resulted in his favour, and Mr. Norton's conduct was believed to have been prompted by motives of political antagonism. On June 20th, the

following year, William IV. died, and on the accession of Queen Victoria the delicate task of guiding and instructing her in the royal duties fell to Melbourne. This he accomplished with singular judgment, devotion, and discretion. He almost took up his residence at Windsor, and withdrew from London society, and for some time even discharged the functions of the Queen's Private Secretary. The Government, however, grew steadily weaker and more discredited, and at length, on May 7th, 1839, finding themselves in a majority of five only in a full house upon their Jamaica Bill, they resigned. Sir Robert Peel undertook to form a Government, but gave up the attempt on account of the bed-chamber question, and Lord Melbourne resumed office, and continued Minister until, in 1841, his Government being defeated on a question of finance, Parliament was dissolved. The elections, however, proved unfavourable, and he resigned, and Sir Robert Peel came in. From this time a great change came over him. Although, in 1843, he continued to lead the Opposition, he found himself neglected and disregarded. After Sir Robert Peel's fall, no application was made to him to form an administration. His health was failing, and he was visibly a broken man. He still devoted himself to his books, but read half-unconsciously, talked aloud to himself, and wrote and spoke at times barely intelligibly. His last vote was given upon the Jewish Disabilities question on May 25th, 1848, and on Nov. 24th of the same year he died, leaving no issue.

McCallagh Torrens, *Memoir of Lord Melbourne*; *Greville Memoirs*. [J. A. H.]

* **Melikoff**, COUNT LORIS (b. 1824), Russian general, of Armenian origin, entered the Russian army, and greatly distinguished himself during the Crimean War at the capture of Kars. Appointed general and commandant of the town, he remained attached to the army of the Caucasus until 1859, and was sent as Governor to Circassia in 1860. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, in 1877, he was appointed second in command to the Grand Duke Michael, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus. To him is entirely due the credit of the brilliant operations by which Moukhtar Pasha (q.v.), the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, was forced to evacuate Kars and was blockaded in Erzeroum. In 1878 Melikoff, now a count, became Governor of Astrakhan, and in Feb., 1880, he was summoned by the Czar to St. Petersburg, and appointed chief of a supreme executive commission for the preservation of order, and soon afterwards Minister of the Interior. An attempt was promptly made to murder him by a Nihilist, but it failed, and the Count's crusade against Nihilism appeared entirely successful until

on March 13th, 1881, occurred the assassination of Alexander. His system of mingled coercion and moderate reform having broken down, Count Melikoff resigned in May, and was succeeded by General Ignatieff.

Melville, HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT, and BARON DUNIRA (b. 1741, d. 1811), was called to the Scotch bar in 1763, and rose to be successively Solicitor-General, Lord-Advocate and Keeper of the Great Seal for Scotland. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for the County of Edinburgh, and though at first a member of the Opposition, went over to Lord North, whom he supported in the coercion of the American colonies. He continued in office under Rockingham, and was Shelburne's Treasurer of the Navy, but refused to join the Fox and North coalition. When Pitt came to the front, Dundas attached himself to his fortunes, became President of the Board of Control in 1784, and at the same time Treasurer of the Navy, and had the entire direction of Scottish affairs. His use of this enormous patronage was by no means above suspicion. In 1791 he became Home Secretary, retaining most of his other offices, and applied himself with great energy to the formation of volunteer forces for the defence of the Kingdom. He resigned with Pitt in 1801, and when Addington came into power was raised to the peerage. In Pitt's last Ministry he became First Lord of the Admiralty. The Opposition in the Commons, selecting him as a target for attack, moved, in 1805, a vote of censure upon his conduct of the navy in Pitt's first administration, and carried it by the casting vote of the Speaker, Abbot. Large sums were certainly unaccounted for, and the accounts had been kept with culpable laxity, but Melville's defence, that the money had been used for secret service, was probably just. The House of Lords acquitted him on all charges in 1806, but Melville's public career was at an end, and his fall had undoubtedly hastened the death of Pitt.

Melville, J. G. WHYTE. [WHYTE-MELVILLE.]

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, FELIX (b. Feb. 3rd, 1809, d. Nov. 4th, 1847), was of Jewish origin and a native of Hamburg. The son of a wealthy banker, every facility was afforded for the development of the musical gift which evidenced itself quite early in Mendelssohn. His mother imparted to him his first music lessons, and at ten years of age he had a complete command of the keyboard of the pianoforte, and was well acquainted with some of the best musical works. At this period his father quitted Hamburg for Berlin, where the young musician came under the care of Berger for the pianoforte and Zelter for theory of music. The creative power of the boy-master began now (1825) to

assert itself with a force and productiveness which astonished everyone. The earliest compositions had already included a symphony in C minor; two one-act operas, the *Two Schoolmasters* and the *Wandering Minstrels*; an opera, *The Wedding of Camacho*, produced at the Berlin Theatre Royal (1825), when the youth of sixteen also gave to the world that unequalled example of early musical talent, the overture to the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The year 1828 saw the production of another descriptive overture, *The Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage*, a work in which, as in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* overture, Mendelssohn's personality displays itself with an irresistible charm and grace. In the next year he visited England; having first paid a debt of gratitude to Berlin by resuscitating, after a hundred years' sleep, Bach's *chef-d'œuvre*, the *Matthäus Passion*, and this met with a success which will be ever memorable to the musical world. The stir caused in London musical circles by the arrival (on the 20th April) of the youthful *maestro* may be imagined, but the pitch of excitement was reached at the Philharmonic Society's concert on May 25th, when he made his first bow to an English audience and wielded the *bâton* in conducting his C minor symphony and the *Midsummer Night's Dream* overture. His next works were the *Scottish* symphony and overture to *Fingal's Cave*, both of which works breathe the romantic scenery which had fed his cultivated mind during a visit to Scotland. Bent on travel and the gathering in of impressions, Mendelssohn undertook a journey to Italy in 1830, and some of the happiest of his music resulted from this journey. Under the Italian sun he painted the glorious colours of Goethe's *Walpurgis Night* music, the *Italian* symphony, and the *Reformation* symphony. After a brief stay in Paris in 1831 Mendelssohn paid a second visit to London in April, 1832, one chiefly associated with the production of his G minor concerto by the Philharmonic Society. Its composer interpreted the pianoforte part on this occasion, and the work created so extraordinary an impression that the society performed it at their following concert, an occurrence without precedent. In 1833 he was offered and accepted the post of Director of the Düsseldorf Theatre and Concerts. At this period he composed his overture to *St. Paul* and many of the charming *Lieder ohne Worte*. In 1837 Mendelssohn married Cecilia Jean Renaud, the daughter of a Protestant clergyman at Frankfort, a union of unbroken bliss during the short ten years that it lasted. This same year saw the production of *St. Paul* at the Birmingham Musical Festival, when the work met with a most enthusiastic reception. Returning with his young wife to their home at Leipzig, he continued to pour forth fresh inspirations, notable among which stands the *Ruy Blas* overture in C minor, with its vigorous and gorgeous instrumentation; the

M.W.—24

trio in D minor for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; and *When Israel out of Egypt Came*. The year 1840 gave birth to the *Lobgesang*, or Hymn of Praise, written for the Fourth Centenary of the Invention of Printing, shortly after which it was produced at the Birmingham Festival. Summoned by the King of Prussia to Berlin, Mendelssohn journeyed there in 1841 to take over the directorship of music at the Academy of Arts and to conduct the great instrumental concerts held at Berlin. The acceptance of this post led to the composition of his famous *Antigone* music, first performed in the new palace at Potsdam, 6th Nov., 1841—music which the scholar Böckh declared to be "in perfect harmony with his conceptions of Greek life and character and with the muse of Sophocles." It was at this period that he completed the vigorous sonata in D major for piano and 'cello, and despite his time being much occupied with the inauguration of the Leipzig Conservatoire, opened on the 3rd April, 1843, he turned out the fine settings of the 42nd and 43rd Psalms for eight part choirs, four grand organ sonatas, the overture to *Athalie*, and the splendid violin concerto in E minor. Never was more busy life or ready pen. He paid a flying visit in 1844 to London, where he conducted six of the Philharmonic concerts, rendered *St. Paul* at Exeter Hall, and made his famous appearance at Moscheles' farewell concert, executing there an extempore cadenza, which for grandeur of conception and prodigious difficulties exceeded any parallel effort in the recollection of living musicians. Nevertheless, in 1846 the world was richer by the splendid cantata, *Lauda Sion*, and that consummate stroke of musical conception, the *Elijah* oratorio. Overpowering as has been the enthusiasm upon many an important occasion in the history of the Birmingham Festivals, never probably did greater excitement burst its bonds than when, on the morning of the 25th August, exactly at the appointed time, Mendelssohn was seen approaching his seat to conduct his latest work. Ever since it has gone on increasing in popularity until it has become second only to *The Messiah* in the hearts of English musical people. Practically the *Elijah* was Mendelssohn's last work, and it is fitting that such a career should be crowned with so supreme an effort. Returning to Frankfort after the first performance of the *Elijah* in London at Exeter Hall, on April 23rd, 1847, Mendelssohn seemed more active in composition than ever. An oratorio, *Christus*, and the opera *Lorelei*, two great works, were begun, but were destined to remain unfinished. Suddenly the brilliant light went out, and the current of Mendelssohn's musical power was stopped for all time. At the age of thirty-eight—an age when most reputations assert themselves—this brightest star of the musical firmament disappeared for ever. Concerning Mendels-

sohn's influence upon music and his place in art it is yet early to speak decidedly. The closing years of a century tack too closely upon the career of its greatest musical light to permit of a gauge being taken of the artistic results of such a worker. Whether there will be a consensus of opinion on the part of a later generation it is impossible to predict, but it would certainly be erroneous to say that such exists now. Already parties are divided. The popular ear claims him and evidences a sympathy for his music which has had no equal, save in the case of Handel, throughout music's annals. This is especially the case in England, where Mendelssohn's lyrical strength, his great *forte*, has won for him admirers who would be quite unequal to judge of his contrapuntal skill and vast orchestral resources. There is, however another, and smaller, yet not less discerning element, that sees in this lyricism a surface resource which has been employed even to monotony: until, indeed, it has proved a positive weakness, and this in the works which most hit the popular taste—his oratorios *St. Paul* and *Elijah*. If we except the *Lieder ohne Worte*, a form which we justly owe to Mendelssohn—though this is sometimes assigned to the credit of Beethoven in his sonatas and of Field in his nocturnes—Mendelssohn did nothing towards creating new forms. It is not here, then, that his followers can hope to raise him to the rank of Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, or Bach. Nor as a composer of oratorio had he such scanty materials to work upon as fell to Bach and Handel. Mendelssohn was endowed with a keen artistic perception, and it was this which led him to so deep a study of the Thuringian and Saxon masters. But for them the *St. Paul* and *Elijah* oratorios might never have been written, just as no opera has fallen from this active pen. As it is, we have his oratorios, and in viewing them with the older models, Mendelssohn's great indebtedness cannot be disputed. Yet the melodic genius of Mendelssohn has rounded off in a marvellous fashion the sharp corners of the older masters. Moreover, his refined feeling, his sweet grace, the fuller and rarely ill-judged orchestral resources and combinations at his command—these qualities have stamped with an individuality this modern master. It is by the freshness of muse and the charm of easy grace and buoyancy that Mendelssohn is most distinguished. He has probably reached his highest dramatic pitch in the Carmel scene of *Elijah*, but such a strength could not convey him through the passionate conflicts and struggles which constitute the bases of a successful opera. Mendelssohn had versatility of talent enough, even if we consider him as a man apart from the musician, but he had not the universality of musical resource which idolising followers would grant to him. His power of creating new works absorbs perhaps all his other greatnesses,

and it speaks well for their composer that after fifty years one can rarely meet with a concert programme in which the name of Mendelssohn is not represented. Mendelssohn's influence upon piano music cannot be gainsaid. His *Songs without Words* have quite driven the "firework" school of pieces off the piano, and this is not to be regretted. The "variations" and "arrangements" which followed so fast upon the advent of Moscheles and other brilliant performers of his class have now quite disappeared. Thousands of small composers have copied Mendelssohn's *Lieder ohne Worte* form, and their originator will have done much for art if a future generation knows him for nothing better than this. But his meed will be greater. Melody will be, as it always has been, the guide of the English people, and while this is so Mendelssohn will have the popular ear.

Mendelssohn's *Reisebriefen* (1861 Eng. trans. 1863): Hiller, *Briefe und Erinnerungen*; Devrient, *Erinnerungen an F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy*; Lampadius, *Leben des Mendelssohn-Bartholdy*.

Mendoon Men. [BURMAH.]

Menschikoff, ALEXANDER SEIGEIEVITCH (b. 1787, d. 1869), Russian general, the great-grandson of the right-hand man of Peter the Great, was at first in the diplomatic service as attaché at Vienna. He, however, accompanied the Czar Alexander I. in his campaigns against Napoleon, and by the peace of 1815 he had attained the rank of general. In 1823 he retired from the army, and proceeded to reorganise the Russian navy. Before the Crimean war he was deputed to lay the Russian demands before the Porte. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, but proved extremely incompetent, and was defeated at the Alma (Sept. 20th, 1854), in a position which he believed to be impregnable. As soon as Nicholas died, March, 1855, he was recalled, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement.

Menzel, WOLFGANG (b. 1789, d. 1873), the critic, was born at Waldenburg, in Siberia, where his father was a doctor. After attending the Gymnasium at Breslau, he studied at the University of Jena, where he became a prominent leader of the new Burschenschaft movement. Obligated to leave Jena after the murder of Kotzebue, he went for a time to Bonn, and thence to Switzerland. Having already become known for his vigorous articles in various journals, he was in 1825 appointed editor of a literary and critical weekly paper at Stuttgart, and at once became celebrated as the typical German philistine, the bitterest foe of enlightenment. Having remorselessly attacked not only every variety of Rationalist, but all the greatest names in German literature and philosophy, Goethe, Schelling, and Hegel, he turned the full blasts of his blustering wrath upon the small band

of "Young Germany," and it is through the eloquent scorn of their self-defence that his name is now best remembered.

Menzel's autobiographical *Denkwürdigkeiten*: but see especially Börne's *Menzel der Franzosenfresser*; Heine, *Ueber den Denuncianten*; and Gutzkow's works; also the articles on these writers.

Mercadante, SAVERIO (b. 1797; d. Dec. 13th, 1870), entered the Conservatorio San Sebastiano while Zingarelli was principal, and for the first few years devoted his attention chiefly to instrumental music, studying the flute and violin. His compositions at this period began to attract the attention of Zingarelli, who saw the composer's gift in the military airs, ballet music, and overtures which young Mercadante threw off. Following the advice of his chief he turned his attention to vocal composition, and produced in rapid succession a cantata, *L'Unione degli Belli Arte* (1818), and the opera, *L'Apoteosi d'Ercole* (1819), both of which met with considerable success. This determined Mercadante's career as a composer, and in the same year he was executing a commission for the Teatro Nuovo, entitled *Violenza e Costanza*—his first opera buffa. Still successful, he strengthened his position musically and financially by producing several works in opera seria form: *Anacreonte in Samo*, produced at San Carlo (1820); *Scipione in Cartagina* (1821), first given at the Teatro Argentino at Rome during the carnival; *Maria Stuart*, given in Bologna the same year; *Elisa e Claudio* (Milan, 1822); and *Andronico*—in which occurs the charming duet *Vanne so alberghi in petto*—for the attractions of the Teatro Fenice at Venice during the carnival of this same year. His fame rested not in his own country. Strong in either comic or serious opera, and excelling in a peculiarly fresh and pleasing musical vein, his music and many of his melodies quickly found the ear of musical Europe. Thus he visited Vienna in 1824, remaining in that city some two years. In 1827 he was in Madrid, then Cadiz, then back again in Naples. In 1833 an honour was thrust upon him in the shape of an appointment as *maestro di capella* at the cathedral of Novaro, a post which had been vacated by Generali. His vast creative powers, however, did not long remain idle, for in 1836 he produced in Paris one of his finest works, *I Briganti*—a subject with which his many wanderings in Spain had made him not unfamiliar. His next great work, and one of two on which his fame mainly rests, was *Il Giuramento*, containing the beautiful tenor aria *Bella, adorata Incognita*, first given at Milan in 1837. Here, too, must be mentioned his famous opera buffa, *I due Illustri Rivali*, in which Mercadante is charged by some writers with changing his style, because in this work he is seen employing his brass instruments for strongly marking the accents—a course which

many subsequent composers have copied, especially the modern Italian school. The music of this opera, however, well represents its composer, while his chaste melodic gifts and fancy may be easily ascertained by a reference to some of his works. From this period Mercadante, through weakness of sight, slackened his work as a composer. In 1862 total blindness set in, and continued to the year of his death, much burdening the last eight years of an unusually active life.

[F. J. C.]

* **Meredith**, GEORGE (b. 1828), novelist and poet, is said to have been educated on the Continent, and to have been originally intended for the legal profession. His first appearance in literature was as a poet with a volume of *Poems* (1851), which was followed by *Poems and Ballads* (1862), and *Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth* (1883). *The Shaving of Shagpat* (1856) is a humorous extravaganza in the style of an Arabian storyteller, and *Farina* (1857) is a short prose story setting forth a legend of Cologne. Mr. Meredith's first novel was the *Ordeal of Richard Feverel* (1859), dealing with the philosophical side of education; *Evan Harrington* (1861) followed; and then came the remarkable *Emilia in England* (1864), now *Sandra Belloni*, a wonderfully vivid account of the adventures of a young foreigner absolutely devoid of culture, with nothing but her divine voice, who makes for herself a career, with *Vittoria* (1866) for a sequel. Almost as powerful in their different spheres are *Rhoda Fleming* (1865), *The Adventures of Harry Richmond* (1871), the subtle and witty *Egoist* (1879), and *The Tragic Comedians* (1881), a novel founded on the fate of the German Socialist Lassalle (q.v.); but perhaps of all Mr. Meredith's later works two may be selected for especial mention, namely, *Beauchamp's Career* (1876) and *Diana of the Crossways* (1885). The first is a young aristocratic Radical, the second is Mrs. Norton (q.v.) transported from the period of Lord Melbourne to that of the repeal of the Corn Laws. They reveal Mr. Meredith at his very best, philosophically analysing the phenomena of social or moral perplexities and distresses, and treating them sometimes with a hint of deep sympathy, but more often with a thoughtful and subdued humour. His men of the world, particularly those of a not very high class intellect, are inimitable. Mr. Meredith's style is weighted with thought and full of concentrated phraseology.

Merimée, PROSPER (b. 1803, d. 1870), French man of letters, first studied for the law, but soon relinquishing this for the profession of literature, made his *début* with two literary mystifications—*Le Théâtre de Clara Gazul*, *Comédienne Espagnole* (1825), and *Gusla* (1827), a collection of pretended Illyrian songs by one Hyacinthe Naglanoivitch. The

first of these gave a decided impulse to the romantic movement in French literature, and they were followed by the anonymous publications, *La Jacquerie*, *Scènes Féodales* (1828), *La Famille Carvayal* (1828), and *Un Chronique de Charles IX.* (1829). He received (1831) the office of Inspector-General of Historic Monuments, and the travels undertaken in this capacity bore fruit in the works, *Dans le Midi de France* (1835), *Dans l'Ouest* (1836), *En Auvergne et Limousin* (1838), and *En Corse* (1840). An intimate friend of the Countess Montijo, afterwards Empress of the French, he was naturally bound to the fortunes of the Bonapartes, and was a welcome visitor at the Tuileries during the Second Empire. In 1853 he became a member of the senate and Chief of the Ministry of Marine, and in 1858 President of the Commission for the Reorganisation of the Imperial Library. He was admitted to the Academy in 1844. Of the works published in his own name, we have *Monuments Historiques* (1843); *Études sur l'Histoire Romaine* (1844); *Histoire de Don Pédre I., Roi de Castille* (1848); *Don Quichotte, ou les Deux Héritiers* (1850); *Le Faux Démétrius* (1853); *Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires* (1855); *Les Cosaques d'Autrefois* (1865). *Mosaïques* (1833), *Contes et Nouvelles* (1846), *Nouvelles* (1852), and *Dernières Nouvelles* (1874), contain his novels and short stories. Mérimée's literary career ended as it began with a mystification. In 1873 appeared the two volumes of *Lettres à Une Inconnue*, followed in 1875 by *Lettres à Une autre Inconnue*, which gave rise to great controversy as to the identity of the person to whom they were addressed, and how far the letters were genuine or fictitious. The purity, elegance of style, and culture shown in Mérimée's works recommend them to a large class of refined readers, while their originality, and the truthfulness of local colouring give them a deep interest. Oddly enough this last characteristic does not hold good of the majority of his historical works. The man, as revealed in his posthumous letters and in his works, has met with various and widely different judgments. Some see under the cold, cynical exterior a really sensitive and benevolent nature, while others take him at his own representation—a shallow, polished, and selfish libertine, whose merit consisted in shining with only a reflected light.

[A. M. C.]

* **Merivale**, THE VERY REV. CHARLES, D.D. (b. 1808), the historian of Rome, is the son of Mr. J. H. Merivale, the translator of Schiller's minor poems, and was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1828 he made his first appearance in literature with his *Carmen Latinum*, Cæsar at the Rubicon; and in 1830 took his degree with honours. Having taken orders he was select preacher before the University of Cambridge from 1838 to 1840, one of the

preachers at Whitehall from 1839 to 1841, and delivered the Hulsean lectures at Cambridge in 1861, and the Boyle lectures (which he has published) in 1864 and 1865. In 1848 he was appointed rector of Lawford, Essex, and the result of his researches in the field of Roman history appeared in his *History of the Romans under the Empire* (1850-62). In 1863 he became chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1869 was installed in the deanery of Ely, having a few months before published a rhyming translation of Homer's *Iliad*. Continuing his studies in Roman history he brought out, in 1875, his *General History of Rome* from the foundation of the city in b.c. 753 to the fall of Augustulus in a.d. 476, and has since published, amongst other works, his lectures on *Early Church History* (1879) and *The Contrast between Pagan and Christian Society* (1880).

Merivale, HERMAN, C.B. (b. 1806, d. 1874), brother of the above, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Oxford, and was elected Fellow of Balliol. He was called to the Bar in 1832, and in 1837 became Professor of Political Economy at Oxford University. His able lectures on *Colonisation and Colonies* attracted the notice of Earl Grey; and in 1847 Mr. Merivale was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary, and soon afterwards Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies. In 1860 he became Permanent Under-Secretary for India, and spent the remainder of his professional career in that capacity. His chief literary works are *Historical Studies* (1868) and completions of Parkes's *Life of Sir Philip Frances*, and Sir H. Edwards's *Life of Sir H. Laurence*.

Méryon, CHARLES (b. 1821, d. 1868), a French etcher, was the son of an English physician, his mother being a ballet dancer. She, it appears, was passionately fond of him; but her surroundings, when Méryon's father had left her, were not of the happiest, and Méryon was no doubt without that part of education which consists of the long lesson of self-control. His early life was spent in the navy. In the French corvette *Le Rhin* he made the tour of the world, and being even then fond of drawing as a pastime, he took the sketches in and about New Zealand, and the admirable sketch of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, which served him for some of his later etchings. Deeming himself not strong enough for naval service, he wished to become an artist. In the autumn of 1846 he accordingly gave in his resignation as lieutenant, and, provided for, for the time, by the possession of about eight hundred pounds left him by his mother, he established himself in Paris, and took lessons in drawing from the round and in painting. Presently he found he was colour-blind, and thereupon he decided to devote himself to engraving and etching, and entered

the studio of Bléry, to whom in after life he addressed a set of verses, "*à toi Bléry, mon maître.*" Méryon's first etchings were copies of those of Zeeman, and some other Dutchmen. It was in 1850 that he began his Paris set, the work on which his fame rests; and it was finished in 1854, though he made isolated engravings of Parisian subjects now and then for several years afterwards. His Paris series has been rightly described as a "sombre epic." It is characteristic of Méryon's melancholy, that the Morgue should have been the earliest important subject chosen for his work. His *Stryge* looks down with satisfaction on the suffering and wrong that lies below. His *Rue des Mauvais Garçons*—which was a favourite with Baudelaire—suggests the inquiry which Méryon expressly makes in the verses engraved on it. The *Abside de Notre Dame*, which is accounted the masterpiece of the etcher, is not much more cheerful, for on one or two impressions of it Méryon pencilled some lines descriptive of his conviction that, vast as the cathedral was, it would not contain even "the *élite*" of the sinners of the town. Still, however sad and discouraged his own thought, he contrived to fill his work with infinite loveliness and abounding strength. His method of etching—to speak for a moment of technicalities—was very varied; but among all the varieties it displays, the free line, which is the sign of a great sketcher in etching, is generally absent. Méryon was a "great original engraver"—more than a free etcher, as Mr. Seymour Haden has already skilfully pointed out. But Méryon preserved in the long-laboured plate the concentration and the first intention manifested generally in the first sketch, and often confined to it. To resume the story of his life. When he had finished these monumental etchings, which are as imaginative as they are accurate, he took them round to the printsellers. The printsellers could not sell them, and Méryon had few private friends to help him as purchasers of his works. But Monsieur Destailleur, the architect, M. de Solicis, M. Niel, of the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Wasset, then a humbler employé at the Ministry of War—a bachelor collector, amassing rarities in a narrow apartment in the Rue Jacob—formed collections of his work; and presently M. Burty, a critic then attached to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, devoted two articles to the etcher in whom he perceived a genius. Baudelaire—attracted, no doubt, by whatever was morbid in Méryon—also sung his praises more briefly; but Méryon was for the most part ignored. Two or three of his best etchings were refused at the Salon. Disappointment began to tell upon him. Habitually poor, and much too often hopelessly in love, his mind at length gave way. Finally, he had to be taken to the public lunatic asylum of Charenton. But after a while a cure was effected, and Méryon was released. By

this time several friendly amateurs of the art whose glories he had done so much to revive gave him commissions, but these were generally for subjects which their convenience at the moment prompted them to desire, and, for the matter of that, the sources of Méryon's inspiration were dried up. His later work, even where it is sane and unobjectionable, is but of small account. His brain gave way again, and for the second time he was lodged at Charenton, where he died. In the character of this now unquestioned genius there was much that was lovable—he was simple, affectionate, indomitably persevering. These qualities ensured him a warm corner in the remembrance of his friends; and after his death fame came to him gradually in England and in France. A fine impression of his finest subject, for which he cheerfully accepted one and threepence from M. Wasset, is now worth not much less than thirty pounds, and it is not improbable this price will be increased; for the real amateurs of Art, in Paris, London, and New York, know that the *Abside* of Méryon holds its own against the *Melancholia* of Dürer, against the *Goldweiger's Field*, the *Ephraim Bonus*, the *Clément de Jonge* of Rembrandt. An exhibition of Méryon's etchings was held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (Mass.), in the spring of 1886.

F. Wedmore, *Méryon, and Méryon's Paris, with a Descriptive Catalogue of the Artist's Work*; Burty's *Charles Méryon* (London: Fine Arts Society, 1879); Bouvenne's *Notes et Souvenirs sur Charles Méryon*; Mr. Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers*; Mr. Seymour Haden's *About Etching*; and the catalogue of the Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. [F. W.]

Metcalfe, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, BARON (b. 1785, d. 1846), colonial administrator, was the second son of Major Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of the Bengal army, who afterwards became a director of the East India Company, and was created a baronet in 1802. At the age of fifteen young Metcalfe entered the East India Company's service as a cadet, and in 1808 was selected by Lord Minto for the difficult post of envoy to the court of Runjet Singh, at Lahore, where in the spring of 1809 he concluded the important treaty securing the independence of the Sikh states between the Sutlej and the Jumna. By indefatigable zeal and painstaking perseverance young Metcalfe went through the several stages of promotion, becoming a member of the Supreme Council in 1827, and in the beginning of 1835 succeeded Lord William Bentinck in the governor-generalship. His administration (1835-6) is marked by several liberal measures, the chief of which was perhaps the emancipation of the press. This measure, however, although universally popular in India, so complicated his relations with the directors at home that he was forced to withdraw from the company's service in 1838. In 1839 he was sent to Jamaica as governor, and

did good work in carrying out the Negro Emancipation Act, but resigned in 1842, owing to ill-health. In 1843 he was nominated governor-general of Canada. In 1845, on his return home, for his able services he was rewarded with a peerage, but died shortly afterwards.

Sir J. W. Kaye, *Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe*, 1854.

Metternich, CLEMENS WENCESLAUS NEPOMUK LOTHAR, PRINCE VON (b. May 15th, 1773; d. June 5th, 1859), Austrian diplomatist and statesman, was born at Coblenz, and studied at the university of Strasburg. It was during his student years that the French Revolution broke out, and he was himself an eye-witness of a revolutionary riot, an event which left an indelible impression upon him. In 1790 he quitted Strasburg to take an important part in the ceremony which accompanied the coronation of Leopold II. After a brief period of further study at Mayence, he travelled in England and Holland to prepare himself for the diplomatic career. In 1795 he married the Princess Eleanor Kaunitz, a granddaughter of the celebrated minister. In 1798 he accompanied his father to the congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobles whose estates were to be transferred to the French Republic. In 1801 he was Austrian Ambassador at Dresden, and in 1803 was transferred to Berlin. Here the skill with which he managed the delicate negotiations by which Austria was attempting to gain over Prussia to the alliance against France, soon brought him into prominence. In 1806 he was appointed Austrian Ambassador in France. He succeeded in keeping on good terms with Napoleon during the trying period between 1806 and 1809, though he was vehemently urging on the Austrian Government the resumption of hostilities. After the peace of Vienna (1809), Metternich superseded Stadion as Austrian Foreign Minister and Chancellor; and it was under his auspices that the marriage between Napoleon and Maria Louisa, and the temporary alliance between Austria and France, were negotiated. During the next four years he took advantage of his position to restore the armed strength of Austria, while he skilfully managed to make Austria the arbiter of the fate of Europe. In the Russian campaign of 1812, Austria was nominally in alliance with France; but Metternich took care not to impede the success of the Russians. In the following year he offered the armed mediation of Austria between France, Prussia, and Russia. On the 28th of June, a celebrated interview, which lasted for six hours, took place between Napoleon and Metternich at Dresden. The Emperor rejected the Austrian conditions, which, under the circumstances, were extremely favourable to France. On the 10th of August, he signed the document

which pledged Austria to join in the "War of Liberation." In October, Metternich was created a Prince of the Empire. After the successful campaign in Germany, Metternich (who was not at all favourable to the patriotic movement in Germany) still attempted to make peace with France, on terms which were comparatively easy for that power; Napoleon, however, rejected his overtures. At the Congress of Vienna, Metternich, while securing large extensions of territory for Austria, succeeded in extinguishing the hopes of the Prussian statesmen who had expected that the result of the War of Liberation would be an united Germany. The German confederation, which was formed under Metternich's auspices, was so devised as to secure the independence of the minor German sovereigns, while the new diet was no more representative of the German nation than the old Imperial diet which it replaced. Italy was to remain a "geographical expression," made up of a large number of semi-independent states under the hegemony of the Hapsburg Emperor. During the long era of peace which followed the Treaties of 1815, Metternich was, perhaps, the most prominent figure in European politics. Hitherto, he had been an Austrian statesman pure and simple. He now comes forward as the champion of the Conservative principle in continental Europe generally. In the French Revolution he saw the prime foe to order, good government, and the gradation of classes on which society depends; and he looked upon Liberalism as nothing but a step towards Revolution. Consequently he used all the influence which his diplomatic abilities and his commanding position as chief minister of the second power of the Continent gave him, to check all movements towards the extension of national liberty and constitutional progress. At the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818), and Carlsbad (1819), and subsequently at Troppau and Laibach, he formed and strengthened a league of sovereigns for upholding the *status quo* in Europe, and obtained their authorisation to the reactionary measures by which he muzzled the German press and suppressed free speech at the universities. In 1821 an Austrian army marched into Naples to force the Neapolitans to restore their old despotic constitution, and a revolutionary outbreak in Piedmont was speedily suppressed. In 1822 the representatives of the allied Powers met at Verona, and it was decided, at Metternich's instigation, to suppress the new Spanish constitution. When the Greek question came to the front, Metternich, as usual, was opposed to the party of revolt; but his efforts were completely foiled, chiefly by the energetic diplomacy of Canning. After the July Revolution of 1830, his influence as Grand Conservator of European politics gradually declined. He reluctantly recognised Louis Philippe, and did not hesitate to suppress the revolutionary

movement in the Papal states by force, at the risk of a war with France. But France and England were now in alliance, and Nicholas of Russia was much less easily wielded by Metternich than Alexander. Metternich's influence was henceforth chiefly confined to Austria and Germany. In 1835 the Emperor Francis died, and under his weaker successor Metternich had unfettered control of Austrian State affairs. The great convulsion of 1848 showed that his policy of shutting down the safety valve had failed. He was compelled to resign office, and to seek safety from the violence of the mob in flight. He came to England, and afterwards spent some time at Brussels. In 1851 he returned to Vienna, and was occasionally consulted by the young Emperor, Francis Joseph, and his advisers; but he never held office. Metternich's public career has been the subject of excessive and even extravagant censure. It is not possible here to enter on the question of his policy, or to discuss the pleas which may be urged in his defence. But it may be pointed out that, as an Austrian minister, he was successful in maintaining the preponderance of his country during a long and critical period. Whatever may be thought of his policy, it must be acknowledged that in diplomacy he has few equals among the statesmen of the nineteenth century. Prince Metternich was thrice married. In private life he was amiable, kind-hearted, and sincerely attached to his children, and a few intimate friends.

Memoirs of Prince Metternich, edited by Prince Richard Metternich (Eng. translation by Mrs. Napier; London, 1880, etc.); Wachalla, *Der Reichskanzler Fürst v. Metternich* (1872); Hornmayer, *Kaiser Franz und Metternich* (1848); Varnhagen von Ense, *Denkwürdigkeiten; Die Correspondence of Gentz and Alexander von Humboldt*. [S. J. L.]

Mexico, MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR OF (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (b. 1832, d. 1867), the younger brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, was born at Vienna, and as a boy displayed love for study and retirement. He entered the navy in 1846, and in 1854 was made rear-admiral, and placed in command of the Austrian fleet. From 1857 to 1859 he was Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, and proved a vigorous and popular ruler. He lived happily with his wife, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, whom he had married in 1857, until 1863, when he was asked to become emperor by Napoleon III., who had sent an expedition to Mexico, and knew not how to withdraw it with dignity. With great reluctance he accepted the crown, landed at Vera Cruz in May, 1864, and as long as he was supported by the French managed to maintain himself against the Republican party and its leader, Juarez (q.v.). In 1866, however, the French troops were withdrawn, owing to the threats of the United States, and Maximilian was left to struggle on as he could. The desperate mission of the empress

to Europe produced no aid, and she lost her reason. Maximilian committed the great blunder of issuing a decree, that all who resisted him in arms should be shot, and in consequence, when he was taken prisoner by Juarez, was himself put to death as a traitor (June, 1867). There was a great outcry throughout Europe and America, but no retaliatory steps were taken.

Meyerbeer, GIACOMO (b. Sept. 5th, 1794; d. May 2nd, 1863), musician, had for his masters Lauska and Clementi for the piano, Zelter, and subsequently Bernard Weber, and Vogler for theory. The creative genius soon asserted itself in Meyerbeer, and settings of the *Songs of Klopstock*, an oratorio *God and Sacred Nature*, *Alimélek* a comic opera, and *Jephtha's Vow* an opera, succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity. At the age of eighteen he went to Vienna, and attracted some notice as a pianoforte player, until an opportunity presented itself of composing an opera for the Imperial Court. The result was *The Two Caliphs*, which proved too learned for an assemblage saturated with the traditions of the Italian style. Meyerbeer found a friend in Salieri, who advised a journey to Italy and a strict attention to Italian style and song; and eventually this was undertaken. He drank copiously at the fount of Italian Art, and then wrote *Romilda e Costanza* (1815), *Eduardo e Christina* (1820), *Margherita d'Anjou* (1820), *L'Esule di Granata* (1823), *Il Crociato in Egitto* (1824), and others. All these enjoyed only an ephemeral success. At the instance of Comte de Rochefoucauld he now (1826) visited Paris. His next step was to complete the unfinished score of *Robert le Diable*, which was to be performed at the Académie Royale. With this opera, produced on Nov. 18th, 1831, Meyerbeer entered upon a career of unparalleled success. *Robert le Diable*, the first real fruit of his Italian experiences, was a complete metamorphosis of style. Its pleasing melodies and tuneful music, the fresh and original modulations, above all the rich and effective instrumentation, won learned and unlearned alike, and made the fortune of the Paris Opera. Five years later, on Feb. 29th, 1836, he produced *Les Huguenots*, and subsequently in 1849 his *Le Prophète*. In 1848 an Italian version of it was successfully brought out at the Royal Italian Opera, London, with Madame Viardot, Mario, and Tamburini in the principal parts. It has ever since kept the stage, indeed no opera can compare with it in this respect. *Le Prophète* was not a less majestic work, and contains much of the grandest music Meyerbeer wrote, notably that of the cathedral and coronation scene. On the other hand, it must be admitted that trivialities present themselves which could not be forgotten but for the consummate skill with which all is blended into a most gorgeous whole.

In 1854 Meyerbeer essayed a lighter form of art, and produced at the Opéra Comique, *L'Etoile du Nord*, which was followed by *Le Pardon de Ploermel*, known here as *Dinorah*, works which if they did not add to his fame, served to show his versatility of genius. Another great work, *L'Africaine*, was now (1861) being finally rehearsed, having been in hand since 1838, when Scribe placed his libretto in Meyerbeer's hands. Before it was produced, however, the most successful composer of this century had passed away. It is a work upon which Meyerbeer spent more time and labour than he did on any other work, with the result that many consider it his most beautiful production, and musically considered, it is probably the most melodious and poetical of all his operas. Of Meyerbeer's influence upon music it is perhaps too early yet to speak. In one respect he has had no equal, no composer before him or since having so dexterously welded together the best elements of Italian, French, and German art. In this faculty he stands alone, and an intellect which could thus blend together the characteristics of a great, yet scattered art, and impress the result with the stamp of his own individuality as Meyerbeer has done, must have been something more than a "miserable music maker, a Jew banker, to whom it occurred to write operas," which is the measure Wagner would have us take of the composer of *Les Huguenots*. And this power rarely, if ever, disappears in his works. If it fades, it is only that it may break out afresh in more glowing colour and with more surprising effect. His great creations may be so many musical "patchworks"; nevertheless, the result is a very acceptable whole, and one that does infinite honour to its maker. Whatever may have been Meyerbeer's feelings concerning art, history will charge him with seeking personal success and ambition rather than the advancement of music. It can never blame him, however, for not succeeding in his project. To properly appreciate Meyerbeer one has only to reflect upon what modern opera would have been without him. *Les Huguenots*, *Le Prophète*, and *L'Africaine* have saved the modern operatic stage, improving it in a dramatic sense, and giving a great impulse to the external surroundings of lyric art. These three great works may be trusted to preserve their composer's fame, standing as they do, unsurpassed for their effectiveness and rare combinations of the beautiful and splendid amid a positive wealth of vocal and instrumental contrivance.

H. Mendel, *G. Meyerbeer* (1869).

[F. J. C.]

Miall, EDWARD (b. 1809, d. 1881), Nonconformist writer, began life as a school assistant; from 1831-4 he was pastor of an Independent church at Ware, and from 1834-40

at Leicester, when he resigned to found and edit the *Nonconformist* newspaper, which began to appear in 1841. He took part in the Chartist agitation in so far as it supported an extension of the suffrage. In 1844 he was the chief founder of the British Anti-State Church Association, since known as the Liberation Society. In 1852 he was elected for Rochdale, but lost his seat in 1867, and from 1869 to 1874 sat for Bradford. In the House he spoke frequently in favour of Disestablishment. On his retirement he was presented with ten thousand guineas. Of Mr. Miall's works, which were chiefly polemical, the most popular was *Title-deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments* (1861).

A. Miall, *Life of Edward Miall* (1894).

Michael, OBRENOVITCH II., OF SERBIA.
[SERVIA.]

Michaud, JOSEPH (b. 1767, d. 1839), French historian, began life as a journalist, and during the French Revolution edited the *Quotidienne*, a Royalist journal. From 1797 to 1799 he was an exile from France on account of his principles, but flourished under the empire, originating the well known *Biographie Universelle* in 1811, and publishing the first volume of his monumental *Histoire des Croisades* in 1808. It was eventually published in 6 vols. in 1841, and formed an important contribution to the growing school of French history. It was supplemented by *Correspondance d'Orient* (1832-5), a correspondence with a fellow Eastern explorer, Ponjoulat, and the *Bibliothèque des Croisades*, containing the documents upon which he relied. He also edited a collection of French memoirs in conjunction with Ponjoulat (1836-44). Michaud was rewarded after the restoration by the office of king's reader, but had to resign in 1827, in consequence of his dislike of the proposed press law.

Sainte-Beuve, *Causeries de Lundi*, vol. 7.

* **Michel, LOUISE** (b. 1830), the well-known French revolutionary leader, first distinguished herself by her poetical and musical abilities. Her earliest attempts at verse appeared in the *Écho de la Haute-Marne*, revealing in their spirit and form the influence of Victor Hugo, who encouraged her to persevere in these efforts. In 1850 Louise and her mother quitted Vroncourt, her birthplace, and the former taught for some time at Audeloncourt, where she soon began to grow notorious by reason of her advanced theories. After various vicissitudes they established themselves in Paris about 1860, and Louise kept a school in the Quartier Montmartre. On the establishment of the Commune (1870), she took a prominent part in the movement, was taken prisoner and sentenced on Dec. 16th, 1871, to lifelong transportation to some fortified place. Before

her judges Louise Michel delivered a speech of great eloquence. She was removed to New Caledonia, where she resumed teaching until the general amnesty of 1880 allowed her to return to Paris. She continued to take part in popular assemblies. After the trials and sentences following the disturbances at Montreuil in 1882, Louise Michel visited England (January, 1883), where she gave a course of lectures at the Steinway Hall, London, for the double purpose of revolutionary propaganda and to gather funds in aid of political prisoners and the distressed poor. Accused of inciting the people to pillage the bakers' shops at Paris, she was arrested (Mar. 9th, 1883) and condemned to six years' imprisonment and ten years' police supervision, was liberated in 1885 to be reimprisoned in 1886.

Mémoires de Louise Michel, écrites par elle-même ;
Lissagaray, *Histoire de la Commune*.

* **Michelet, CARL LUDWIG** (b. 1801), German philosopher, came of a French family that had been settled in Germany for more than a century, and was born at Berlin. Having attended the university, he devoted himself in the first place to the study of Aristotle, whose *Ethics* he edited with elaborate care (1829-35). In 1829 he was nominated Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy, and having become an enthusiastic disciple of Hegel, he edited his master's works in 1832, and, in his succeeding writings, further extended Hegel's theories in their spiritual and quasi-theological tendencies. Michelet may, in fact, be regarded as the leader of the idealistic party among Hegel's followers. His position was expounded in a series of philosophic works, of which the following may be mentioned: *Anthropology and Psychology* (1840); *History of the Development of the most recent German Philosophy* (1843); *History of Mankind's Development since the year 1775* (1859); *Hegel, the Philosopher Uncontroverted (Hegel der Unwiderlegte Philosoph, 1870)*, and the great work which forms the summary and consummation of all his teaching, *A System of Philosophy as an Exact Science*, containing the three main divisions of logic, natural philosophy, and psychology (1876-81). Professor Michelet sided actively with the Liberal party in 1848, and published several papers on constitutional reform.

Michelet, JULES (b. 1798, d. 1874), an eminent French historian and man of letters, was the son of a Paris printer. After a brilliant school and university career, he was appointed, in 1821, professor of history in the Collège Rollin. In 1824 he married his first wife, and in 1827 he was made *maître de conférences* in the École Normale. He had already published several school books, and had become an ardent politician when the Revolution of 1830 gave him a place in the Record Office, and a sub-professorship of history in the university. In 1838 he became

professor of history in the Collège de France, a post which he retained until his dismissal by Napoleon III., to whom he always manifested an extreme hostility, although, unlike most political professors, he had never aspired to take an active part in public life, even during the stirring times of 1848. During the empire Michelet—who now married his second wife, a literary lady of some distinction—resided partly in France and partly in Italy. He failed, in 1870, to obtain his restoration to his professorship in the Collège de France. But he was now old, and in failing health, and in 1874 he died at Hyères, a place where he had for many years generally spent the winter. Michelet was a very brilliant and a very voluminous writer, of very striking and original characteristics both in style and thought. The great work of his life was his *Histoire de France*, originally issued in seventeen volumes, the first of which appeared in 1836, and the last thirty years later. As a series of picturesque tableaux of such episodes of French history as excited his interest and fascinated his imagination, it is a work of extraordinary merit. The brilliancy of the style and colouring, the warm enthusiasm which at times conquered even his prejudices, the strong imaginative and poetical power which it everywhere displays are abundant proofs of the high genius of its author. It is always alive, always interesting and pregnant. Its style, singularly unlike the measured and rhythmical periods of classical French prose, has sometimes suggested the comparison of Carlyle. Even from a more strictly historical standpoint it will bear examination. Though in a work covering so many centuries it is impossible for the research to be always equally minute and exhaustive, Michelet was a real student who devoted his life to the teaching and study of history. Yet as a complete narrative of national development it is somewhat inadequate. Michelet's lack of historical perspective leads him sometimes to descend at inordinate length on issues foreign to his main task, and at others to make a small incident the turning point of a great crisis; while, occasionally, a whole group of important facts, or a whole aspect of national development is entirely left out of sight. Again, though Michelet strives to be impartial, he can never forget that he is a republican and a freethinker of the nineteenth century. Except when his love of the picturesque gets the better of his prejudices, his very efforts to look favourably on kings, priests, Englishmen, and other rooted aversions are indications of the depth of his pre-suppositions. Of course, as a patriotic Frenchman he always holds a brief for his country. But worse than all his other defects is the rather one-sided and defective view of history which sprang naturally from his peculiar temperament. He is, in a

sense, the most suggestive of historical writers, but no one's suggestions are more often misleading. He saw everything through a rose-coloured medium of picturesque sentimentality. History is with him a series of brilliant pictures, each standing out vividly, but in little relation to antecedent or succeeding events. Michelet's other works are almost too numerous for enumeration. They include an *Introduction to Universal History* (1831), the first book which manifested his peculiar characteristics; an edition of *Vico*; the *Memoirs of Luther, written by Himself* (1835); a *History of the Roman Republic* (1839); a *History of the French Revolution* (1847-53), which continues his history, but is by no means in his happiest style, and a *History of the Nineteenth Century*, on which he was engaged at the time of his death. He also obtained fame by his lectures, which when treating of such subjects as the Jesuits, were by no means confined within strictly historical limits. Indeed, his polemical volumes, *Du Prêtre de la Femme et de la Famille* (1845) and *Du Peuple* (1846), largely contain the results of his academic discourses. But his anti-clerical and republican propaganda is often very wearisome. Very curious as illustrating his versatility, and not destitute of charms of their own, are the series of books on natural history, the composition of which lightened his more severe labours on his great history. Such are *L'Oiseau*, *L'Insecte*, and *La Mer*. Side by side with these appeared other small works, generally suggested by some episode in his French history, but often very discursive in their treatment. *La Sorcière*, which is regarded as one of the most remarkable of his lesser books, is one of this class. He has also published an autobiographical fragment, *Ma Jeunesse*. His collected works number at least fifty volumes. Many of them have been translated into English, including the more striking of his minor works, and the earlier part of his French history. [T. F. T.]

Midhat Pasha (b. 1822, d. 1884), Turkish statesman, the son of a Turkish civil judge, was born at Constantinople, and in 1845 was appointed secretary to a commission for the reform of the districts about Konieh. His ability being recognised, he was appointed Chief Director of Confidential Reports, and after suppressing brigandage in Roumelia, and a rebellion in Bulgaria, he made a tour of Europe, and in 1860 was created Secretary to the Grand Council. Raised to the rank of Pasha he was sent to govern the Vilayet of Nisch, and his reforms attracted so much attention that he was summoned to Constantinople to aid in drawing up the law of departmental reforms known as the Law of the Vilayets. From 1864 to 1866 he was governor of the Vilayet of the Danube (Bulgaria), and ruled well,

developing its resources by extensive public works. Despatched from Constantinople, whither he had gone in 1866 as President of the Council, he crushed a rebellion in Bulgaria, and acted in similar fashion at Bagdad. In 1872 he succeeded in displacing the Grand Vizier Mahmud Nedim Pasha, but only for a few months, and held various subordinate positions until May, 1876, when, in conjunction with the Grand Vizier, Hussein Avni, he deposed Abd-el-Aziz, who refused to introduce reforms into his dominions, and imprisoned him in one of his palaces, where he was found dead on June 4th. The new sultan, Murad V., being imbecile, he was replaced by Abd-el-Hamid, who made Midhat his Grand-Vizier (Dec. 19th, 1876). Midhat Pasha's new constitution, however, which established parliamentary government in Turkey, came too late; for the Bulgarian atrocities, and the failure of the conference at Constantinople made Russia decide to declare war, and Midhat fell in February, 1877. He travelled for some time in Europe, and in September, 1878, was sent into honourable exile as Governor of Syria. In 1881 he was arrested on the by no means improbable charge of being concerned in the murder of Abd-el-Aziz, and condemned to death in July, a sentence commuted for banishment to Arabia, where he died. Midhat Pasha was probably sincere in his Liberalism; he was certainly unscrupulous in his actions.

Mignet, François Auguste (b. 1796, d. 1884), French man of letters, a native of Aix, studied at the College of Avignon, and in 1818 was admitted as an advocate at the same time as his fellow-student, M. Theiers, whose friendship he kept through life. Mignet soon became known as a Liberal journalist, and in 1824 appeared his *Histoire de la Révolution Française*, which, by its very impartiality and reserve, soon became a power in the state, and was by no means the weakest of the impulsive forces which hurried on the July revolution. As his sole reward he chose the office of Director of the Archives at the Foreign Office, and held this post from 1830 to 1848, when Lamartine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, deprived him of the appointment, and caused him to retire into private life. The access to the State papers was turned by him to admirable account, and a series of works appeared which are the result of conscientious research into unedited documents. They are *Négociations Relatives à la Succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV.* in the Collection des Documents Inédits (4 vols., 1836-42), the result of a secret mission to Madrid in 1833; *Antonio Perez et Philippe II.* (1846); *Vie de Franklin* (1848); *Histoire de Marie Stuart* (1851), *Charles Quint, son Abdication, etc.* (1854), and *La Rivalité de François Ier et de Charles Quint* (1875). He was elected to the Académie

Française in 1836, and in 1837 made secretary to the historical section of the institute, in which capacity he pronounced the *éloges* on deceased members (published 1843 and 1864). His later years were occupied in a history of the Reformation, which he did not live to complete, and though he rejoiced at the establishment of the Republic in 1870, he made no attempt to re-enter political life.

Academy, April 5th, 1884.

Miguel, DON MARIA EVARISTO (b. 1802, d. 1866), a Portuguese Prince, was the younger son of John VI. of Portugal. He became the head of the Absolutist party, and having tried to overthrow his father was sent into exile (1824). After the death of John, his eldest son, Pedro, succeeded, but speedily renounced the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, Maria da Gloria, on condition that she should marry her uncle, Miguel. He, however, usurped the throne of Portugal in 1828, and had himself proclaimed sole legitimate king. He abused his power in the most tyrannical manner, and his private life was characterised by the wildest excesses. The partisans of the young queen maintained her title by arms (1832), and in this they were supported by England. Miguel capitulated at Evora in 1834, and spent the remainder of his life first at Rome and afterwards in Baden.

Owen, *Civil War in Portugal and the Siege of Oporto* (1835).

Milan OF SERVIA. [SERVIA.]

Mill, JAMES (b. 1773, d. 1836), philosopher, was the eldest son of James Mill, a shoemaker of Northwater Bridge, Forfar, by his wife, Isabel Fenton, and was educated first at the parish school, and afterwards at Montrose Academy, whence he went to the college of Edinburgh in 1790. He had previously become tutor to the only daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Fettercairn, and retained his friendship in after years. At Edinburgh he obtained distinction in Greek, and was deeply impressed by the teaching of Dugald Stewart in philosophy. He was licensed as a preacher in October, 1798, but was chiefly occupied with study and teaching until 1802. In that year he quitted Scotland for London, where he engaged in literature. He originated the *Literary Journal* in January, 1803, which was published by Baldwin, and wrote in it largely on history, political economy, and philosophy. He continued to edit it until 1806, and from 1805 till about 1807, he also edited a Conservative paper, the *St. James's Chronicle*, which belonged to Baldwin. In 1804 he wrote a pamphlet on the corn trade; in 1805 a translation of Villers' *Reformation*, with notes, and in 1806 he began his great *History of India*, which occupied him almost continuously for twelve years. From 1806 onwards he was an indefatigable writer for various periodicals, the *Anti-Jacobin Review*, the *British*

Review, and the *Eclectic Review*. His connection with the *Edinburgh Review* began in 1808, and he continued to write for it until 1813. These contributions included articles 'on Spanish America and China in 1809, on the East India Company in 1810, and also on the Lancasterian method of education. He was also a contributor to the *Annual Review*, and wrote largely in the *Philanthropist*. He contributed many articles to the fifth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the most notable of which is the article on Government. The completion and great success of his *History of India* in 1818 had important results, both for James Mill and his son. In consequence of the reputation it brought him, in 1819 he received an examinership of correspondence in the India Office, and eventually, in 1830, became head of the office, and in 1831 was largely occupied in advocating the company's claim for a renewal of its charter. He also obtained a post in the office for his son John. Mill had long been intimately acquainted with Bentham. Their friendship began in 1808, and in order to accommodate his friend, Bentham gave him first a house adjoining his own, and afterwards, in 1814, a house in Queen's Square, Westminster, where Mill resided till 1831. He had also lived with Bentham in Ford Abbey, Somersetshire, during a great part of the years 1814 to 1817, and was indebted to him for assistance in some of his articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In 1824 Bentham began the *Westminster Review*, and for some years Mill wrote in it very largely. This was the period of his greatest philosophic activity. Besides writing for the *Westminster Review* and the *London Review*, he published, in 1829, his *Analysis of the Human Mind*, and in 1835 his last work, the *Fragment on Mackintosh*. James Mill played a considerable part in the intellectual society of his time. He was the founder of "Philosophic Radicalism," and, through his connection with the India Office, largely and beneficially influenced the government of India. In political economy he was a follower of his friend, Ricardo, and in psychology he worked out from the basis of the then Scotch metaphysics the principle of association. His attainments in scholarship and general information, and his personal influence on all who came in contact with him, were very great, but the chief characteristic of his mind was its merciless logic, its constant effort to obtain clear definitions and lucid statement, and to avoid every form of fallacy. He was perhaps as amiable as was compatible with such vast knowledge and such vigorous powers, but his son's portrait of him is unconsciously somewhat repellent.

J. S. Mill, *Autobiography*; *Life of James Mill*, and art. in *Enc. Brit.*, by Prof. Bain.

[J. A. H.]

Mill, JOHN STUART (b. 1806, d. 1873), philosopher, was the eldest son of James Mill

and Harriet Burrow, his wife, and was born in Rodney Street, Pentonville. His education, perhaps the most rigid on record, was conducted entirely by his father, and with extraordinary assiduity. He himself gives a full account of it in his *Autobiography*. At three years of age he was learning the Greek alphabet, and at eight had read in the original many Greek authors; he then began to learn Euclid, Algebra, and Latin, and was constituted the teacher of the younger members of the family. At the age of twelve he was engaged with scholastic logic and Aristotle, and at thirteen political economy. He was his father's constant companion, a man who discouraged all sentiment and emotion, and constantly kept his son's intellectual and moral faculties at full stretch. At the age of fifteen he spent about a year in France in the family of General Sir Samuel Bentham, and on his return to England, being then intended for the bar, read Roman law with Austin (q.v.). In 1823, however, he obtained a clerkship in the Examiner's office at the India House, and became assistant examiner in 1828. From 1836 to 1853 he had practically sole control of the company's relations with native States, a most arduous and responsible office, and in 1856 became head of the examiner's office. In 1858 it fell to him to prepare the case for the company against the proposed transfer of the government of India to the Crown. He was personally very strongly opposed to that measure of Lord Palmerston's, and when it was carried out, he accepted the liberal compensation which was offered to him and retired. Subsequently a seat on the new Indian Council was offered to him, first by Lord Stanley, and afterwards by the council itself, but on both occasions was declined. To return to his youth, an immense epoch in his mental life was formed by reading the statement of Bentham's philosophy in Dumont's *Traité de Legislation*. He then first adopted a creed and view in philosophy of his own. Through his father he had long been intimate with Bentham, as well as with Ricardo and Joseph Hume. He formed a society of young men, which he called the Utilitarian Society, to debate philosophical subjects, and now began his literary labours. He wrote letters on the prosecution of Richard Carlile in the *Chronicle*, and began contributing to the *Westminster Review* in 1824, and to the *Parliamentary History and Review* in 1825. He also undertook to edit for Bentham his *Rationale of Judicial Evidence*, the materials for which Dumont had returned. He was, and continued to be till 1829, an eager debater in the Speculative Society, which met at Grote's house. But in 1826 his literary activity became less. He was profoundly troubled in that year with doubts as to the happiness and end of life. After a time he found relief in the study of Wordsworth, and gradually resumed his literary work. He

wrote in 1828 a review of Whately's *Logic* in the *Westminster Review*, in which he appears as the champion of the scholastic against inductive logic. Having been in Paris just after the Revolution of July, and become acquainted with some of the younger leaders, he wrote in the autumn of 1830 for the *Examiner* an article on the *Prospects in France*, and again, in 1831, a series of letters on the *Spirit of the Age*, which greatly impressed Thomas Carlyle. With their common friend, Sterling, Mill was intimate. He had ceased in 1828 to contribute to the *Westminster Review*, his last article being an answer to the view of the French Revolution put forward by Sir Walter Scott. In preparation for this he made such extensive notes and collections that he had some thoughts of writing a history of the French Revolution himself. That, however, was undertaken by Carlyle, at whose service Mill placed his materials. Carlyle's first volume when in MS. was lent to Mill to read, and by a maid's carelessness burnt. Mill was deeply distressed, and Carlyle, for a time, was in despair. Afterwards, however, when the work was completed, Mill had an opportunity of repairing the injury; for, as editor of the *Westminster Review*, he immediately inserted a highly laudatory notice, which called attention to Carlyle's merits before any other critic had spoken, and greatly helped the immediate popularity of the book. During 1832 and 1833 Mill contributed to the *Jurist*, *Tait's Magazine*, and the *Monthly Repository*, and took a lively interest in the reform controversy. When the *London Review* was started in 1835 he edited it, and continued to do so for four years after its amalgamation with the *Westminster Review* in 1836. The growth of his logical views began in 1837. Reading Whewell's *Inductive Sciences*, and re-reading Herschell, he saw his way to harmonising the old with the newer logic. His work on *Logic*, an invaluable if not strikingly original book, appeared in 1843. "Technically," says Minto, "it attempted to fuse the practical tests of truth set forth in Herschell's *Discourses on Natural Philosophy*, with the theoretic view of induction propounded in Whately's *Logic*," but its chief achievement was "to educe from the practice of men of science the principles on which they proceed in testing and proving their speculations concerning cause and effect in the physical world, and to see whether the same principles could not be applied in testing and proving speculations concerning cause and effect in the moral world." His next great study was political economy. In 1844 he published his *Essays on Unsettled Questions in Political Economy*, written some years before, and chiefly following the principles of Ricardo. His treatise on political economy was published in 1848. He directs more attention than his predecessors to the practical side of

his science, and in particular deals more extensively with various forms of socialist theory; above all, he recognises and defines the relations of political economy to political and moral science, and enforces its limitations. In 1846 and 1847 he advocated peasant proprietorship as a remedy for Irish distress in a series of letters in the *Morning Chronicle*, and also in reviewing Michelet, Guizot, and Grote, wrote long articles in the *Edinburgh Review* on French and Greek history. In 1851 he married Mrs. Taylor, with whom he had been intimately acquainted since 1830. To her intellectual sympathy and collaboration his mind and work were very greatly indebted. During the next seven years he planned and in great part completed with her his four great contributions to political philosophy, *On Liberty*, *On Parliamentary Reform*, *on the Subjection of Women*, and *on Utilitarianism*. They were not, however, published for some years. In 1858 Mrs. Mill died, and Mill, though greatly distressed, found refuge as usual in work. In that year he published the essay *On Liberty*, with a dedication to her; and believing in the need for checks upon a democracy, advocated Hare's minority representation scheme in *Fraser's Magazine*. In the same magazine he published his *Utilitarianism* in 1861, the title of which he adopted almost thirty-five years before from one of Galt's novels. The *Representative Government* had appeared in the previous year. The *Subjection of Women* was not published till 1869. His attention was now diverted to mental philosophy. He had reviewed Bain's two volumes, *The Senses and the Intellect*, and *The Emotions and the Will*, in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1859; in 1865, after some years' labour, he published his *Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy*, a work which, by its outspokenness, excited very great attention; and a year or two afterwards he issued his father's *Analysis of the Human Mind*, with notes of his own. In 1865 his brief political career began. During the American War he had been an ardent advocate of the unpopular cause of the Northern States, and he was invited to contest Westminster. He accepted the invitation, but upon his own terms. He would neither canvass, pay canvassers, nor busy himself with the local business of his constituency. He hardly made any great effort in the way of election speeches. He was, however, returned, and represented the borough till 1868. He was a ready debater, though a hesitating speaker. He earnestly advocated the duty of interfering with British influence in Continental affairs upon the side of freedom; and he took an active part in the debates on Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill. During this period he was chosen rector of St. Andrews University, and for a time assisted in editing the *Reader*, which he, with others, was anxious to keep alive as the exponent of freedom of opinion. In this, however, he failed; that

periodical expired. At the general election of 1868 he was rejected at Westminster, the electors in all probability having never really understood him. Oidium was excited against him for the share he took in the exposure of Mr. Eyre's conduct as Governor of Jamaica, and for his subscription to Mr. Bradlaugh's election expenses. He took his defeat with perfect composure, and retired to Avignon, where he had a house. He gave himself up to leisure and study, and to the pursuit of botany, for which he had always had a keen enthusiasm. His step-daughter, Miss Helen Taylor, lived with him. His last public act was to found the Land Tenure Reform Association, which he hoped might serve to mitigate the struggle which he foresaw between labour and capital. He died at Avignon. If not a great and original mind, Mill's was yet one of great power, lucidity, and precision. Few men have influenced the intellectual life of their time more widely. The range of his capacity was equalled only by his industry. With all his father's logic and clearness he had far greater sympathy and attractiveness. His contributions to logic and political economy, have done much to popularise and advance those sciences, and though many deny to his Utilitarianism the title of philosophy, it has had a very wide influence on modern political thought. His moral standard was exceedingly high, though in religion he took up a negative position.

Mill's *Autobiography*; Bain's *Personal Recollections*, &c. [J. A. H.]

* **Millais**, SIR JOHN EVERETT, BART., R.A. (b. 1829), a native of Southampton, and descendant of an old Jersey family, began his art education unusually early; for it is recorded that at the age of eleven he was entered as a student at the Royal Academy. He was seventeen when his first picture was exhibited. When he was nineteen he wrought a canvas which made a certain mark; this was the *Isabella of Keats*. As a student he, with others, rebelled against the conventional teaching of the schools, influenced notably by prints of the works of Giotto, and casts from those of Ghiberti. In modern art truth was too often sacrificed for beauty. Millais and his companions (Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti) determined to follow the example set them by the masters of the mediæval school, and depict nature as they saw it. Their untiring fidelity and conscientiousness formed a most remarkable contrast to the "scrappy" and unreal work of their contemporaries. Their name, "Pre-Raphaelite," was chosen by a leader of their band, Dante G. Rossetti; their paintings were signed by the mystic letters P. R. B., or Pre-Raphaelite Brother. The movement met with the most virulent abuse from all sections of the press, but generally won its due recognition, partly owing to the enthusiastic

support it received from the eloquent pen of the author of *Modern Painters*. Millais, unlike Rossetti and Holman Hunt, has not remained faithful to the methods of the school as he has grown older. In 1852 he painted his *Huguenot* and *Ophelia*; then followed the *Order of Release* and the *Proscribed Royalist*. In 1856 came *Autumn Leaves*, and in 1860 the *Vale of Rest*. These are very memorable pictures; for while they do not exhibit the bold and masterly brush-work of his after years, they display a sufficient command of technical resources, united to a poetical feeling and an indescribable sense of the pathos and mystery of life—*Autumn Leaves* depicts some ruddy and meditative children round a bonfire, in an enclosed garden, and under the gleams of a wild and saddened sky. The *Vale of Rest*, which was painted from a scene actually beheld by the artist as he was driving through France, shows the garden of a convent, with nuns digging a grave. That was about the end of Millais's deeply poetic painting in the Pre-Raphaelite manner. Then we had *My First Sermon* (1863) and *My Second Sermon* (1864); the models in both were the children of the painter. Then followed certain fancy subjects, or subjects presumably suggested by literary history or the greater fiction. *Stella* (1868), and *Vanessa* (1869), had, however, at bottom nothing to do with the ladies whom Swift too prudently adored. In 1870, and thereabouts, Millais's range appeared to widen, for not only did he, in the *Knight Errant*, make a triumphant essay in the nude—rendering the grace of youthful form and the delicacy of golden-blond flesh—but he addressed himself with a success, more popular, if not as real, to the problems of landscape, and in doing so he occupied ground which he has never wholly quitted. For to the *Chill October* (1871), with its vision of the sombre woods behind the broad-flowing Scottish stream, there succeeded, in due time, *Flowing to the River*, *Flowing to the Sea* (1872), and *The Fringe of the Moor* (1874); and this was in part the result of the pleasure which Sir John Millais, a sportsman and a lover of the country, takes in the wilder scenes of the North. In his art, his next move was to be towards portraiture. Now and again, indeed, as in 1874, for example, with his noble *North-West Passage*, he would paint a great picture of incident, and incident professedly occupied him in the *Ornithologist* of 1885. Yet even in these pictures direct portraiture fascinated and engaged him—the old sailor of the *North-West Passage* was Mr. Trelawny, the friend of Shelley, and the invalid ornithologist was Mr. Barlow, the engraver—and gradually he became more and more occupied with portraits. In 1880 came a magnificent portrait of Mr. Bright. In 1881, an inevitably unfortunate portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, who had given an insufficient number of sittings; in 1882, a worthy

vision of the pearl and rose-coloured complexion, the silver hair, and the serene eyes of Cardinal Newman. Then, again, there was, in 1883, a noble portrait of Lord Salisbury. Sir John Millais has painted two or three pretty ladies, and one or two important women of society. He has painted Mrs. Budgett, Mrs. Jopling, Mrs. Bischoffsheim, and Mrs. Langtry ("A Jersey Lily"). Among Millais's greatest claims to distinction are his range, his manliness, his vigour. If in his later years he has been more insensible to that which is considered poetry, he has learnt, at all events, a nobler perception of fact. He is an expressive draughtsman: a good, if not a great, colourist; and, even when in latest middle life, and on the verge, it might be thought, of passing into the conservatism of an elderly man, his vision of the model remains profoundly fresh, and the vivacity and surprise of his brush-work outdo in attractiveness that of the youths who have learnt all excellence in the course of a one year's training in the studios of France. He was made an A.R.A. in 1853, and R.A. in 1863, and a baronet in 1886. [F. W.]

Miller, HUGH (b. 1802, d. 1856), geologist and popular miscellaneous writer, was born in Cromarty, of Scandinavian descent. Through the death of his father in 1807, his upbringing was superintended by his maternal uncles. He became a stonemason. In 1823 he sent some verses to the *Inverness Courier*, which were rejected. Piqued at this, Miller determined to publish them separately, and in 1829 he brought out his *Poems* anonymously as the productions of a "journeyman mason." Although remarkable in many ways, they had little of poetry in them, and did not succeed. His efforts in prose were more successful. His *Letters on Herring Fishing* had the characteristics of his later works—it was clear, succinct, elegant. He had now a certain celebrity in the north; but his writings brought him little money. He had got married, trade was bad, and Miller was forced to give up his favourite stonemasonry, and became a clerk. Shortly afterwards he brought out his *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*, under the advice of Sir T. Dick Lauder. Already the ten years' ecclesiastical conflict in Scotland had begun, and the decision of the House of Lords on the right of patronage occasioned the two able pamphlets by Miller—*A Letter to Lord Brougham and Whiggism of the Old School*, supporting the principles and opinions afterwards embodied in vigorous action in the Free Church. These productions commanded immediate notice. The Non-Intrusion Party was in want of a journal to espouse its cause against a press all but universally hostile. *The Witness*, a bi-weekly newspaper, was established in 1840, and Hugh Miller became its editor, and removed to Edinburgh. His controversial

writings in this journal were able, varied, picturesque, sometimes philosophical, but too often bitter, and not unfrequently wanting that taste and refinement in which on other subjects he never failed. To the same journal he contributed those works which now constitute his fame—*The Old Red Sandstone*, *First Impressions of England and its People*, *Footprints of the Creator*, and *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, besides many occasional papers on literature and science. In 1856 he published *The Testimony of the Rocks*, the ablest and most argumentative of all his works, and shortly after his death appeared the *Cruise of the Betsy* (1858).

My Schools and Schoolmasters is autobiographical; *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1858; *Professor Masson in Macmillan's Magazine*, May, 1865; *Peter Bayne, Life and Letters of Hugh Miller* (1871).

* **Miller**, JOAQUIN (b. 1841), is the pseudonym of Cincinnatus Heine Miller, the American poet. He was born in Indiana, and spent most of his life in Oregon, where, with an interval of rough labour at the California mines, he worked in succession as a newspaper editor, a pony messenger, a lawyer's clerk, and county judge in Canzon city. In 1870 his wife, who, under the name of "Minnie Myrtle" (d. 1883), was known as a writer of considerable powers, applied for a divorce in a moment of caprice, and Miller left Oregon for a visit to England. It was thus that, though under the name of Joaquin he had written some short sketches and poems before, his first book that made any mark was published in London, and was called *Songs from the Sierras* (1871). About the same time the *Pacific Poems* were published, and after his return to America several collections of poems and short tales or essays in prose succeeded one another at intervals, the following being the most important: *Life among the Madocs* (1873), *First Fam'lies in the Sierras* (1875), *The One Fair Woman* (1876), *Songs of far-away Lands* and *Songs of Italy* (1878), and *Memorie and Rime* (1884). Joaquin Miller undoubtedly holds a high, if not the highest, place among the poets of America. Whilst distinctly belonging to the most modern and most exact school of poetry in English, he has gained a certain breadth and freedom from the energetic reality of his life, and the grandeur of his surroundings. In beauty of description, pathos, and straightforward narrative few modern poems can equal *General Walker in Nicaragua*.

Memorie and Rime is largely autobiographical.

Millet, JEAN FRANÇOIS (b. 1814, d. 1875), French artist, came of a peasant family of La Manche, and exhibiting promise as a painter was placed under Delaroche through the generosity of the town of Cherbourg. He, however, fell out with Delaroche, and for many years lived in dire poverty, working manfully and conscientiously at his art, and encouraged in his

trials by his wife and friends, chief of whom was Rousseau, the painter. In 1848 he settled in a cottage at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, and by the year 1860 had placed himself in prosperous circumstances. Millet was, above all things, the painter of peasant life, which he neither flattered nor decried overmuch, but truthfully represented just as he had known it from boyhood upwards, dwelling rather upon its sad than upon its joyous side. His execution of the human figure was at all times exquisite. Among his more famous pictures are *The Milkwoman*, his first picture to attract notice (1844); after which came *The Winnow* (1848); *Girls Sewing* (1852); *Potato Planters* (1863); *Butter-making* (1871), and *Angelus-Evening* (1875). *The Brothers*, now in the Louvre, is perhaps the masterpiece of this illustrious child of the people.

A. Sensier, *Vie et Œuvre de J. F. Millet*.

Milman, THE VERY REV. HENRY HART, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's (b. 1791, d. 1868), historian and divine, the son of Sir Francis Milman, Bart., physician to George III., was educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, Eton, and Brasenose College, Oxford, where, after gaining four university prizes, including the Newdigate, with the fine poem *Apollo Belvedere*, he took his degree in 1813. In 1815 he became a fellow of his college, was ordained in 1816, and became a curate at Reading. At first he won celebrity as a poet; his parishioners were somewhat scandalised when his tragedy, *Fazio* (1815), was performed without his permission at Covent Garden, but his religious epic, *Samor, Lord of the Bright City* (1818), and his dramas, *The Fall of Jerusalem* (1820) and *The Martyr of Antioch* (1821), were received with a devouring enthusiasm, which despite occasional passages of splendid imagery was undoubtedly somewhat overcharged. They gained for him the professorship of poetry at Oxford, and were followed by the dramas, *Belshazzar* and *Anne Boleyn*. A collected edition of Milman's poems appeared in 1840, including the exquisitely pathetic hymns *Brother thou art gone before Us* and *When our Heads are bowed with Woe*. In 1827 Milman was Bampton Lecturer, and in 1829 he published his *History of the Jews*. To the present generation it seems a most moderate and, at the same time, enlightened work; it was hailed on its appearance by a chorus of indignant remonstrance from those who objected to the application of criticism to the Bible at all, and who, as Dean Stanley says, were horrified at the description of Abraham as a "sheik." Milman bore these attacks with calm silence, and in spite of obloquy he became, in 1835, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and canon of Westminster. In 1840 he published the *History of Christianity under the Empire*, in which he courageously said what he thought, and with a lofty Liberalism that is all the more striking when contrasted with the

carping bitterness of Gibbon, exposed the first period of the Church's history to the dry light of searching investigation. In 1849, this time with general approval, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Lord John Russell, Dean of St. Paul's. His *magnum opus*, *The History of Latin Christianity* (1854-5), contains, as Dean Stanley well says, "a complete epic and philosophy of mediæval Christendom," terminating with the papacy of Nicholas V. One of the soundest historical works in our literature, it will long remain a monument of the learning and impartiality of the English establishment, and though some of its details may be overthrown by the apologists or assailants of individual popes or politicians, its general conclusions are not likely to be materially modified. Dean Milman's other works were an illustrated and critical edition of Horace, with a biographical preface (1849), and an annotated edition of Gibbon, in which to that historian's inaccuracies is dealt a chastisement by no means undeserved. His tenure of office at St. Paul's was signalised by the commencement of the decoration of the interior, and the introduction of the popular, but none the less impressive, services in the dome. In his last public appearance of moment, when he preached a sermon before the University of Oxford on Hebrew Prophecy, Dean Milman proudly announced that he still adhered to the opinions of his youth. He was a noble example of ecclesiastical Liberalism—one of his latest speeches was in favour of the abolition of subscription to the articles—a poet, scholar, man of the world, but, above all things, a divine. Whether or no the reported saying of himself, "I am the last learned man in the Church," be true, it well defines his position.

Dean Stanley in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. 19; *Fraser's Magazine*, vol. 78; *Blackwood*, vol. 104. [L. C. S.]

Milne-Edwards, HENRI (b. 1800, d. 1885), zoologist, was born at Bruges of English parents, studied medicine at Paris, and at first practised as a doctor, but eventually became exclusively a writer and teacher of science. In 1838 he was elected to succeed F. Cuvier at the Académie des Sciences, became professor of entomology in the Muséum in 1841, and in 1843 professor of entomology and of comparative physiology in the Faculté des Sciences, of which he became dean, retiring in 1876. He received, among other honours, the Copley medal in 1856. As long ago as 1827 he propounded the principle that the more an animal exhibits in its organs a "division of labour," the higher is it in the scale of organisation, and his labours in the lower forms of animal life did much to reconstitute zoology. Besides numerous text-books, he published a monumental work in fourteen volumes, *Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie Comparée* (1857-81). His son, *ALPHONSE MILNE-EDWARDS (b. 1835), his successor at

the Muséum, honourably carries on his father's work.

Minghetti, MARCO (b. 1818, d. 1886), statesman, of a rich merchant family, travelled in youth, and in particular paid attention to agricultural economics. He joined Pius IX.'s liberal ministry in 1848 as Minister of Public Works, and when it was speedily dismissed, entered the service of Charles Albert of Sardinia, and became the intimate friend of Cavour. An important treatise, *Della Economia Pubblica*, was published by him in 1859. He became Minister of the Interior in Cavour's last Cabinet (1860), but resigned under Ricasoli, having failed to carry a project for the internal organisation of Italy which strongly favoured decentralisation. In 1861 he became Vice-President of the Italian Parliament; and in 1863 President of the Council and Minister of Finance, a post he held with considerable credit until 1868. After being ambassador in London and at Vienna, he formed a Conservative ministry in 1873, in which he was Minister of Finance. It lasted until March, 1876, when it was overthrown by a coalition of parties, never having commanded much support. Signor Minghetti thereupon became a leader of the Conservative opposition, and in 1883 rendered valuable assistance to his Liberal successor, Signor Depretis, against the attacks of the Radicals. He carried on the traditions of his master, Cavour.

Minto, GILBERT ELLIOT, 1ST EARL OF (b. 1751, d. 1814). Governor-General of India, the son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart, M.P., was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1774 he entered Parliament as member for Morpeth, and at first supported Lord North, but afterwards attached himself to the Whig Opposition under Fox, only, however, to go over to Pitt after the outbreak of the French Revolution. During the brief occupation of Corsica by the British (1794-6) Sir Gilbert Elliot was viceroy of the island, and was created Baron Minto in 1797. Sent as envoy extraordinary to Vienna he did good service as a diplomatist until 1801. He was for a few months president of the Board of Control, and in 1807 went to India as Governor-General in succession to Lord Cornwallis. His administration lasted until 1813, when he returned to England with an earldom. It was marked chiefly by the establishment of the authority of the company in the newly annexed districts, the conquest from the French of the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1810, the conquest of Java in 1811, and the establishment of diplomatic intercourse with Persia, Afghanistan, and the Punjab. In 1809 a formidable sepoy mutiny at Seringapatam was decisively quelled. After his return to England in 1814 his health rapidly gave way, and he

died on June 21st. His son, Gilbert Elliot, the second Earl Minto (b. 1782, d. 1859), was from 1846-52 Lord Privy Seal.

Countess of Minto, *Life and Letters of Lord Minto* (1874); *Lord Minto in India* (1880).

Mitchel, JOHN (b. 1815, d. 1875), Irish patriot, was the son of a Nonconformist minister in County Derry, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards practised for some time as a solicitor. Sympathising with the suffering Irish, he threw in his lot with the Nationalist party, and in 1845 became editor of the *Nation* newspaper, the organ of that party. In 1847 his political views no longer coinciding with those advocated in the *Nation*, he resigned the editorship, and started the *United Irishman*, a journal advocating "physical force." His writings in this paper were considered seditious; he was arrested, convicted, and transported to Van Diemen's Land for fourteen years in May, 1848. He subsequently escaped to the United States, and conducted the *Citizen* newspaper. In 1875 he was returned to Parliament for Tipperary, at a bye-election; but the election was petitioned against, as he was a felon who had not worked out his sentence. While the constitutional question was being discussed Mitchel suddenly died. John Mitchel was the author of several works of merit, among which may be mentioned *Life of Aodh O'Neil, Jail Journal* (an account of his life in Van Diemen's Land), and the *Last Conquest of Ireland (perhaps)*.

Mitchell, SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE (b. 1792, d. 1855), explorer, a native of Stirlingshire, entered the army, and fought in the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1815. In 1827 he was appointed deputy surveyor-general, and soon after surveyor-general, of New South Wales. His explorations did much to open up the country, to the hitherto unexplored portion of which he gave the name of Australia Felix. The courses of the Darling and Glenelg were traced by him, and he was one of the first discoverers of gold and diamonds. His *Three Expeditions into the Interior of East Australia* appeared in 1838, and *Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia* in 1848. His last expedition, made in 1851, was to the Bathurst gold-fields. His *Australian Geography* was published in 1850.

Mitford, MARY RUSSELL (b. 1786, d. 1855), dramatic writer and novelist, was the only child of a Hampshire physician. Family misfortunes forced her to take up her pen, and she wrote in 1806 a volume of poems, which were abused in the *Quarterly*. She fared better with *Watlington Hill, a Poem* (1812), which commemorates a courting meeting in that locality. But her passion as an authoress was dramatic composition, and her principal works which made their way to the public stage were *Julian* (1823), *Foscari* (1826), *Rienzi* (1828), and *Charles the*

First, which was suppressed by George Colman, the licenser, as being of dangerous principles. She relates in her *Reminiscences*, with great frankness, many interesting details connected with the production of these pieces. It was, however, in the sketches of *Our Village* that she hit upon the vein most favourable for her literary reputation. These sketches of English rural life, which first began to appear in *The Lady's Magazine* in 1824, are pervaded by a cheerful tone of domesticity, and are remarkable for their veracity in detail. Her last, and perhaps her best, novel was *Atherton*, which appeared in 1854.

Life and Letters, edited by A. G. L'Estrange.

Mitford, WILLIAM (b. 1744, d. 1827), historian, studied law for some time at the Middle Temple, but on his succeeding to the family estates abandoned that profession. In 1774 he brought out a little work on *Harmony in Languages*, next wrote a treatise on *The Military Force*, and subsequently sat for several years in the House of Commons in the Tory interest. He was engaged at his *History of Greece* from 1780 to 1818, the best result of which work was, perhaps, that it caused Grote and Thirlwall to write theirs. In politics Mr. Mitford was an unbending Tory; and this turn of thinking affects seriously the fairness of the estimate which he forms both of characters and of events in his work. He did, however, throw some light upon many parts of Grecian history.

* **Mivart, ST. GEORGE, F.R.S.** (b. 1827), man of science, was educated at Harrow, King's College, London, and St. Mary's College, Oscott, a Roman Catholic establishment. He was called to the bar in 1851, but has chiefly occupied himself with teaching and writing about science. Mr. Mivart became lecturer on zoology and comparative anatomy and professor of biology at University College (R.C.), Kensington, from 1862-84, and has been secretary to the Linnean Society, and is vice-president of the Zoological Society. His researches have chiefly been published in the journals of the learned societies, the reviews, and the magazines; but he has also published the following well-known volumes:—*The Genesis of Species* (1871), in which he combats the Darwinian theory of "natural selection" with arguments of great weight, as Darwin himself was the first to acknowledge; *Lessons in Elementary Anatomy* (1872), *Man and Apes* (1873), *Contemporary Evolution* (1876), *Lessons from Nature as Manifested in Mind and Matter* (1876), *The Cat*, an introduction to the study of back-boned animals (1881), and *Nature and Thought* (1883). His little *Philosophical Catechism* appeared in 1884.

* **Modjeska, HELENA** (b. circa 1843), Polish actress, a native of Cracow, married her guardian, M. Modjeski, at the age of seventeen, and in 1868, three years after his death, married a second time, M. Chlapowski,

a Polish patriot and journalist. Having become celebrated as a player in amateur theatricals she began to practise acting as a profession in 1862, starting with a travelling company. In 1868 she appeared before a Warsaw audience in a version of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, and at once became a popular favourite. Driven from Poland by professional jealousy, in 1876 she emigrated to America with her husband, and tried farm life in California without pecuniary success. She accordingly determined to return to the stage, and having learnt English, appeared as Adrienne before a San Francisco audience in August, 1877. Her success was immediate, and an equal triumph awaited her at New York in a version of *La Dame aux Camélias*. She was now recognised as one of the finest emotional actresses of her time, and after a visit to Poland appeared before a London audience at the Court Theatre in Mr. Mortimer's *Heartsease*, a fresh version of *La Dame aux Camélias* (1880), which was followed by *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and the less successful *Juana*, and *Frou-Frou* at the Princess's. After making a great hit at the Haymarket (June, 1882), in a version of Sardou's *Odette*, she went back to America, where her Rosalind was very well received (December, 1882). In the spring of 1885, she appeared for a brief season at the Lyceum in her favourite impersonations.

Moffat, ROBERT, D.D. (b. 1796, d. 1883), missionary, was a native of East Lothian, and worked for some time as a gardener, and in a situation at Manchester. In 1815 he became inspired with a desire to become a missionary, and was ordained at the Surrey Chapel in 1816. He sailed for Capetown under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and worked among the Bechuanas and Kurumans, with but small intervals of repose, until he returned to England in 1870. In 1872 he became D.D. of Edinburgh, and in 1882 vice-president of the Foreign Bible Society. He translated portions of the Bible and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* into Bechuana, and was the author of a *History of Missionary Labours in South Africa* (1842). His name is commemorated in the Moffat Institute, at Shosung, for training native priests [LIVINGSTONE.]

R. S. Moffat, Robert and Mary Moffat.

Mohl, JULIUS (b. 1800, d. 1876), Orientalist, was a native of Stuttgart, and after the usual gymnasium education he went to Tübingen to study theology, and there met Baur and Strauss. The study of Hebrew led him, however, not to theology, but to Oriental learning. He resigned the clerical living to which he was appointed, and proceeded, in 1823, to Paris, where he became the pupil of De Sacy in Arabic and Persian, and of Abel Remusat in Chinese, and the friend of Humboldt, Cuvier, and other brilliant stars of

French society. In 1826 he was appointed to the professorship of Oriental languages at Tübingen, but with permission at the same time to pursue his studies at Paris, which (with visits to England) henceforth became his home. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the French Institute; in 1847 he was appointed professor of Persian at the Collège de France; and in 1852 inspector of the Oriental Department of the Imperial Press. Mohl's published work falls into two divisions. The first consists of editions of classical Eastern texts, of which the chief (besides some Chinese editions) was the Persian *Shah Nameh* of Firdusi. This was an immense undertaking, begun in 1833 and published in six gigantic volumes from 1838 to 1868, with a posthumous seventh concluding the work. The French translation accompanying this monumental edition of the Epic of Kings was reprinted in seven octavo volumes by Mme. Mohl (1878), an Englishwoman of remarkable powers. The other part of Mohl's work consisted in his annual reports to the Société Asiatique (1840-67). In these invaluable surveys of contemporary research we see the comprehensive character of the scholar's mind. The great desire of Mohl's life was to obtain for oriental studies the same recognition which had always been accorded to the so-called classical literatures, and to co-ordinate the various branches of oriental study till a comprehensive and general view of Eastern thought and civilisation should be attained. His whole life was a protest against extreme specialism and a plea for co-ordination, and his twenty-seven annual reports are a series of ascending steps in this direction. The *Rapports Annuels* were collected by Mme. Mohl, and published (in 2 vols., 1879-80) under the title of *Sept Ans d'Histoire des Études Orientales*. No such valuable, impartial, and instructive record of a brilliant period of Eastern study and discovery exists in any language. At the Institut, at the Société Asiatique, of which he was long secretary, and continually president, and in the celebrated *salon* of Mme. Mohl, the genial Orientalist exercised a potent influence upon the literary world of Paris.

Max Müller, *Biographical Essays*; *Saturday Review*, June 19th, 1881. [S. L. P.]

Moldavia, PRINCES OF. [ROUMANIA.]

Molesworth, SIR WILLIAM, BART. (b. 1810, d. 1855), author, philosopher, and politician, belonged to an old Northamptonshire family, and was educated at Edinburgh University and in Germany. His father having died in 1822, the son succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1832 was returned to the first reformed parliament for the eastern division of Cornwall. He subsequently sat for Leeds and Southwark. In 1853 he became First Commissioner of Works, and shortly afterwards Colonial Secretary. In Parliament

he was not a great debater, but the worth of his speeches, especially those on colonial and social reform, is partly testified by the large number which were separately published and widely circulated. But Sir William had also a literary reputation. In 1835 he started, in conjunction with Mr. Roebuck, the *London Review*, as an organ for the Philosophic Radicals, and subsequently became the proprietor and editor of the *Westminster Review*. Anticipating Mr. Croom Robertson (q.v.) in his admiration of Hobbes, he commenced, in 1839, and afterwards completed at a cost of £6,000, a reprint of the entire works of the "philosopher of Malmesbury," and was far advanced with his biography when he died, at the early age of forty-five. The biographies of Mill, Cobden, Grote, Panizzi, and Carlyle will give an idea of the loss England sustained by the early death of Sir William Molesworth.

Thomas Woolcombe, *Notices of the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart.* (1857).

* **Moltke**, HELMUTH KARL BERNHARD, COUNT VON (b. 1800), Field-marshal and Chief of the Staff of the German army, was born at Parchim, near Mecklenburg, and was the son of an ex-officer in the Prussian army. The family in 1811 removed to Copenhagen, where Moltke entered the Military Academy, and became a Danish officer in 1819. In 1822 he quitted the Danish army, and began the whole military course once more in the Army School at Berlin. Ten years later he was appointed a member of the general staff, and engaged on a military survey in Silesia and Posen. Having reached the rank of captain in 1835, he visited Constantinople on furlough, and remained there as chief military adviser to the Turkish Pashas. Moltke was present at the defeat of the Turkish troops at Nisib by Mehemet Ali in 1839 [EGYPT]—a disaster entirely due to neglect of his repeated warnings. In the same year he returned to Berlin, rejoined the general staff, and became major in 1842. He married his niece, Mary von Burt (d. 1868), daughter of his sister and Mr. Burt, an Englishman. In 1848 he became Chief of the Staff in Magdeburg. Colonel in 1851, he became Equerry to the Crown Prince in 1855, and in his company visited all the leading courts of Europe, attending the coronation of Czar Alexander in 1856. On the appointment of the present Emperor to the Regency of the kingdom in 1858, Moltke's sphere of action and influence rapidly increased. As Provisional Director of the General Staff of the Army, acting in unison with Bismarck and General von Roon, he became one of the chief authorities for the vast plans of military reorganisation that were carried out in the few following years. The plan of operations for the Danish campaign of 1864, and for the capture of Alsen, was also due to his strategy, but it was not till the Austro-Prussian War of June to

August, 1866, that his genius was fully displayed. Dividing his invading force in accordance with his well-known maxim of "marching separately and striking together," he entered Saxony with three great columns. With the victory of Sadowa or Königgratz (July 3rd), and the successes of General von Falkenstein, who had been deputed to hold Hanover and the district south of the Main in check, the war was practically over. The peace that was concluded in August, partly owing to the intervention of Napoleon III., put an end to the ascendancy of Austria in Germany. But it soon became evident that a greater struggle was at hand. The cry of "Vengeance for Sadowa" was echoed in France by Bonapartists and Ultramontanes alike. Moltke at once began his preparations for the inevitable campaign. By 1867 his plans were ready. By the spring of 1869, the arrangements for mobilisation were so complete that in three weeks 484,000 men could be on the frontier. On July 16th, 1870, mobilisation began. On the 19th France declared war. On the 26th the three divisions of the German army were ready on the frontier. The first army under General Steinmetz formed the right wing; the second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, the centre; the third army, under the Crown Prince, the left wing. On Aug. 2nd, the day of the unimportant engagement at Saarbrücken, Moltke arrived at Mainz. On the 4th and 5th the third army won the victories of Weissenburg and Wörth. On the 6th the second army was engaged at Spiceren, and on the 18th, all three armies having advanced steadily in line, the second and first armies co-operated in the victory of Gravelotte, and succeeded in shutting up Bazaine's entire army in Metz. General Steinmetz was now withdrawn from command, and the Crown Prince and Prince Albert of Saxony received orders to annihilate Macmahon's army, which was concentrating at Rheims with a view to relieving Bazaine by a movement to the north-east. On Sept. 1 Macmahon and Napoleon were enclosed without possibility of escape in the fortress of Sedan, and surrendered on the 2nd. The road to Paris was now open. On the 4th the Crown Prince's army and the Army of the Meuse began the march. On the 19th Paris was blockaded. On the 28th Strasburg fell. On Oct. 5th Moltke arrived at the head-quarters in Versailles, and it was now that the difficulties of the campaign became fully apparent. New armies seemed to be springing up in every quarter of France. On Oct. 27th, however, Prince Frederick Charles's army was set at liberty by the capitulation of Metz, and he was thus able to act from Orleans against the army of the Loire, under Aurelle and Chanzy, Manteuffel (q.v.), after holding Normandy and the North, being despatched with a new army of the South to support General Werder against Bourbaki in the neighbourhood of Dijon and Besançon.

On Jan. 29th, 1871, Paris was granted an armistice. On Feb. 16th, Belfort capitulated, and on March 1st the German troops entered Paris. The war was over, and a fortnight later Moltke returned to Berlin. At the triumphal entry in June he was created General Field-marshal, and in 1872 was made a life member of the Upper House. As a representative in the Reichstag the "great silent one" has made several brief but important speeches on military affairs, and in favour of the laws for security against the social democrats. He is the author of an admirable little historical treatise on *Poland* (Eng. trans., 1885).

The following published works of Moltke are largely autobiographical—*Briefe über Zustände und Begebenheiten in der Türkei aus den Jahren 1835 bis 1839*; *Briefe aus Russland* (written 1856, translated 1879); *Reden des Abgeordneten Grafen von Moltke* (1879); *Der Russisch-Türkische Feldzug 1828 und 1829* (translated 1854); *Darstellung der inneren Verhältnisse, &c., in Polen* (1832, translated 1885); *Wanderbuch* (1879, translated 1880). See also *General-Feldmarschall Graf Moltke*, by Professor Wilhelm Müller (1878, translated 1879).

* **Mommsen, THEODOR** (b. 1817), a distinguished German epigraphist and historian, the son of a Schleswig clergyman, was born at Garding in that duchy. He studied at the Holstein University of Kiel, and between 1844 and 1847 travelled through France and Italy collecting and investigating Roman inscriptions. In 1848 he obtained a professorship at Leipzig, but his interference with politics resulted in his removal. After holding Chairs at Zürich and Breslau, he was, in 1858, appointed to a professorship in Berlin. He was offered a post at Leipzig in 1874, but he immediately returned to Berlin as secretary of the Academy of Sciences in that town. He has since continued to reside in Berlin. In 1880 his library was consumed by fire, and most of his notes and manuscripts destroyed. He has been for some years a member of the Prussian Landtag. The great work of Mommsen's life has been the supervision of the whole, and the actual collection of a considerable part, of the great *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, which, for more than the last twenty years has been gradually issued by the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and which is still incomplete. This great task involved a laboriousness, minuteness, and precision which no German scholar has ever surpassed; and has resulted in additions to our knowledge of Roman history, especially of the imperial periods, of a most important description. Besides this stupendous labour, Mommsen has contributed very largely to various periodicals and transactions of learned societies on subjects mainly suggested by his epigraphical researches. He has also written much on philological questions, as for example, his *Ocean Studies* (1845), his *Dialects of Lower Italy* (1850). In conjunction with J. Marquardt, he has edited

a great *Handbuch der Römischen Alterthümer*, of which he has himself written the volume on *Römisches Staatsrecht*, containing important additions to our knowledge of Roman constitutional law. Among his more definitely historical works may be included treatises *De Collegiis et Sodalitibus Romanorum* (1843); *Die Römische Tribus* (1844); *Das Römische Münzwesen* (1850); *Römische Forschungen*, in two volumes (1864–79); and his edition of the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (1865). He has also written and edited several treatises on subjects connected with Roman law, and issued an edition of the *Digest* and the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. The work of Mommsen which most appeals to other than professed scholars and specialists, is his *History of Rome*, of which the first volume was issued in 1853, and the fifth, leaving the fourth still unpublished, in 1885. The English translation of the earlier three volumes, by Professor Dickson, appeared between 1862 and 1875. The only other of Mommsen's works done into English is his *Early Inhabitants of Italy* (1858). Mommsen has also written pamphlets on subjects which, like the Schleswig-Holstein question and the Franco-German war of 1870, specially excited his interest. It is unnecessary to speak at more length of Mommsen's labours as an epigraphist, but as an historian he must be more particularly characterised. He unites to a research and laboriousness, which are sufficiently evidenced by the great works of his life, real historical power of a kind not always found in the learned specialist. Despite his strength and incisiveness he is, perhaps, too careless of his vocabulary, and of some of the graces of style, to write what can be called literature of the highest class. The main results of his learned investigations that have almost remodelled our views of Roman constitutional law, the extraordinary knowledge of the details of Roman life which his work on the inscriptions has given him, are in his Roman history popularised in a short and singularly attractive form. That his power of conjecture and hypothesis approaches the paradoxical; that his sense of the material benefits which the empire won for the Roman provinces leads him into almost a deification of Caesar and his system of government; that, as an English critic has complained, he is careless of moral distinctions, and worships mere strength and ability—are the defects of a most remarkable and suggestive work.

[T. F. T.]

* **Monk-Bretton, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN GEORGE DODSON, BARON** (b. 1825), was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (first class classics, 1847). Called to the bar in 1853, he unsuccessfully contested West Sussex in the Liberal interest in 1852 and March, 1857, but was returned in April,

1857. In 1874 he was elected for Chester, but lost his seat on petition in April, 1880, and was returned for Scarborough in the following July. He was Chairman of Committees from February, 1865, to April, 1872; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from August, 1873, to February, 1874; President of the Local Government Board April, 1880, to December, 1882; and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1882 to 1884, when he was raised to the peerage as Lord Monk-Bretton. As Mr. Dodson Lord Monk-Bretton was the introducer of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883.

Monkswell, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, BARON (b. 1817, d. 1886), was educated at Plymouth Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1841). Called to the bar in 1841, he became a Q.C. in 1854. Returned to Parliament for Plymouth in the Liberal interest in 1852 he became Solicitor-General (1863-6), and Attorney-General (1868-71). In 1870 he accepted the recordership of Bristol, but resigned it at the wish of his constituents, and in November, 1871, was appointed a judge of Common Pleas in order to qualify him for a judgeship of the judicial committee of Privy Council, which he received a few days later. The method of this appointment caused some outcry, and the Government escaped censure by a somewhat narrow majority. In 1885 Sir Robert Collier was raised to the peerage as Baron Monkswell. He was the author of legal works on *The Law of Railways* and *The Law of Mines*, as well as a landscape painter of recognised ability, and the father of the well-known artist, John Collier.

Monroe, JAMES (b. 1758, d. 1831), fifth President of the United States, was descended from a cavalier who settled in Virginia in 1652. He studied at William and Mary College, but left it to enter the army under Washington in 1776, and for the capture of a Hessian battery at Trenton was made captain. He served on the staff of General Lord Stirling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He subsequently studied law with Thomas Jefferson, and in 1782 was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and appointed a member of the executive council. In 1783 he was elected a member of Congress. He early comprehended the inadequacy of the articles of confederation by which the colonies had formed the compact of union, and was one of those who inspired the movement which resulted in the formation of the present constitution of the United States, though he opposed it when complete, holding that the powers granted to the general government were excessive. He was a resolute opponent of the Spanish policy in regard to the Mississippi river, in virtue of which Spain denied the right of the colonists on the upper waters to navigate the lower portion, which she claimed and held as her own possession. In

1790 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1794 went to France as minister plenipotentiary. His reception there as the representative of the growing Republic was enthusiastic; and Mr. Jay, negotiating a treaty with England, thought that Monroe's relations with the French republicans were damaging to his efforts. In 1796 Monroe was recalled. He was elected governor of Virginia, and held that post until 1802. France having acquired from Spain the dominion of all that country, in virtue of which Spain had raised the question of the navigation of the Mississippi, the opportunity to prevent future trouble presented itself in the projected purchase of all the territory then called Louisiana, and Mr. Monroe was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary, and assisted Mr. Livingstone, the resident minister, in the completion of that important negotiation. In an effort to conclude with the English government a convention against the impressment of sailors from American ships, and for protection of the rights of neutrals, he was at first unsuccessful; but in 1806, in a second endeavour, he completed a treaty, which was rejected by President Jefferson as insufficient. This difference led to the second war with England. In 1811 Mr. Monroe was again elected governor of Virginia, and in the same year accepted, in the Cabinet of Mr. Madison, the position of Secretary of State. In 1817 he was elected President of the United States, and in 1820 was re-elected. He received every electoral vote but one, which was cast against him by a delegate, who held that the honour of a unanimous vote should be enjoyed by Washington alone. In 1822, as President, he recognised the independence of the Spanish colonies in South America and Mexico, and in so doing made a declaration, which has received the name of "the Monroe doctrine." This doctrine holds that the period of European colonisation in the western hemisphere is closed, and that the endeavour of European states to form new establishments in North or South America is in the nature of invasion.

J. Q. Adams, *Lives of J. Madison and James Monroe*. [G. W. H.]

Montagu, BASIL (b. 1770, d. 1851), jurist and man of letters, was the natural son of the Earl of Sandwich, the friend of Wilkes. Called to the bar in 1798 he obtained considerable reputation as a legal authority, notably by his digest of the *Bankrupt Laws* (1805), and was associated with Romilly and Wilberforce in their efforts to confine the penalty of death to murder and treason. He is now chiefly remembered for his edition of Bacon's works (1825), and his laboriously uncritical *Life of Bacon*, which gave occasion for an unjust and ignorant attack from Macaulay. He also published a volume of essays (1824) and selections from Bacon, Taylor, Hooker, and Hall (1805).

Montalembert, CHARLES FORBES RENÉ, COMTE DE (b. 1810, d. 1870), was the son of a noble French *émigré*, and spent his early years in England. After a visit to Sweden and Ireland in 1830, he settled in Paris, and threw himself with the energy of youth and earnest conviction into the crusade that Lamennais and Lacordaire (q.v.) were waging in defence of the liberty of the Church and the freedom of education, accompanying them to Rome to plead the cause of their paper, *L'Avenir*. His eloquent *Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary* was published in 1836. From 1835, when he was able by French law to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers, until its abolition in 1848, he devoted himself to the defence of the Catholic religion, and freedom of education. The greatest mistake of his public life was the support which he gave to Louis Napoleon, but his eyes were opened by the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22nd, 1852, and he withdrew from the government. His public career was virtually over, though he continued to sit in the National Assembly until 1857, when he failed to be re-elected. The remaining years of his life were spent in literary activity and journeys. Those to England, a country to which he was much attached, produced *L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre* (1856), and *Un Débat sur l'Inde au Parlement Anglais* (1858), which exposed him to a public prosecution and sentence, remitted, however, by the Emperor. His large work, *Les Moines de l'Occident* appeared in 5 vols., 1861-7, and was intended as a vindication of the monastic orders. Its erudition is enhanced by its charm of style, and its teaching bore fruit when his eldest daughter withdrew into a nunnery. In 1852 Montalembert was elected a member of the Royal Academy. The decree of papal infallibility published shortly before his death, met with his strong opposition, but, true to the principles of a lifetime, he bowed obediently to it when once announced. Among his other writings were *Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston* (1856), *Une Nation en Deuil* (Poland), 1861, and *La Victoire du Nord dans les États Unis*.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Memoir of Count de Montalembert*.

Monteagle, THOMAS SPRING-RICE, BARON (b. 1790, d. 1866), statesman, was a native of Limerick, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered Parliament in 1820, as member for his native city in the Whig interest. In 1832 he was elected for the Borough of Cambridge, and represented it until 1839, when he was raised to the peerage. As Mr. Spring-Rice he was a prominent member of the Whig party in debate, and had considerable official experience, being Under-Secretary for Home Affairs (1827-30), Secretary for the Treasury (1830-34), in which year he was for a few months Secretary to the Colonies. From 1835 to 1839 he was Lord Melbourne's Chancellor of the Exche-

quer, and after his elevation to the peerage was looked upon as a great authority on financial and Irish questions. In 1861 he unsuccessfully opposed the abolition of the paper duty.

Montefiore, SIR MOSES, BART. (b. 1784, d. 1855), the centenarian philanthropist, was born in London, and belonged to an old Jewish family that had settled in England in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was early articled to a firm of wholesale tea-merchants in the City, but subsequently left that trade for the Stock Exchange, having received a licence, at that time an essential for a Jewish broker. He succeeded in business so well that in 1824 he retired with a colossal fortune, and devoted the remainder of his life to municipal and philanthropic work. In 1837 he was nominated sheriff of London, when he was knighted. He subsequently became high sheriff of Kent, and was created a baronet in 1846. He undertook several missions to various countries to alleviate the Jewish persecution. In 1867 he founded a Jewish college at Ramsgate, in memory of his wife, and in October and November, 1883, great rejoicings took place at Ramsgate on his entering his hundredth year.

Lucien Wolf's *Centennial Biography*.

Montenegro, THE PRINCES OF, belong to the family of Petrovitch Nyegush, who founded the dynasty in 1697. The history of the nation has been one of almost incessant struggle against the Turk, during which it maintained its independence under its hereditary prince-bishops. The ruler at the beginning of the century was the Vladika PETER I. (1782-1830), who in 1791 had overthrown the Turks in a battle of three days and three nights, and again defeated them in 1796. In 1805 he led his mountaineers against the French, who had occupied Dalmatia, and defeated Marmont. In 1813 a strip of coast was seized from the French, but was handed over to Austria at the peace. During the period of comparative tranquillity which ensued, the Vladika Peter applied himself with considerable success to the civilisation of his subjects, and on his death, in 1830, was canonised as a saint. PETER II. (1830-51), his nephew and nominated successor, succeeded him, and in 1832, the year of his consecration at St. Petersburg, defeated the Turks who had invaded the country when he refused to acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. He proved a beneficent ruler, abolishing the vendetta, and putting a check on cattle lifting. He was a talented man, a good soldier, eloquent preacher, accomplished linguist, and inherited the family talent for poetry. On his death, his successor and nephew, DANIEL II. (1851-60), declined to assume the ecclesiastical functions, proclaimed himself a purely temporal prince, and obtained the consent of the Czar Nicholas. In 1852 the Turks, under Omar Pasha, invaded Montenegro, but were

repulsed with loss. Prince Daniel's neutrality during the Crimean war, his repression of forays into the Turkish dominions, and his willingness to become a vassal of the Porte, in return for substantial concessions of territory, caused him to become unpopular in spite of the brilliant victory gained over the Turks at Grahovo by his elder brother, the renowned warrior Prince Mirko. On Aug. 13th, 1860, he was assassinated by an exiled Montenegrin.

* NICHOLAS I., or NIKITA (b. 1840), the son of Prince Mirko, who loyally served the son in whose favour he had been passed over, married, shortly after his accession, Milena, daughter of Peter Vonkotic, by whom he had a son Daniel Alexander. He inherited the gifts of warrior and poet. Promptly involved in war with the Porte, he resisted bravely against overwhelming numbers, but was forced, in September, 1862, to recognise the Turkish supremacy. Again, in 1875, reprisals between Christians and Mahometans at Podgoritzia nearly caused a war between Montenegro and Turkey, which was averted by the intervention of the powers. In 1876 Prince Nikita had great difficulty in restraining his subjects from going to the aid of their fellow-religionists in the Herzegovina, and on July 2nd he imitated Serbia in declaring war against the Porte. His gallant troops gained repeated successes, and by the Treaty of Berlin (July, 1878) Montenegro was declared independent of Turkey, and given a slice of territory and the seaport Antivari, a long-coveted possession. The Porte, however, neglected to carry out its promises, alleging the formidable attitude of its Albanian subjects, and the Powers in 1880 proposed the cession to Montenegro of the district of Dulcigno instead of those named in the treaty. This was accomplished in November, but not before a naval demonstration had been resorted to by the Powers.

Sir J. G. Wilkinson, *Dalmatia and Montenegro*; Lady Strangford, *The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic*; W. Denton, *Montenegro*; Professor Freeman, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. 33.

* **Montgomery, FLORENCE** (b. 1847), authoress, the daughter of Sir Alexander Montgomery, Bart., acquired the habit of narration from telling stories to her younger sisters. At the instance of Mr. Whyte-Melville, she resolved to publish, and the successes of *A Very Simple Story* (1867), and still more of the charming *Misunderstood* (1869), were immediate and complete. They were followed by *Thrown Together* (1872), *Thwarted, or Duck's Eggs in a Hen's Nest* (1874), *Wild Mike and His Victim* (1875), *Seaforth* (1878), *Peggy and Other Tales* (1880), *The Blue Veil* (1883), and *Transformed* (1886).

Montgomery, JAMES (b. 1771, d. 1854), journalist and poet, a native of Irving Ayr, was the son of a Moravian missionary, and was at first employed in various book shops. In 1792 he was employed as a writer on the

Sheffield Register, afterwards called the *Iris*, of which he became editor, and was imprisoned in 1795 for republishing a song called the *Fall of the Bastille*, and again in 1796 for an account of a riot. Meanwhile, his desire to obtain fame as a poet had not grown less, and *The Wanderer in Switzerland* appeared in 1806. Despite the merciless onslaughts of the *Edinburgh Review*, it was followed by *The West Indies* (1810), *The World before the Flood* (1812), *Greenland* (1819), *Songs of Zion* (1822), and *The Pelican Island* (1828). The most complete edition of his poems was published in 1850. Though now almost unread, Montgomery, if destitute of the highest inspiration, had at any rate a certain distinction of style, and was full of enthusiasm for the common brotherhood of man. His *Lectures on Poetry and General Literature* (1833) are the work of a man of refinement.

Montgomery, ROBERT (b. 1807, d. 1855), poet, a native of Bath, was ordained in 1833, and became minister of Percy Street Chapel, London, in 1843. His *Omnipresence of the Deity* was published in 1828, and indifferent though it was, it was infinitely superior to *Satan* (1830), *The Messiah* (1832), *The Sanctuary* (1851), and his other numerous poems whose unutterable badness was duly castigated by the critics, notably by Macaulay, in 1830, in his famous article in the *Edinburgh Review*. Despite their marvellous nonsense, and the offensive way in which they were puffed, Montgomery's poems were eagerly read by the non-critical portion of the religious world.

* **Montpensier, ANTOINE MARIE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, DUC DE** (b. 1824), the fifth son of Louis Philippe, entered the French army, and gained some distinction in the African campaign of 1844-5. In October, 1846, he married Maria Louisa, the sister of Isabella II., of Spain, the object of the arrangement being to secure his eventual succession to the throne of Madrid. [ISABELLA.] After the revolution of 1848 he took up his residence in Spain, and intrigued vigorously against his sister-in-law, who banished him in 1868. His candidature, however, was unsuccessful in more than one provincial parliament, and in March, 1870, he further damaged his cause by killing his cousin and political opponent, Don Henri de Bourbon, in a duel. During the troubles of the following years, Montpensier remained in the background, but he supported the cause of his nephew Alfonso, to whom, in 1878, he gave his daughter, the Princess Mercedes, a union cut short by her early death. On the death of Alfonso, in 1885, he was again informally mentioned as a candidate for the throne.

* **Moody, DWIGHT LYMAN** (b. 1837), the American preacher, was born in Massachusetts, U.S., and, having early lost his father, was left to struggle in the world. For

a time he worked on a farm, but at the age of eighteen he removed to Boston, where he acted for some time as a clerk. Brought up a Unitarian, he renounced that faith in 1856, became a Congregationalist, and a zealous Sunday-school teacher. Shortly afterwards he removed to Chicago to accept a clerkship in a boot and shoe store. Here he became a successful lay missionary, and during the Civil War was in the service of the Christian Commission. At length, in 1865, he entirely disconnected himself from business, and resolved to devote all his services henceforth to spiritual work. He lost his church and school-house by the great Chicago fire in 1871, when he paid his second visit (first visit 1861) to this country to raise funds to rebuild them. The visit was a success, and a church at a cost of £25,000 was erected. Invited a third time to this country to undertake evangelistic work, he came accompanied by Mr. Sankey, an effective singer, and was instrumental in causing a large wave of religious revival to pass over the country in 1873-5. They made another visit in 1883-4. Mr. Moody has written numerous little works of a religious nature, among which may be mentioned *Sovereign Grace* (1884), *The Old Gospel* (1885), and *Bible Characters* (1885).

The Lives and Labours of Moody and Sankey, (London, 1875).

* **Moore, ALBERT** (b. 1837), artist, descended from a family of artists, and brother to Henry Moore the academician, was born at York. Known first of all, and indeed almost exclusively for many years, as a painter in oil, he eventually distinguished himself as an artist in water colour, and in 1881 was elected to the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He had long contributed to the Royal Academy single figure pieces, in which regard was had especially to perfection of line, and delicate harmony of hue, and in which the incident counted for little. Since his election he has contributed, pretty regularly, his single figures in water colour, generally draped, but in the exhibition of 1886 almost nude, and as memorable in modelling as in colour. Mr. Moore has not for a long time repeated that deserved success in the grouping of several figures which, in the *Quartet*—"a painter's tribute to the art of Music"—made the Academy of 1869 distinguished. He has contented himself of late with the single figure, but, it may be, with a closeness of realisation, in fabrics and in flesh, which formerly he was not accustomed to seek. His work could never, it must be confessed, impress itself strongly upon the popular mind, but the more serious and delicate students of Art recognise in it an originality not really to be gainsaid, and a completeness and sureness of taste, which make his place almost a solitary one in our school. [F. W.]

Moore, SIR JOHN (b. 1761, d. 1809), soldier, was the son of a Glasgow physician. In

1777 he received an ensigncy in the 51st regiment, then quartered at Minorca. He served in the American War, and was on half-pay from the peace (1783) until 1787. In 1790 he attained a colonelcy, and 1794 served with distinction in Corsica; was appointed brigadier-general in the West Indies, where he took part in the attack on St. Lucia, and was afterwards governor of that island. Returning to Europe, he assisted in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1797, was severely wounded in the unfortunate expedition to Holland in 1799, and served under Abercrombie in Egypt in 1800. He proceeded to Sicily in 1806 as second in command to General Fox. In 1808 he commanded the expedition in aid of Sweden, rendered abortive by the obstinacy of the Swedish king, and on his return proceeded at once to Portugal, where at first he had only a subordinate position, but in October, 1808, was nominated to the command of an army to co-operate with the Spanish troops in the north of Spain. He advanced as far as Salamanca, but found that the accounts of its forces given by the junta were wholly unreliable, and receiving news of the fall of Madrid (Dec. 4th) and the advance of Napoleon to cut off his communications with Portugal, he determined to retreat, although he had already gained a success over Soult at Saldanha. The retreat was carried out in the depth of winter under great difficulties, with Soult's army hanging on the rear, and Napoleon threatening him for a while on the south. Corunna was reached Jan. 13th, 1809, but the non-arrival of the transports rendered an engagement necessary after all. The battle of Corunna took place Jan. 16th, the cavalry and cannon having been already embarked. It resulted in a victory for the English, dearly purchased, however, by the death of the general, who by his personal heroism and lofty character had won the love and esteem of his men and officers alike.

F. C. James Carrick Moore, *Life of General Sir John Moore; Napier's Peninsular War*.

Moore, THOMAS (b. May 28th, 1779, d. Feb. 25th, 1852), poet and prose writer, was born in Dublin, where his father carried on business as a grocer and spirit retailer. He was educated under Mr. Samuel Whyte, a man of literary tastes, and the earliest tutor of Sheridan. Moore's first poetic composition was written at the juvenile age of eleven. In common with many other Irishmen, the poet's father hailed the outbreak of the French Revolution as a happy augury for Ireland, and young Moore imbibed the current ideas and aspirations. In 1794 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where his political views led to his being reprimanded by the university authorities, and where he became a friend of Robert Emmet. Moore graduated at Trinity College in 1799; and the same year, having chosen the law as a

profession, he proceeded to London to enter at the Middle Temple. The poet's translation of *Anacreon* was published by subscription in 1800, and dedicated to the Prince Regent. He was soon received into fashionable society, and found warm friends in Lord Moira and Lady Donegal. Holland House was speedily opened to him, and he was much sought after for his double gift of wit and song; though there were not wanting those who upbraided the poet for his alleged servility to the aristocracy. In 1801, Moore's first volume of original verse was published, under the title of the *Poetical Works of the Late Thomas Little*, a name referring to the writer's diminutive stature. Lord Moira having obtained for Moore the post of Registrar to the Admiralty Court of Bermuda, the poet left England and arrived at Bermuda in January, 1804. The appointment soon became irksome to Moore, who appointed a deputy, and went on a tour through the United States and Canada. He had little sympathy with the American people and Republic, and returned to England in 1806. The same year he published his *Odes and Epistles*; two years later appeared his poems of *Intolerance and Corruption*, and in 1809 *The Sceptic*. In the course of an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, some trenchant criticisms were made upon Moore's early writings. This led to a challenge from the poet to Jeffrey, and the combatants met at Chalk Farm. The constabulary stopped the proceedings, and on examination it was found that one, if not both, of the pistols was innocent of ball. This fact gave rise to many pleasantries on the part of Byron and other critics at the expense of Moore, who denied that his own pistol was unloaded. Ultimately Moore established a cordial understanding with Jeffrey, and a still closer friendship with Byron. In 1811, Moore's comic opera, *M.P., or the Bluestocking*, was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, but it met with a chilling reception. It was followed by the publication of the *Intercepted Letters, or the Twopenny Post Bag*, "by Thomas Brown the Younger." These satirical epistles enjoyed an enormous success, fourteen editions of the work being disposed of in one year. About this time Moore married Miss Beesy Dyke, a lady who proved an excellent helpmeet, and in the course of a few years the poet removed with his wife and young family to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire. *National Airs* appeared in 1815; *Sacred Songs, Duets, and Trios*, with music composed and selected by Sir J. Stevenson and Moore in 1816; and *The World at Westminster* in the same year. While residing at Mayfield Cottage, Moore conceived the idea of an Oriental poem, a class of composition then much in vogue. The projected work was completed, and entitled *Lalla Rookh*, and Mr. Longman agreed to pay in advance for this poem the large sum of £3,160. It was

issued in 1817, and consisted of four tales in verse, entitled *The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, Paradise and the Peri, The Fire Worshipers*, and *The Light of the Harem*. These poetic tales were connected by a short explanatory prose narrative. In 1818 Moore published *The Fudge Family in Paris*, a series of poems, partly of a humorous and partly of a satirical character; the following year was issued *Tom Crib: his Memorial to Congress*; and in 1820, *Rhymes for the Road, and Fables for the Holy Alliance*. At or near this time an incident of a very unpleasant nature occurred. Moore's deputy in Bermuda was guilty of defalcations to the extent of £6,000, and the nominal holder of the office was held liable. Friends made tenders of assistance to the poet, but these he declined, and went on the Continent pending a legal decision on the matter. In the company of Lord John Russell he travelled through France and Switzerland, the friends separating at Milan. Moore went on to Venice, where he spent some time with Byron, and received on parting the gift of Byron's autobiographical memoirs in manuscript. Murray purchased the manuscript in 1821, for £2,100, and the work was delivered to him in 1824, just before Byron's death. On looking through the memoirs, Murray came to the conclusion that they ought to be suppressed, and he held a consultation with various friends of Moore, Byron, and Lady Byron. Murray destroyed the manuscripts, though some portions of them are still extant in various forms, and Moore returned the purchase-money. It is understood, however, that he was afterwards recouped by the parties concerned. The government claim of £6,000 against Moore was eventually reduced to £750, and this sum was paid, an advance being made to the poet by his friends, which was quickly repaid from the profits of the *Loves of the Angels*, published in 1823. Works now followed each other in rapid succession, the *Memoirs of Captain Rock* appearing in 1824; the *Life of Sheridan* in 1825; a *History of Ireland, Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion*, and *The Epicurean* in 1827; and *Odes upon Cash, Corn, and Catholics* in 1828. The best and most valuable of Moore's prose works, *The Life of Byron*, was published in 1830. It was succeeded in 1831 by a *Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald*. Some years later was issued his last work *Alciphron*, a poem founded on the Egyptian mythology. The poet enjoyed a literary pension of £300 per annum, conferred upon him by Lord Melbourne in 1835. Moore's last years were spent at Sloperston Cottage, near Devizes. The poet's intellect failed him some time before his death, and after three or four years of mental gloom, he expired in his seventy-third year. It is as a song-writer that Moore will survive in literature, and he has been styled the

legitimate successor of Carew, Herrick, Lovelace, Suckling, and Waller. "To me," Byron remarked, "some of Moore's last Erin sparks—*As a Beam o'er the face of the Waters, When he who adores thee, Oh, blame not the bard, Oh, breathe not his name*, are worth all the epics that were ever composed." Such lyrics as *The Harp that once through Tara's halls, The Last Rose of Summer*, and *The Minstrel Boy*, have attained a world-wide fame. Lord Jeffrey happily described the poetry of Moore as "a thornless rose," whose form was "cast in beauty's mould;" while Hazlitt describes his muse as "another Ariel, as light, as tricky, as indefatigable, and as humane a spirit." Moore had wit, fancy, sensibility in abundance; but he lacked depth and passion. He was the poet of the boudoir and the drawing-room; his pathos was sometimes artificial, and never deep; and he captivates not by any serious qualities, but by sentiment and romance, embodied in light and many-coloured verse.

Right Hon. Lord John Russell, *Memoirs*, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore (1853, 8 vols); H. E. Montgomery, *Thomas Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries* (1860); *The Hitherto Uncollected Writings of Thomas Moore, Prose and Verse*, edited by E. H. Shepherd (1877); Hazlitt's *English Poets and Spirit of the Age*; *The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore*, edited by W. M. Rossetti. [G. B. S.]

* **Moorhouse**, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D. (b. 1826), Bishop of Manchester, a native of Sheffield, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1853, D.D. 1876). He became vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy Square, in 1862, vicar of Paddington and rural dean in 1868, and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1875. He was appointed Hulsean lecturer on divinity at Cambridge in 1865, and Warburton lecturer in 1875. In May, 1876, Dr. Moorhouse was appointed Bishop of Melbourne, and in 1886 Bishop of Manchester, in succession to the late Bishop Fraser (q.v.). He is generally reckoned as a member of the moderate Church party, and has published several sermons.

More, HANNAH (b. 1745, d. 1833), dramatic writer, novelist, and philanthropist, was born in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and was for some time a teacher in her sisters' boarding school in that town. Her first publication, written at the age of eighteen, although it did not appear till 1773, was *The Search after Happiness*, a pastoral drama, which was followed in 1774 by a tragedy, *The Inflexible Captive*, founded on the story of Regulus. An annuity from a wealthy admirer freed her from her work at the boarding-school, and enabled her to gratify her literary tastes. In 1776 she was introduced to David Garrick, the actor, and the intimacy is marked by her *Ode to Dragon*, Garrick's house-dog. Her tragedy of *Percy*, her best approved dramatic work, was brought forward at Covent Garden

by Garrick in 1777. About the year 1780 her opinions on public theatres underwent a change, and she "renounced her dramatic productions in any other light than as mere poems." Her wishes in this respect were more fulfilled, for few dramatic writers were more successful in obtaining readers. Her *Sacred Dramas* (1782) were very popular. Her prose works, fresh, vivacious and original in their style, depicted in strong character the minor immoralities and infirmities of her age, and in these we find the best exposition of her ethical conceptions; *Strictures on Female Education* (1799), *Catechism in Search of a Wife* (1809), *Practical Piety* (1811), *Christian Morals* (1813), and *Moral Sketches* (1818). But the best testimony to Hannah More's noble character was her long-continued philanthropic work among the poor at a time when such work was not so popular as it is nowadays. A good churchwoman and anti-Revolutionist, she aimed at imparting simple truths. She realised over £30,000 by her writings, £10,000 of which she bequeathed charitably.

William Roberts, *Memoirs of the Life of Hannah More*; also Mrs. H. C. Knight's *New Memoir*, and H. Thompson's *Life*.

Moreau, JEAN VICTOR (b. 1763, d. 1813), French general, and the most formidable of Napoleon's rivals, fought in the campaigns of the war of the French revolution under Pichegru, and as general of division greatly distinguished himself in Flanders during 1794, and as commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine in 1796 displayed strategy which placed him among the first generals of his time. Sent into retirement for a while for his silence concerning his friend Pichegru's royalist intrigues, he was reappointed in 1798 to serve under Scherer, and rescued the army of Italy from the clutches of Suvaroff by a brilliant retreat. On his return from Egypt, Bonaparte won over Moreau by his flatteries, inducing him to connive at the overthrow of the Directory, and giving him as a reward the command of the united armies of the Rhine and Helvetia. The campaign terminated with Moreau's great victory over the Austrians at Hohenlinden (Dec. 2nd, 1800). The antagonism between Bonaparte and himself now became acute, and Moreau unwisely lent himself to plans for the overthrow of the first Consul. He was accused of participating in the Georges conspiracy of 1804, and was condemned on very slight evidence to death. Bonaparte, however, allowed him to go into exile, and he lived in the United States until 1813, when he joined the Allies, and was mortally wounded by a French cannon-ball as he stood with the Czar Alexander before Dresden.

A. de Beauchamp, *Vie du Général Moreau*; Chateaufort, *Histoire du Général Moreau*; Thiers, *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*.

Morgan, SYDNEY OWENSON, LADY (b. circa 1777, d. 1859), was the daughter of an

Irish actor, and never could be induced to disclose the exact year of her birth, baffling even the researches of Mr. Croker. She took early to literature, and, launching herself in London, after several fairly successful attempts at fiction published a really remarkable novel in *The Wild Irish Girl* (1806). She thereafter became a social celebrity; and fortunately for herself married, in 1812, Sir Charles Morgan, a doctor of position, who kept her exuberant spirits fairly under control. In 1814 came *O'Donnel*, a brilliantly patriotic Irish romance; and in 1817 her lively study of France after the Restoration, which profoundly irritated the French Court and the Tory press in England. Upon the *Quarterly Review* she retaliated in *Florence Macarthy* (1818). Her *Italy* (1821) was as outspoken and shrewd as her *France*, and another clever Irish novel was *The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys* (1827). Lady Morgan received a Civil List pension of £300 from Earl Grey, and continued to write until within a short time of her death, producing nothing, however, of much note after 1830.

Lady Morgan, *Passages from an Autobiography*, and W. Hepworth Dixon's edition of her *Memoirs*.

Morland, GEORGE (b. 1763, d. 1804), an English painter, was the son of Henry Morland, a portrait painter and painter of domestic subjects, himself the son of an artist. Born in the Haymarket in 1763, he is said, at ten years of age, to have been an exhibitor at the Academy—an "honorary exhibitor," figuring as "Master George Morland"—and not long afterwards he was at the Academy Schools. Rebelling against the restraints of home, he betook himself first to Margate and afterwards to France—more it would seem for dissipation than for purposes of study. He came back from the Continent and established himself at Kensal Green, where certain of his pictures were promptly popularised by the art of the engraver. In 1786 he married, the young lady being a sister of William Ward, whose name was to be associated with the mezzotint engravings after Morland as distinctly as that of Raphael Smith is associated with the prints after Sir Joshua. But diligently as William Ward was engaged, for a term of years, in working after Morland, he was only one of many engravers so occupied, for Morland's facile inventions became popular with the classes that loved Art; and in his lifetime there was the steady demand which is yet noticeable to-day for his picturesque record of the life of the parlour, of the inn kitchen, of the stable, of the pig-sty, of the country road. He was marvellously productive, but it is to be feared that soon after he was thirty years old he ceased to observe nature—at all events inanimate nature—and relied upon his memory. Horses he studied, sometimes at the stables in Paddington, and the sweet-tempered woman

of his pictures was, it is reputed, always his wife. He worked hard, but he spent himself likewise in late hours and among the most debauched of companions. As a consequence, in 1799 he was arrested for debt. Soon afterwards, however, he "obtained the rules" and took a house at Lambeth, and in 1802 he was finally released. But by that time his health was absolutely broken. Yet, by the extraordinary buoyancy of his temperament, he managed for a while longer both to work and to take his pleasure. He died after all somewhat suddenly. His wife was not with him at the moment, and when she heard of it the shock killed her, and the two were buried in the same grave. Among the four or five hundred works which Morland undoubtedly executed—and it is possible that he may have exceeded even the latter number—many were of course painted carelessly and with failing skill. Again, one has doubtless to reckon with a certain number of forgeries. But there remain—and generally they are in good condition—a sufficient number of really excellent pictures to justify and perpetuate his fame; and then, as has been said already, the mezzotints after his compositions will continue to widen his popularity. Of late years a noble Morland—the bequest of Sir Bate Dudley—has been placed in the National Gallery. This is the *Farmer's Stable*. Its scene was at Paddington, from which all vestige of rusticity has by this time departed. Morland in his landscape and rural figures carried on, though with a full measure of individuality, that tradition of naturalism which was perhaps begun by Gainsborough. But the naturalism of Morland and of Gainsborough—unlike that of certain of our English and French contemporaries—was a naturalism tempered by grace: if beauty did not exist in the rusticity they beheld, the charm that was lacking must be supplied. In the art of Morland the landscape is but a background, carefully studied, perhaps, when he was industrious; happily conceived when he was idle. His main theme is the figure and the story it may be made to convey, and the story is often one of ordinary life with its habitual and homely occupations, and sometimes one of sentimental adventure, and sometimes the tale of a severe moralist.

Lives by Hassell (1806); and Dawe (1807).

[F. W.]

* **Morley, PROFESSOR HENRY** (b. 1822), was educated at King's College, London, and at first practised medicine in Shropshire, but in 1851 came to London as a journalist. From 1857 to 1865 he was English lecturer at King's College, and in the last year became professor of the English language and literature at University College, London. Among Professor Morley's more important literary works may be mentioned his biographies of *Palissy* (1852), *Jerome Cardan* (1854), *Cornelius*

Agrippa (1856), and *Clement Marot, and Other Studies* (1870); his *Journal of a London Play-goer* (1866); some admirable works on English literature, *English Writers* (1864-67), *Tables of English Literature* (1870), a *First Sketch of English Literature* (1st ed. 1873), and *English Literature in the Reign of Victoria* in the Tauchnitz edition of British authors (1881); and numerous editions of standard authors, *The Spectator* (1868), *Cassell's Library of English Literature* (1875-81), *The Library of English Literature* (1883, etc.), *The Universal Library* (1883, etc.), *The National Library*. He is also the author of fairy tales, *Fables and Fairy Tales* (1860), *Oberon's Horn* (1861), and *The Chicken Market* (1877).

* **Morley**, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, M.P. (b. 1838), the son of the late Mr. Jonathan Morley, of Blackburn, was educated at Cheltenham College and Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A. 1859, M.A. 1873, LL.D., Glasgow, 1879). Called to the bar in 1873, he devoted himself to a literary career, and became one of the most distinguished men of letters of the day. His works comprise admirable biographical studies of *Burke* (1867), *Voltaire* (1872), *Rousseau* (1876), *Diderot and the Encyclopedists* (1878), and *Cobbett* (1881), an earnest essay on *Compromise* (1874), and two series of *Miscellanies* (1871 and 1877). A new collected edition of his works began to appear in 1886. Mr. Morley was equally conspicuous as an editor, and after conducting the *Literary Gazette* for several years, in succession to Shirley Brooks, was editor of the *Fortnightly Review* (1867 to 1882), of the *Pall Mall Gazette* from 1880 to Aug., 1883, and of *Macmillan's Magazine* until 1885. He is still editor of *English Men of Letters Series*, to which he has contributed a volume on *Burke*. In politics he is a pronounced Radical, and consistently in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and of non-intervention in European affairs. He unsuccessfully contested Blackburn in 1869, and Westminster in 1880; but in 1883 was first elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, the vacancy having been caused by the death of Mr. Ashton Dilke. He soon became a power in the House, and in Oct., 1883, presided over the Leeds Conference, at which it was decided to urge the Government to introduce a Franchise Bill in the following session. On the return of the Liberals to power in 1886 he became Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a member of the Cabinet; at the general election of the same year he was again returned to the House by Newcastle.

Morley, SAMUEL (b. 1809, d. 1886), the son of the late John Morley, of Hackney, was educated at a private school, and entered the firm of J. and R. Morley, hosiers, of Wood Street, City, of which he was for many years the head. A representative Nonconformist, he always took a prominent part in educational and

religious enterprise, notably in the erection of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street (1875). Elected M.P. for Nottingham in the Liberal interest in 1865, he was unseated on petition, but represented Bristol from 1868 to 1885, when he retired from parliamentary life, and was offered, but declined, a peerage. He died, universally lamented, in 1886.

Morny, CHARLES AUGUSTE, DUC DE (b. 1811, d. 1865), French statesman, the half-brother of Napoleon III., being the son of Queen Hortense and the Comte de Flahault, or more probably of the Dutch Admiral Verhuell, was adopted by the Comte de Morny, and served in the French army until 1837, when he retired and devoted himself to speculation, with the result that he acquired a considerable fortune, which he speedily lost again in fashionable dissipation. One of the principal authors of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2nd, 1851, he became Minister of the Interior, and secured his brother's advent to the throne by a series of judicious arrests and imprisonments. The most creditable act of his life was his resignation of office because of the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans family. In 1854 he became president of the Corps Législatif, and filled that post until his death. By a consummate combination of hauteur and tact he succeeded in reducing that body to a condition of complete subservience. In 1856-7 he was sent to St. Petersburg to represent France at the coronation of Alexander III., and after dazzling the court with the magnificence of his equipage, returned with a young Russian wife, the Princess Trobetskoi. The duke was undoubtedly one of the most influential and characteristic of the personages of the Second Empire; and a powerful picture of this sensual, witty, unscrupulous, and brave man is to be found in the pages of the *Nabab* of Alphonse Daudet. Victor Hugo's *Histoire d'un Crime* contains a still more pitilessly severe sketch of the duke.

* **Morocco**, MULEY EL HASSAN, SULTAN OF (b. circa 1839), is descended from Muley Ali, who came from Mecca, and was installed as King of Taflet in the early part of the seventeenth century, and who subsequently united the various monarchies of Al Maghrib al Aska into the present empire of Morocco, with its three capitals—Fez, Mekines, and Marakesh, or the City of Morocco. The reigning sultan claims to be the thirty-fourth in descent from Ali, uncle and son-in-law of Mohammed, and is known, among other titles, as "Emir-al-Mumenin," Prince of the True Believers. His immediate predecessors were (1) Muley Suliman (b. circa 1760, d. 1822); (2) Muley Abdurrahman (b. 1779, d. 1859); (3) Sidi-Muley Mohammed (b. 1803, d. 1873). The succession of Muley el Hassan was contested by Othman, his elder brother; and at various periods pretenders and rebels have required his active attention. Indeed

there has been scarcely a year during which His Shereefian Majesty—for in all his letters he signs himself “a Shereef, and the son of a Shereef,” that is, a descendant of the Prophet—has not been engaged in hostilities against some of his rebellious subjects. One of these expeditions was to the province of Sus, during the summer of 1886, when, in addition to more warlike work, he began the building of the new town of Assaka. His reign has, however, been distinguished by cordial relations between the Moors and the Christian powers, and by various more or less successful attempts to open up the country to commerce and civilisation. As a descendant of Mohammed, the Sultan's turban is covered with a green silk cloth, and his saddle is spread with a similar sheet. He is rarely seen except on horseback. Ambassadors are received in this fashion in a courtyard of the palace, and though he always addresses a few courteous words to them, through the official interpreter, or if the envoy understands Arabic (the sultan's only language), through the spokesman set aside for such duty, he never deigns to shake hands with them, and on no occasion do they penetrate beyond the threshold of the palace. If he wishes to show them respect, he orders one of his great officers, such as the Bashaw of the City, to entertain them, and presents of horses or swords are made to the envoy and his suite on leaving. Any visitor of position is, when duly accredited, supplied during his stay in the capital wholly, or in part, with provisions from the imperial stores; a house is provided for his accommodation, and from the time he leaves the Court to the time when he returns he is supposed to be the guest of “Seedna”—our Lord—as his subjects style him. “Al Sooltan” is another term for their ruler. Personally, His Majesty is of a generous disposition, but firm, and even ruthless, when his prerogatives are infringed, and so far as his purely Arabic education admits, is rather more intelligent than any of his predecessors. In Arabic literature he is well versed, is fond of scientific toys, and though he has never been out of Morocco, likes to hear of “Christian countries.” With the other Moelem princes he holds no relations, and as the foreign representatives all reside at Tangier it is rarely that he sees them more than twice during their stay in the country. Reforms have, therefore, almost stood still; commerce is hampered with all manner of restrictions, and the country (in the interior roadless, and rarely visited) is in much the same condition as it was five or six centuries ago.

Marmol, *Description de l'Afrique* (French trans., 1667); Torres, *Origen y suceso de los Xarifes* (1585); Von Dombay, *Geschichte der Scherifen oder der Könige das jetzt regierenden Hauses zu Marokko* (1801); Chenier, *Recherches Historiques sur les Maures* (1787); Erckmann, *Le Maroc Moderne* (1885); De Amicis, *Morocco* (1878); Trotter, *Mission to the Court of Morocco* (1881);

Marcet, *Le Maroc, Voyage, etc.* (1886), and personal knowledge. [R. B.]

Morpeth, LORD. [CARLISLE.]

* **Morris, Lewis** (b. 1834), poet, was born near Caermarthen, and educated at Sherborne School and Jesus College, Oxford, where he obtained a Chancellor's prize in 1855 and the English essay prize in 1858. He has since been elected honorary fellow of the foundation (1877). Having been called to the bar in 1861, Mr. Morris practised for many years. He stood in the Liberal interest for the Caermarthen Boroughs in 1881, but retired before the election, and in 1886 was defeated for Pembroke Boroughs. The three volumes of his poems that were first published, *Songs of Two Worlds*, by a New Writer (1872, 1874, and 1875), attracted immediate attention, and his subsequent poems have all attained a wide popularity. The *Epic of Hades* (1877) has enjoyed an unusually wide circulation for a modern serious poem. It was succeeded in 1879 by *Gwen: A Drama in Monologue*, and in 1880 by *The Ode of Life*. In 1883 Mr. Morris published another volume, entitled *Songs Unsung*, containing the powerful monologue of *Clytemnestra in Paris*, and in 1886 a tragedy called *Gycia*.

* **Morris, William** (b. 1834), best known as a poet, but notable on several grounds, was born at Walthamstow, and was educated at Marlborough and at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1856 he was articled to the late Mr. Street, the architect, and took his degree; and in the same year he had made a noteworthy *début* in literature in founding *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*. Although he did not edit this remarkable periodical, he supported the cost of it through the twelve months of its existence, and contributed very largely to its pages, which contain some of his early poems, a number of highly curious romantic prose stories, and some critical papers. In 1858 Mr. Morris, who did not stay with Mr. Street the full time of his articles, marked a great progress in literature by the publication of *The Defence of Guenevere, and Other Poems*, a volume in which the poetical and dramatic aspects of the middle ages are embodied in a series of truly original poems and songs. In 1867 he issued *The Life and Death of Jason*, a poem in seventeen books of heroic couplets, in which his hand had clearly arrived at the strength of maturity; and in 1868 came out the first instalment of *The Earthly Paradise*, which, though called “a poem,” is, in fact, a series of poems of classical and romantic legend and myth, artificially connected, as *The Canterbury Tales* are. In the meantime he had taken the leading part in establishing the fine-art decoration undertaking, which is now carried on under his name alone, but which originally bore the style of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner and Co. This undertaking has certainly been the

most important agent in the reform which has taken place during the last twenty years in English decoration and English taste in colour and design. It was not till 1870 that the publication of *The Earthly Paradise* was completed; but meanwhile Mr. Morris had associated himself with Mr. Magnússon in producing some masterly prose translations from the Icelandic Sagas. Of these, *The Story of Grettir the Strong* appeared in 1869, and *The Story of the Volungs and Niblungs* in 1870. In 1873 came out a "morality" entitled *Love is Enough; or, the Freeing of Pharamond*, in which the influence of Mr. Morris's Icelandic studies was shown in the metre as well as the subject of his poem, as it had already been shown in the subject of some of the poems of *The Earthly Paradise*, notably *The Lovers of Gudrum*. In 1875, under the title of *Three Northern Love Stories, and Other Tales*, Mr. Morris, again associated with Mr. Magnússon, gave his readers a further instalment of his translations from the Icelandic, of which some still remain in manuscript; and in the following year he issued, single-handed, *The Æneid of Virgil done into English Verse*, a book in the metre of Chapman's *Homer's Iliad*. The author of *The Earthly Paradise* had called himself "the idle singer of an empty day," and had disclaimed, in terms which have been much misunderstood, the task of dealing with contemporary concerns. Even the less profound spiritual subjects from which tales of love and adventure cannot be wholly dissociated, had been touched with a light, though with an unerringly steady, hand; but in the year 1878, which gave us Mr. Morris's masterpiece, *The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs*, it became abundantly evident that the author was fully qualified to deal with profound spiritual matters, and to deal with them in that region where they are primeval, the region of national mythos. The basis of *Sigurd* is to be found in the Icelandic *Völsunga Saga*; but the treatment is distinctively modern in reach and grasp, while the delineation is in perfect sympathy with the minds which originally caught and embodied the floating mythos. In and since 1878 he lectured much on art; and his lectures were published in pamphlets and volumes. The profound concern in psychical study displayed in *Sigurd*, a poem of great ideal action, manifests itself at length in the concrete form of concern for the welfare of man's body and mind now; and, from looking at art questions from a social and political point of view, Mr. Morris's action widened into that of a prime mover in an important phase of English social life. He became a leading spirit of the Socialist League, in whose organ, *The Commonweal*, a great part of what he produced now appeared. His notes, lectures, chants, and addresses connected with this movement, may not become classical, as

his best poems and translations have already become and must remain; but he embodied, in a poem of modern life called *The Pilgrims of Hope*, his political convictions and social teachings. Over and above superlative metrical, rhythmical, and other technical excellences, and a gift of language unsurpassed in modern literature for native vigour and purity, Mr. Morris shows in all his works a rare apprehension of the outward shows of things, and a power of placing what he sees clearly before the minds of others. In the great bulk of his work, his vision was cast longingly and somewhat sadly back upon the larger life of ancient days. Perhaps he has not changed his point of view so much as superficial observers might think; ripened experience and mature thought, increasing his perception of the deadly dangers with which our modern civilisation is fraught, have taught him an optimist's yearning for a state of society in which all men might be happy.

[H. B. F.]

Morse, SAMUEL FINLEY BREEZE (b. 1791, d. 1872), electrician, was the son of a Congregationalist clergyman of Charlestown, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College in 1810, and coming to England became a pupil of West, and exhibited a picture of the *Dying Hercules* at the Academy in 1813. Returning to America he obtained reputation as a painter and as a lecturer on art, but it was in 1832, on his return from a visit to Europe, that he hit upon the invention with which his name is permanently associated, the recording electric telegraph, which had been already more than partially conceived, but never put to practical use. In 1835 he put up an experimental line in a room, took out a patent in 1837, and by the aid of Mr. Cornell, after vainly trying a system of underground pipes, sent an overhead telegraphic message from Washington to Baltimore in 1844. His system rapidly spread through America, was adopted in Germany in 1851, and in 1858 a united testimonial was presented to him by representatives of the European nations at the instance of Napoleon III. He also made some successful experiments in submarine telegraphy as early as 1842, but his attempt to lay a cable in 1857 failed. He was involved during many years in lawsuits with infringers of his patent; and was engaged in a violent dispute with Professor Henry (q.v.) as to priority of their conception of the electric telegraph, from which it appeared that Henry had demonstrated the possibility of the telegraph: while to Morse is due the credit of inventing the instrument which intelligently registered the electric effects; while Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil in Bavaria, patented instruments in the same year as Professor Morse, and quite independently of him.

J. D. Reid, *The Telegraph in America; Memorial of S. F. B. Morse* (Wash.); *Nature*, vol. v.

Motley, JOHN LOTHROP (b. 1814, d. 1877), an American author, was educated at a school kept by George Bancroft, the historian, and at Harvard College, whence he graduated in 1831, and continued his studies at the universities of Göttingen, 1832, and Berlin, 1833. He was a comrade of Prince Bismarck at Göttingen, and his fellow-lodger in Berlin. "There we lived," writes the Prince, "in the closest intimacy, sharing meals and out-door exercise." Upon his return to America he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1836. In 1839 he published a novel entitled *Morton's Hope*. It was not successful, and was without literary value. He went to St. Petersburg in 1840 as Secretary of Legation, but resigned in a few months. He contributed to the *North American Review* in 1845; in 1849 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in the same year published a second novel *Merrymount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony*. He had already made extensive researches for a history of the Dutch Republic, but hesitated to venture upon ground that was included in the plan of Mr. Prescott's history of Philip II. He yielded, however, to the judgment of Mr. Prescott. He went to Europe in 1851 and laboured assiduously upon his great subject, and in 1856 published the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*. It was the fruit of ten years' labour, and was published at his own expense, as no bookseller would undertake it. It was very successful, and was soon translated into Dutch, German, French, and Russian. His plan included an account of what he designated "the eighty years' war for liberty," and of this history first published covered but one epoch. *The History of the United Netherlands* was to deal with the second epoch, and two volumes of this were published in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed minister of the United States at Vienna, and held that position for six years. He resigned in 1867 rather than undergo the indignity of combating anonymous vilifications. In 1868 he published the third and fourth volumes of *The History of the United Netherlands*. In 1869 he was appointed United States minister at St. James's, and was recalled in Nov., 1870, apparently on account of President Grant's animosity against Mr. Sumner, at whose request Motley had been appointed. His removal was the source of a profound chagrin to him. Upon his departure from London he went to Holland and continued his history. His position was very agreeable there, for scholars and the court equally respected and honoured him, but he did not cease to work industriously. Towards the end of 1872 he moved to England, and there felt the first effects of the rupture of a minute artery in the brain. He never worked, in any serious sense of the word, after this event. His third book of the historical series, *The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate*

of Holland, with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War, was published in 1874. It did not complete the plan, for a history of the Thirty Years' War was part of the scheme. In 1874 he was greatly afflicted by the loss of his wife. He visited America in the summer of 1875, but returned to England and died there. Mr. Motley was well equipped for the labour of writing history. He pursued his inquiries to the original source of information with untiring endeavour. His judgment, matured and disciplined by ample study, was trained to the understanding of the problems involved in the histories he wrote by his personal observation of the progress of a great revolution. He wrote vigorously, clearly, and picturesquely. Nevertheless, recent investigations have upset not a few of his conclusions, notably his estimate of the characters of Counts Egmont and Horn.

John Lothrop Motley, *A Memoir*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston. [G. W. H.]

* **Moukhtar, AHMED, PASHA** (b. 1837), Turkish soldier, entered the Turkish army in 1860, served under Omar Pasha in Montenegro, and in 1863 was sent to Alexandretta as chief of the staff to Dervish Pasha. In 1864 he was tutor to the Sultan's son, Prince Ysuf, during the grand tour; was second in command to Redif Pasha in the Yemen campaign of 1869, and became full general in 1871. After holding, in rapid succession, the governorships of Crete, Erzeroum, and Candia, and being engaged in the suppression of the Bosnian and Herzegovinese rebellion of 1875, he was appointed in March, 1877, on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War, commander-in-chief in Armenia. Despite his military ability, Moukhtar Pasha was so hampered by a miserable commissariat and want of money, that after a brilliant relief of Kars, which he had previously been compelled to evacuate, on the 9th of July, he was forced to retreat upon Erzeroum in October, where he was promptly invested. After the bestowal upon him of the title of Ghazi (Defender of the Faith, or Conqueror) by the Sultan, he had to retire from the place, and in December he was recalled to Constantinople. In September, 1878, he was sent to Crete as special commissioner, and made concessions of self-government to the islanders, and in November he became Governor of Janina. In 1885 he was despatched to Egypt with Sir H. D. Wolff, as Joint-Commissioner under the recent Anglo-Turkish convention. His scheme for the military organisation of the country, presented in 1886, was considered by the English government to be too ambitious.

Moultrie, JOHN (b. 1799, d. 1874), poet, was born in London, but spent most of his boyhood in Shropshire till he went to Eton in 1813. In the *Etonian* he wrote several of his earliest and best known poems, such as *My*

Brother's Grave and *Godiva*. In 1819 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and after a pretence at legal studies he returned to Eton as tutor to Lord Craven's sons. Having been ordained in 1825, he was, three years later, presented with the living of Rugby, and became an intimate friend of Dr. Arnold, who was appointed to the head-mastership at the same time. Moultrie's poems were published at long intervals, generally far removed from the date of composition. They show the influence of Byron in the satirical and sentimental productions of his youth, but most of the later works are distinctly Wordsworthian in tone, though also thoroughly religious and even theological. The long autobiographical poem of the *Dream of Life* (pub. 1843), is obviously an imitation of the *Prelude*. As a parish priest Moultrie is still remembered with gratitude; as a poet his productions were little more than the leisurely amusements of a "scholar and a gentleman," and as such they will retain no permanent interest.

Memoir by Derwent Coleridge, prefixed to edition of Poems of 1876.

Mouravieff, NICHOLAS (b. 1793, d. 1866), Russian general, entered the Russian army at an early age, and served as general in the suppression of the Polish rebellion of 1830. On the outbreak of the Crimean War he was placed in command of the army of Asia, and, after a protracted siege, succeeded in reducing Kars, through hunger, after repeated attempts to take it by storm (July 16th to Nov. 26th, 1855). He was then sent to suppress the Circassian chief, Schamyl (q.v.), who, since 1854, had been in arms against Russia, and after a tedious war of surprises, succeeded in doing so in 1859.

Mozley, JAMES BOWLING, D.D. (b. 1813, d. 1878), was a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1834), and was elected fellow of Magdalen in 1837. Ordained in the following year, he became vicar of Old Shoreham in 1856, canon of Worcester in 1869, and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford in 1871. Canon Mozley was an emphatic high churchman, and all his writings are marked by great learning, considerable originality, and perfection of style. The chief of them are, a treatise on *The Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination* (1855), *The Primitive Doctrine of Augustinian Regeneration* (1856), *A Review of the Baptismal Controversy* (1863), *Subscription to the Articles* (1863), his *Bampton Lectures on Miracles* (1865), *University Sermons* (1876), *Ruling Ideas in Early Ages* (1877). His brother ***THE REV. THOMAS MOZLEY** (b. 1806), was elected a fellow of Oriel 1829; became rector of Cholderton, Wilts, in 1836; and of Plymtree, Devon, in 1868. He was for many years on the staff of the *Times*, and in 1882 published *Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College*

and the Oxford Movement. Further Reminiscences appeared in 1885.

Muir, JOHN (b. 1810, d. 1882), Sanskrit scholar, took his degree at the University of Glasgow, his native town, whence he proceeded to qualify for an Indian appointment. In 1829 he went out to join the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, in which he held various posts till 1853. As early as 1839 he had displayed his familiarity with Sanskrit in a work entitled *A Sketch of the Argument for Christianity against Hinduism in Sanskrit Verse*, and he published several other learned, if propagandist, volumes in Sanskrit; but his great work is the *Original Sanskrit Texts, on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions* (5 vols., 1858-70; 2nd ed., 1868-73). He also contributed to Trübner's oriental series a volume of *Metrical Translations from Sanskrit Writers* (1878). His wide linguistic attainments were illustrated by his translation of Kuenen's *Five Books of Moses* and other works from the Dutch, and by some free renderings from the Greek. A record of some Indian experiences is contained in his *Notes of a Trip to Kedar-nath, &c.* (1855).

* **Muir, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.** (b. 1819), Arabic scholar, brother of John Muir (q.v.), the Sanskrit scholar, joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1837, and rose in thirty years to the eminence of Governor of the N. W. Provinces (1868). Returning to England in 1875, he took his seat on the Indian Council, whence he retired in 1885 on being appointed Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Edinburgh University. He is well known as a writer on Mohammedanism, and his works fully deserve their high repute. His *Life of Mahomet* (4 vols., 1858-61; abridged ed., 1 vol., 1877) is a solid and trustworthy biography, based upon original sources. It is unquestionably the most exhaustive and authoritative work on the subject in the English language, and compares favourably with the rival German biographies of Sprenger and Weil. The *Annals of the Early Caliphate* (1883) carry the history of Mohammedanism from the death of the prophet to the murder of his grandson Huseyn at Kербela, sixty-one years later: they are drawn from native writers, and are characterised by no less learning than the earlier work. These two books hold a permanent and authoritative position in the library of the student of Eastern history. Sir William has also written several small essays on the Koran and kindred subjects, chiefly with a view to missionary efforts. Such are his *The Coran* (1877), *Mahomet and Islam* (1884), *The Apology of Al-Kindy* (1882), and *Extracts from the Coran* (1880). He delivered in 1881 the Rede lecture to the University of Cambridge on the *Early Caliphate*.

* **Müller, FRIEDRICH MAX, LL.D.** (b. 1823), philologist, a son of the celebrated

German poet, Wilhelm Müller [q.v.] and a native of Dessau, was educated at the Nikolaischule and the University of Leipzig. Here Brockhaus taught him Sanskrit, and Max Müller's first book was a translation of the *Hitopadesa* (1844). He worked at comparative philology under Bopp at Berlin, and at Sanskrit under Burnouf at Paris; and in 1846 he came to England, where he was to edit for the East India Company the *Rig-Veda with Sāyana's Commentary* (6 vols., 1849-74). His home was henceforth to be Oxford, where his *Rig-Veda* was published, and where he was admitted to the University through Christ Church (1851), and became a professor of modern languages (1854), assistant (1856), and eventually sub-librarian (1866), at the Bodleian Library; and Fellow of All Souls (1866). In 1868 a new Professorship of Comparative Philology was specially created for him. Max Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language* (two series, 1861 and 1864), originally delivered at the Royal Institution, enjoy a wide popularity, and his *Chips from a German Workshop* and *Selected Essays* are reprinted articles, written with a similar view—of making the principles of comparative philology and the growth of language familiar to the uninitiated. In 1875 Max Müller practically resigned his chair (Mr. Sayce being appointed deputy-professor), and devoted himself to editing the first series of *Sacred Books of the East* (1875-85, 25 vols.), a priceless collection of new translations, by the best scholars, of the Bibles of all faiths, to which he is now adding a second series, besides contributing valuable texts to the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*. Among his other works may be noted the *History of Sanskrit Literature* (1869, 2nd ed., 1860); the *Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins*; the essay *On the Comparative Philology of the Indo-European Languages in its Bearing on the Early Civilisation of Mankind* (1849), which gained the Volney prize of the French Institute; *Languages of the Seat of War in the East* (1864), enlarged as a *Survey of Languages* (1865); on the methods of recording and transcribing spoken dialects, and *Missionary Alphabet* (1854) to the same effect; *On the Classification of the Turanian Languages* (1854, in Bunsen's *Christianity and Mankind*); and *Essay on Comparative Mythology* (1858). In 1873, at the request of Dean Stanley, Professor Max Müller preached a sermon *On Missions*, from the lectern of Westminster Abbey. In 1878 he inaugurated the lectures founded by the Hibbert Trustees, with a course on *The Origin and Growth of Religions as Illustrated by the Religions of India*. *Biographical Essays* (1883) consist of reprinted articles on prominent Indian reformers, such as Chunder Sen, and oriental scholars like Mohl and Colebrooke. They are written with the same marvellous charm of style and lucidity of presentment which are characteristic of all Max Müller's works, and render his English the

envy of Englishmen. His influence, not only at Oxford and throughout England, but abroad and in India (where many of his writings have been translated into the chief dialects), has powerfully furthered the study of comparative philology and oriental languages, and though his method of elucidating mythological beliefs by means of comparative philology has many opponents, it has drawn general attention to a neglected subject, and thrown many fresh lights upon the beginnings of the religions and superstitions of mankind, especially in the Aryan family. As the founder and editor of the great series of translations of the *Sacred Books of the East*, he is entitled to the profound gratitude of all students of comparative religion. Professor Max Müller is a Foreign Member of the French Institute, an LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and Knight of the Ordre pour le Mérite. [S. L.-P.]

Müller, JOHANNES (b. 1801, d. 1858), a distinguished German physiologist, was educated in his native town of Coblenz. He graduated M.D., and became a private teacher of physiology in the university of Bonn, advancing by the stepping-stone of an extraordinary professorship to the ordinary Chair of the same science in 1830. Three years later he was called to Berlin, and there for the next twenty-five years he carried on his researches, and taught the elements of biology to large bodies of students, some of whom became even more distinguished than their master. Müller was, indeed, greater as a teacher and a writer of text-books for self-instruction than as an original investigator, eminent though he was unquestionably as the discoverer of numerous facts in the mechanism of hearing and voice, and in the accurate composition of the lymph, blood, and chyle. But what he did most thoroughly was to bring all the facts which had accumulated up to his day into clear, consecutive order, focusing them in certain salient principles which he enunciated, and by showing physiologists where lacunæ existed, to stimulate them to fresh exertions. His *Elements of Physiology* (Engl. Trans., 1842), though now superseded by more recent books, may be regarded as a landmark in the history of the science from which modern physiologists date. It has become antiquated mainly by the impetus which it gave to the then languid army of workers. It comprised every fact worthy of preservation, and brought into clear relief, not only data, but acute criticism tending to their elucidation. The *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin*, a periodical which he edited for many years, contains most of his own papers, and the writings of the best workers of his period, many of them his pupils, or collaborateurs, who, without his stimulating influence, might have remained idle. Compared, however, with some of his rivals, Müller was not a

voluminous author. He was no relation of the contemporary chemist of the same name, who, also busying himself with the chemical aspects of physiology, is sometimes confounded with him.

Voggenreiff's *Biog. Litterar. Handwörterbuch*, vol. ii. [R. B.]

Müller, KARL OTTFRIED (b. 1797, d. 1840), the Niebuhr of Greek history, was born at Brieg in Silesia, where his father was a Lutheran pastor. The name of Ottfried, by which he is generally known, was adopted in 1819 to distinguish him from the numerous other Karl Müllers. After attending the gymnasium at Brieg, Müller entered the university of Breslau, where he studied Greek literature, and in 1816 he proceeded to Berlin, where he gained the degree of Dr. Phil. for his admirable treatise on *Egina* in 1817. After a year's residence as a schoolmaster in Breslau, he was invited as extraordinary professor to Göttingen in 1819. In the following year the first volume of his monumental work on the *History of the Hellenic Races and Cities* (*Geschichte Hellenischer Stämme und Städte*) was published separately, and after a visit to Holland, England, and France (1822) he continued the work in 1824 by the two volumes on *The Dorians* (*Die Dorier*). It was this portion of the history that gave Müller his European fame, and it is by this that his name is still best remembered. His fresh and original treatment of this portion of the Hellenic race according to the critical method of modern history, supported as it was by the inexhaustible wealth and unflinching accuracy of Müller's Greek researches, made a new era in the reconstruction of history. The work was separately translated, and admirably edited in 1830 by Henry Tufnell and Sir George Cornewall Lewis. It was succeeded in 1825 by the treatise on the Macedonians (*Ueber die Makedonier*), and also by the very valuable *Prolegomena to a Scientific Mythology*. His account of the *Life and Works of Pheidias* (*De Phidias Vita et Operibus*) was published in 1827, and his *History of the Etruscans* (*Die Etrusker*) in the following year. In 1833 he issued a complete translation and annotated edition of the *Eumenides* that led to an embittered professional engagement with Hermann. In 1835, at the suggestion of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," he began his great *History of Greek Literature*, the English translation of which came out in parts under the superintendence of Sir G. C. Lewis, and afterwards of Professor Donaldson, who completed the work after the author's death. In 1839 Müller visited Italy and Greece, and next year died at Athens from a fever caught whilst deciphering the inscriptions of Delphi.

Erinnerungen an K. O. Müller, von Dr. Friedrich Lücke (1841); *Biographische Erinnerungen an K. O. Müller, von Eduard Müller*; Preface by

Dr. Donaldson to his edition of the *History of Greek Literature* (1858).

Müller, WILHELM (b. 1794, d. 1827), one of the best and most characteristic lyrical poets of Germany, was born at Dessau, of a well-to-do artisan family. Having written verses at fourteen, and showing a tendency to literature, he was sent to the university of Berlin, and studied philology under Wolf and Buttmann. He served in the Liberation War of 1813. *Bundesblüthen*, his first collection of lyrics appeared in 1815, and his translation of Marlowe's *Faust* three years later. In 1817 he visited Italy, and published an account of his travels in *The Men and Women of Rome* (1820). On his return to Germany he became a schoolmaster, and afterwards the Ducal librarian at Dessau. In 1821 he married a granddaughter of the great educationist Basedow, and in the same year he published *Poems from the Papers of a Strolling Minstrel* (*Gedichte aus den hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornisten*), and a few years later his patriotic *Songs from Greece* (*Griechenlieder*), that, owing to the general excitement over the revival of Hellenic nationality, gained a rapid and extraordinary popularity. Two novels, *The Thirteenth Man* and *Deborah*, were published in 1826 and 1827. But it is not through novels nor patriotic songs that Müller's name lives. He was essentially the poet of idyllic country life, of the mill stream, the inn, the post waggon, the church-yard, the snow-filled valleys, and all the other sights and sounds of German village life. Two series of lyrical scenes, the *Müller's Daughter* (*Die schöne Müllerin*), and the *Winter's Journey* (*Winterreise*) have been set by Schubert to music from which they are now inseparable. A statue to Wilhelm Müller was unveiled at Dessau in 1884 by his son, Professor Max Müller, the well-known scholar.

There is a short biography of Müller in the edition of his *Gedichte* (Leipzig, 1837). Numerous notices also appeared of him in the German papers during August, 1884.

Müller, WILLIAM JAMES (b. 1812, d. 1845), the landscape painter, was born at Bristol, and was the son of the curator of the British Museum, a scientific man of some eminence, who had quitted his home in Dantzic during the French occupation. William Müller early displayed a high talent for art, and after serving an apprenticeship to J. B. Pyne, regarded himself as a finished landscape painter at nineteen. He devoted himself at first chiefly to the representation of English landscape, varied with the remains of picturesque street architecture and humble interiors. In 1834-5 he travelled through Germany and over the Alps into Italy. The result was numerous pictures of foreign scenes, such as *Peasants on the Banks of the Rhine*, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. The year 1838 may be regarded as the turning point of his life, for

he then visited Greece, and after a prolonged stay in Athens proceeded to Egypt, a country in which his genius first found full expression. Returning to England, he quitted Bristol and settled in London, where he executed the twenty-six folio designs illustrating the *Age of Francis I. of France*. In 1841, living in a thatched boat on the Thames, he returned to his former methods of immediate study of nature. In the following year he was in North Wales, and the year 1843 again marks a distinct advance in his art. With one young companion he visited Asia Minor, and making Xanthus their head-quarters, they wandered over Lycia with their tent through that and the following years. The great series of Lycian sketches exhibited in London in 1844 are undoubtedly Müller's masterpieces. He was perhaps the best sketcher that has ever lived, and his rich and full but subdued colouring, and strange melancholy of tone, were well suited to the wild scenery and unknown ruins of the Lycian hills. At the very time of his highest promise, the young artist was suddenly cut off at his old home in Bristol. It may be mentioned that he always painted with his left hand, and with extreme rapidity for so careful a draughtsman.

N. Neal Solly, *Life of Müller* (1875).

Mulock, Dinah. [CRAIK.]

Mulready, WILLIAM, R.A. (b. 1786, d. 1863), painter, was the son of a leather breeches maker, and was born at Ennis, County Clare. The family removed to Dublin in 1788, and to London in 1792. Mulready's introduction to an artist's life was as a model to John Graham, but in 1800 he was entrusted to the care of Banks, through whose training he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. A year or two later he also became a pupil of John Varley, whose sister he married in 1804. The marriage was unhappy and short-lived. In the early years of his artistic career Mulready supported himself chiefly by illustrating books, such as *The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast* (1807), and by scene painting for theatres and the military panoramas then much in vogue. He also devoted much attention to landscape, but his earlier important pictures were on such subjects as *The Judgment of Solomon*. Turning from this whilst still young, he discovered that his real talent was for depicting everyday scenes of the city, village, or country-side. Composed tolerably closely on the old artistic rules, aiming at no exactness of realism, and generally pervaded by a certain sweetness of sentiment that is almost sentimental, these pictures have long been popular favourites in England for simplicity of motive and familiarity of theme. The following may be mentioned as most representative: *The Carpenter's Shop* (1808), *The Barber's Shop* (1810), *The Fight Interrupted* (1815), *The Wolf and the*

Lamb (1820), *The Travelling Druggist* (1825), *Giving a Bite* (1834), *The Last In* (1835), *The Sonnet* (1839), *Train up a Child, &c.* (1841), *Choosing the Wedding Gown* (1845), and *Blackheath Park* (1851). Mulready also designed the well-known "Mulready envelope" for the Post Office. He lived for the greater part of his working life in London or one of the suburbs, especially in Bayswater. In the history of art he is one of the most prominent figures in the school of Wilkie.

F. G. Stephens, *Memorials of Mulready* (1867).

* **Mundella, THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY JOHN, M.P.** (b. 1825), is of Italian extraction, and having received a liberal education, became engaged in manufacturing industries at Nottingham. In 1852 he was sheriff of Nottingham, and in 1859 organised the first courts of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between masters and men. He entered Parliamentary life as an advanced Liberal, and member for Sheffield, in November, 1868, and represented that constituency until November 1885, when he was returned by the Brightside Division of Sheffield. He was Vice-President of the Council on Education, and a Charity Commissioner from 1880-5, and in February, 1886, became President of the Board of Trade, and resigned with his party in 1886.

* **Munkacsy, MICHAEL** (b. 1846), Hungarian painter, was born near Munkacs, and experienced great privations during his boyhood. While apprenticed to a carpenter, he began to paint by stealth; and having acquired a local reputation, set up his easel in rapid succession in Pesth, Vienna, Munich, Düsseldorf, and Paris. His reputation was made by the picture *The Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner*, painted at Düsseldorf, and exhibited at Paris in 1870. Equally gloomy in conception and daring in execution were *The Night Prowlers* (1874), and *The Old Butcherman* (1875). After 1876, however, he adopted a less blunt manner, as in *The Studio and The Two Families*. A yet greater departure in his art was made by *Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters* (1878), followed by *Christ before Pilate*, exhibited in London in 1882, *Christ on Calvary* in 1884, and *The Last Moments of Mozart* in 1886.

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Munro, HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE (b. 1819, d. 1885), scholar, a native of Elgin, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1843. He was for many years tutor of his college, and in 1869 was elected to the newly established professorship of Latin at Cambridge, a post which he resigned in 1872, finding it incompatible with his work. His famous edition of *Lucretius*, one of the ripest productions of English scholarship, first appeared in 1864, and the latest edition in 1885. His annotated edition of the poem *Etna* was

published in 1867, and the text of Horace in 1869. His last important work was *Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus* (1878). Many of his admirable verse translations are to be found in the Shrewsbury *Sabrinæ Corolla*, and, in conjunction with Professor Palmer, he wrote a *Syllabus of Latin Pronunciation* (1872).

* **Murad V.** (Amurath V.) (b. 1840), thirty-third Sultan of Turkey, a son of 'Abd-el-Mejid, succeeded his uncle 'Abd-el-'Aziz on his forcible deposition, May 30th, 1876. Murad, however, proved to be imbecile, and was in turn deposed on Aug. 31st following, and succeeded by the present Sultan, 'Abd-el-Hamid II. He was of a gentle and kindly disposition, and his insanity was attributable in a large degree to the shock he experienced on learning his predecessor's terrible fate.

Murat, JOACHIM (b. 1768, d. 1815), sometime King of Naples, was the son of an inn-keeper at Bastide Fortunière, in the department of Lot, France, and spent a short time at the university of Toulouse, with a view to entering the priesthood. His life at college was rather reckless, he got into debt and disgrace, and in a fit of remorse enlisted in a cavalry regiment. A warm partisan of the popular cause in the French Revolution and a brave soldier, he was rapidly promoted, and in the campaign of 1796 was a favourite aide-de-camp of Bonaparte, whose fortunes he thenceforth followed and shared. The intimacy with Bonaparte was strengthened in 1800 by his marrying Bonaparte's youngest sister, Marie-Annonciade Caroline Bonaparte. Murat commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, was appointed Governor of Paris in 1804, became marshal of France in 1805, and was created Grand-Duke of Berg and Cleves in 1806, for his bravery at Austerlitz. In 1808 he invaded Spain, and with little bloodshed entered Madrid. He hoped for the Spanish throne as his reward; but it was given to Joseph Bonaparte, and Murat received Joseph's former kingdom of Naples. In Naples he was received with joy, and reigned liberally and peacefully for four years. He underwent the sufferings of the Russian campaign of 1812, and in 1813 again fought for Napoleon, but being offended by the Emperor he suddenly threw up his command, and began an intrigue with Austria. He agreed to support the allies, but having failed to aid them efficiently, he was accused of duplicity. The Austrians moved a force against him, and May 2nd, 1815, he suffered a disastrous defeat at the battle of Tolentino. He fled to France, but being repudiated by Napoleon, he was forced to live in seclusion. In October, with a chosen band, he made a desperate effort to recover his former kingdom of Naples from the Bourbons. He was defeated, captured, tried by court-martial, under a law of his own making, for

disturbing the public peace, and was sentenced to be shot. Murat was a mild and humane ruler, a dashing cavalry officer, and a rash, hot-tempered man.

C. Miramont, *Vie de J. Murat, Roi de Naples* (1836); Jean de la Rooca, *Le Roi Murat et ses Derniers Jours* (1868), from the papers of Muletto, who accompanied Murat.

Murchison, SIR RODERICK IMPRY, BART., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. (b. 1792, d. 1871), geologist, was born in Ross-shire, educated at Durham Grammar School and the Military College at Great Marlow, and at the age of fifteen was gazetted an ensign in the 36th regiment. He fought under Welleseley in Galicia (1808), and took part under Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna. He resigned his commission after Waterloo, married, and travelled extensively on the Continent. It was on this tour that his attention was first directed to the science in which he was afterwards to achieve a permanent fame. He explored with Lyell the volcanic region of Auvergne, and afterwards with Sedgwick studied the geological structure of the Alps. In 1831 he proceeded to investigate the structure of the greywacke rocks underlying the old red sandstone on the Welsh borders, and succeeded in establishing the Silurian system of formations. His researches, now neglected, are embodied in *The Silurian System* (1839), in which he brought into notice for the first time a remarkable series of rock formations, each replete with distinctive organic remains, different from any other in England. He next repaired to Russia, accompanied by De Verneuil and Keyserling, to make investigations similar to those he had made on the Welsh borders, the result of which is to be found in the great work *Russia and the Ural Mountains* (1845). In 1855 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey, and Director of the Royal School of Mines, London. Simultaneously with his work for those appointments, he carried on a geological investigation of the Scottish Highlands, and succeeded in showing a gigantic example of regional metamorphism, inasmuch as the masses of crystalline schists, previously supposed to be part of the "primitive formations," were really proved to be not older than the Silurian period. Knighted in 1846, Sir Roderick was created a baronet in 1866. In the latter years of his life he brought out successive editions of his work *Siluria*, which was meant to present the main features of the original *Silurian System*, together with a digest of subsequent discoveries. In 1870 he established the Chair of geology and mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh. Sir Roderick Murchison will always be remembered for his having added a new chapter to geological history, a chapter which contains the story of almost the earliest appearance of living things upon the earth.

Professor Archibald Geikie, *Life of Sir E. I. Murchison* (1875).

Mure, WILLIAM, D.C.L. (b. 1799, d. 1860), man of letters, was a native of Ayrshire, was educated at Westminster School, and at Edinburgh and Bonn Universities, and from 1845 to 1855 was member for Renfrew in the Conservative interest, and Lord Rector of Glasgow in 1847. He is best known for his *Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece* (1850-57), a work of genuine research and knowledge, in which he urges with vigour the unity of the Homeric poems. His minor works include *A Journal of a Tour in Greece* (1842), and two learned monographs on *Egyptian Chronology* (1829), and the *Egyptian Calendar* (1832).

Murray, JOHN (b. 1778, d. 1843), publisher, was educated at the Edinburgh High School, at Kensington, at Dr. Burney's in Gosport, and finally at Loughborough House, Kennington. His father, formerly a marine officer, had in 1768 bought the business of Paul Sandby, 32, Fleet Street, and on his death, his son John succeeded to the management, which he carried on in partnership with Mr. Samuel Highly. This connection broken, he began business on his own account in 1803, retaining the old premises. In helping Mr. Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and some other young Etonians out of the confusion into which they had fallen with their periodical, the *Miniature*, Mr. Murray came into communications with Mr. Canning. With his co-operation, assisted by Scott, Heber, George Ellis, Barrow, and Gifford, the Tory *Quarterly Review*, was started in 1809, avowedly to counteract the influence of the *Edinburgh Review*, and soon attained a circulation of 12,000 copies. In 1810 Murray gave £600 for the two first cantos of *Childe Harold*, and remained acquainted with Lord Byron for ten years, during which time he repeatedly acted towards him with great generosity. In 1815, hearing of the poet's difficulties, he sent him a cheque for £1,500, and offered to sell the copyright of his works if necessary, and refused after his death to publish Lord Byron's autobiography for fear of hurting the feelings of people then living. At Albemarle Street, whither he removed in 1812, he soon found himself the centre of a group of famous men of letters. *The Representative*, a daily paper, started 1826, was almost the only failure he ever experienced. He continued to take an active part in the business until his death.

Musset, LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE (b. Nov. 11th, 1810, d. May 1st, 1857), the typical poet of modern France, was a native of Paris, and was educated at the Collège Henri IV., where he obtained the prize in philosophy. His father was an official, and his brother Paul was of some celebrity in the world of letters. Thrown into contact with Victor Hugo, he imbibed the romantic spirit, and was soon recognised as a poet inferior

only to Hugo himself. His first published volumes of poetry, *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie* (1830) and *Un Spectacle dans un Fauteuil* (1832), caught the public ear at once, and deservedly, for, although full of harshness of rhythm, they contained a genuine strength of passion mingled with polished cynicism quite equal to that of Byron at his best. *Les Nuits* (1835-7), a series of nocturnal dialogues between the poet and his muse, marked the high water-mark of De Musset's genius. He was, however, unable to concentrate his energies upon any given employment, and becoming intimate with George Sand went with her to Italy during 1833-4 on the famous expedition described by her in *Elle et Lui*, and by Paul de Musset in *Lui et Elle*. He returned broken-hearted, and began to have recourse to stimulants. By Louis Philippe he was appointed librarian to the Minister of the Interior, and although for a time deprived of that post at the Revolution of 1848, he received it again under the Empire. He had refused, however, an appointment in the French Embassy, and after his election to the French Academy in 1852 became hopelessly desultory and dissolute. Among his other poems may be mentioned *Nous l'avons eu votre Rhin Allemand* (1840), a spirited retort to Becker's *Rheinlied*. His prose stories have much positive merit, and include *Emmeline*, *Frederic et Bernerette*, and *Namouna*. The *Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle* is, however, the most important of his prose writings, if we except his plays. Many of these appeared, in the first instance, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; two, *La Nuit Vénitienne* (1830) and *Le Chandelier* (1847), were put on the stage, but speedily suppressed. They are chiefly comedies full of wit and pathos, morality and cynicism; but some are *proverbes*, i.e. plays founded on an apothegm. *Lorenzaccio* is an historical play, and contains fine dramatic feeling. De Musset's *Œuvres Complètes* first appeared in 1865.

Paul de Musset, *Biographie de A. de Musset* (1877); Paul Lindau, *A. de Musset*; G. Saintsbury, *Short History of French Literature*.

N

Nachtigal, GUSTAV (b. 1834, d. 1885), the explorer, was born at Eichstädt, and studied medicine at the universities of Halle, Würzburg, and Greifswald. Having emigrated to Algiers in 1862, and to Tunis in 1863, he became private physician to the Bey of Tunis, and in 1868 was appointed by the King of Prussia as his agent to carry presents to the Sultan of Bornu. Starting from Tripoli he made his way through Tibesti, and in 1870 reached Baka, the capital of Bornu. After spending some time in exploration of the neighbourhood, he reached Baghirmi in

1872, and turning north made his way to Wadai and Darfour, whence he was obliged to follow the shortest route through Kordofan to Khartoum. He at length reached Cairo in 1874. The two volumes of his great work on this journey, *Saharâ und Sûdân*, were published in 1879-81. After the French occupation of Tunisia, Dr. Nachtigal was appointed German Consul-General, and in 1883 was chosen special commissioner on board the gunboat *Möwe*, to conduct the so-called general inquiry into the state of German commerce on the west coast of Africa. The expedition resulted in the annexation of Angra Pequena, and the more valuable settlement of the Cameroons, thus laying the foundations of Germany's colonial empire. Dr. Nachtigal died suddenly of malaria when a few days' sail from the Cameroons.

Times, May, 1885; *Berlin Official Gazette*, May 8th, 1885.

Nairne, CAROLINE OLIPHANT, BARONESS (b. 1766, d. 1845), Scottish song-writer, was the daughter of a staunch Jacobite, and was inspired by the example of Burns to write some ballads to the old Scotch airs. In 1800 the "Flower of Strathearn," as she was called, married Lord Nairne, his title being in abeyance through attainder, and from 1822 to 1824 published a collection of her songs under the title of *The Scottish Minstrel*. Numerous subsequent collections have appeared, the best being that edited by Dr. Charles Rogers in 1869. Without doubt she is one of the greatest of Scotland's poetesses, and has, perhaps, more than any of them, retained a hold on the national heart. In proof of this it is sufficient to mention the titles of some of her songs:—*The Land o' the Leal*, *The Laird of Cockpen*, *Wha'll be King but Charlie*, *Charlie is My Darling*, and *Call'er Herrin*.

C. Rogers, *Life and Songs of the Baroness Nairne* (1869).

Nana Sahib (b. 1821, d. circa 1859), was originally known as Seereek Dhondo Punt, and was the adopted son of Bajee Rao ex-Poishwah of Poonah. On the death of Bajee Rao in 1851 the Nana claimed all his possessions, but Lord Dalhousie refused to continue the Government pension. In 1854 he sent Azimmollah Khan on an unsuccessful mission to England, and from that time resolved upon revenge, ostensibly cultivating the while the society of Europeans. On the outbreak of the mutiny he came from his residence at Bithoor in answer to Sir Hugh Wheeler's request for help, and summoned the garrison to surrender (June, 1857). Failing to take the place by assault, he promised the English garrison safe conduct to Allalabad, and then massacred the greater part of them in the Ganges (June 29th). He was proclaimed Peishwah, but on hearing of the approach of the avenging army massacred

the remainder of his prisoners, chiefly women and children, and was then utterly defeated by Havelock outside the gates of Cawnpore (July 16th). After another attempt upon Havelock's rear, he fled into Nepaul, and disappeared, probably dying of hunger or jungle-fever. In 1874 the Maharajah Sindhia delivered up to the English government a prisoner who represented that he was the Nana. He proved, however, to be an impostor, although the reason for his deception was never discovered.

Sir J. W. Kaye, *History of the Sepoy War*; T. E. Holmes, *Indian Mutiny*.

Napier, SIR CHARLES JAMES, G.C.B. (b. 1782, d. 1853), British soldier, the eldest brother of Sir William Napier (q.v.), was the son of Colonel the Hon. George Napier, and the grandson of the fifth Lord Napier. Born at Whitehall, he received a commission in the 22nd foot at the age of twelve, and saw service in the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1806, having attained his majority, he commanded the 50th foot in the Spanish Peninsula during the retreat to Corunna, and in the battle of Corunna was wounded in five places and made prisoner. Released on parole by Marshal Ney, he went to England, but returned to the Peninsula in 1811, and performed deeds worthy of a Paladin of romance. At Busaco he had his jaw broken and eye injured, but rode off to Lisbon to have the bullet extracted, and put in an appearance at Fuentes d'Onoro. Ordered to Bermuda in 1812, he took part in the American War, commanding the military in several descents upon the coast. He missed the battle of Waterloo, but accompanied the allies to Paris. In 1819 he was sent to the Ionian Islands, and two years later was appointed Governor of Cephalonia, where he endeared himself to the inhabitants but embroiled himself with the authorities at home, notably with the Duke of York. In 1830 he was recalled by the Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich, and remained in England, commanding the northern district in 1839, until 1841, when he was appointed to command the Bombay army. He was speedily compelled to take the offensive against the Ameers of Scinde, who, taking advantage of the disasters in Afghanistan, were assuming a bellicose attitude. After placing the alternatives of peace or war before them, Napier took the field, in 1843, with an army of 2,800 men, and after blowing up the fortresses of Emaun Ghur with a handful of men, confronted the enemy, some 30,000 strong, at Meeanee (Feb. 17th), with a force reduced to about 1,800. After a terrible battle he won the day, and following up Shir Mohammed, the "Lion," the only Ameer who continued to resist, defeated him with 5,000 men at Hyderabad, the enemy being about 30,000 strong (March 24th). Scinde having been annexed by Lord Ellenborough,

Napier became its Governor, and displayed once more his remarkable ability in gaining the affections of the inhabitants and his propensity to quarrel with the authorities. Sir Charles's work in 1843 is estimated by his brother as follows: "He won two great battles against sixty thousand enemies . . . took four great fortresses . . . received the submission of, and conciliated, four hundred chiefs, some of whom could bring twenty thousand men into the field; arranged the military occupation of the country, and established a civil government in all its branches." In 1847 he returned home, on account of the health of Lady Napier, was received with a series of ovations, and remained out of employment until 1849, when the crisis of the second Sikh war caused him to be despatched to India as commander-in-chief. On his arrival, however, he found that the danger was passed, but spent two years in reorganising the army and quarrelling with Lord Dalhousie. In vain he warned the authorities against the insufficient strength of the British forces in India, and upon the folly of depending so much upon the Sepoys. After his return to England he was engaged almost to the last in controversial disputes and in bringing actions against hostile reviewers. From a cold caught at the Duke of Wellington's funeral he never rallied, and died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth. To say that Sir Charles Napier was absolutely *sui generis* is, after all, little better than a platitude. No commander was ever more popular with his soldiers, and few Anglo-Indians have been more beloved by the natives. Some of his military exploits would appear incredible were they not nineteenth century facts. The great fault in his character was his propensity to quarrel with his superiors; but, though a decisive judgment upon the rights and wrongs of his various disputes would be a weighty task indeed, it may safely be said that in most cases he fought for justice against red-tape and indolence.

Sir W. Napier, *Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles Napier*. [L. C. S.]

Napier, SIR CHARLES JOHN, K.C.B. (b. 1786, d. 1860), British sailor, cousin of Sir Charles James and Sir William Napier, was the son of captain the Hon. C. Napier, and entered the navy in 1800. Becoming commander in 1807, he fought an action in that year against three French men-of-war, which is justly celebrated in the annals of the navy. In 1810 he served ashore in the Peninsula with his cousins, in 1811 in the Mediterranean, and in 1813 against the United States. Nearly ruined by premature speculation in steamboats, he entered the Portuguese service in 1833, and fought with success against the Miguelists, whose fleet he destroyed off Cape St. Vincent. In 1840 he was second in command on the coast of Syria, in the expedition against Mehemet Ali, and

conducted the attack upon Acre. Despatched to blockade Alexandria, he was blamed for making a convention on his own account with Mehemet Ali. From 1840 to 1846 he was Liberal member for Marylebone. Commander of the Channel fleet from 1846 to 1848, he was appointed commander of the Baltic fleet in 1854. He accomplished little except the capture of Bomarsund (Aug. 16th), refusing to obey the orders of the Admiralty and attack Cronstadt, which he maintained to be impregnable. Much undeserved abuse was heaped upon him for this act of moral courage, but on being elected for Southwark, in 1855, he succeeded in justifying his conduct. His works include *An Account of the War in Portugal* (1836), *The War in Syria* (1842), and *The Navy* (1851).

The History of the Baltic Campaign (1857); Major-General E. Napier, Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir C. Napier.

Napier, MACVEY (b. 1776, d. 1847), lawyer and editor, was the son of John Macvey, of Kirkintilloch, N.B., his mother being a natural daughter of Napier of Craigarmat. Although admitted as a lawyer, with the qualification of Writer to the Signet in 1779, he only practised for a short time. In 1805 he was appointed Librarian to the Signet, a post he held till 1837; and in 1826 professor of conveyancing in Edinburgh University. In 1829 he succeeded Jeffrey as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, to which magazine he had been a regular contributor since 1805. His management of this organ extended over a period of eighteen years, during which time he gathered round him a brilliant band. He next undertook the editorship of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (7th edition), which eventually assumed the first place among the class of publications to which it belongs. He was also for some time a clerk of session. His *Selected Correspondence* (1879) contains matter of interest, for he was the intimate friend of Macaulay, Brougham, Jeffrey, and Lytton.

Selected Correspondence, edited by his son (1879).

* **Napier of Magdala**, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT CORNELIS, BARON, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (b. 1810), the son of Major C. F. Napier, R.E., was born in Ceylon, and having been educated at the military college, Addiscombe, received his commission in the Bengal engineers in 1826. Becoming captain in 1841, he was largely instrumental in starting the Lawrence asylums for soldiers' orphans in 1845, and fought in the same year in the Sutlej campaign, whence he issued a major. In the second Sikh war (1848) he was chief engineer at the siege of Mooltan and at the battle of Goojerat, and in 1852 was engaged on the frontier against the Hussunzye and Afreedee tribes, having been promoted to the rank of colonel. In the Mutiny he acted as chief of the staff to Sir James Outram during the

first relief of Lucknow, and constructed the elaborate engineering works which enabled the place to hold out until the second relief by Sir Colin Campbell, and aided the latter in the capture and clearing of the city. He commanded a brigade under Sir Hugh Rose at the capture of Gwalior from the rebels, and was engaged with a flying column in hunting down the rebel Tantia Topee, whom he defeated at the battle of Jourah Alipore. In 1860 he commanded a division under Sir Hope Grant in the Chinese War, and was present at the surrender of Peking, and received the thanks of Parliament for his valour. From 1861 to 1865 he was military member of the Indian Council, when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army. In October, 1867, he was appointed to command the expeditionary force for the relief of the captives in Abyssinia [ABYSSINIA], and succeeded, in spite of the mountainous nature of the country, in taking the fortress of Magdala by storm on April 10th, 1868, King Theodore having committed suicide in despair. A peerage and a pension were his rewards. In 1870 he was appointed commander-in-chief in India, and on the expiration of his term of office in 1876 was made Governor of Gibraltar. This post he resigned in 1882, and was created field-marshal. He was selected in 1878, when war appeared imminent between England and Russia, for the command of the expeditionary army. He was created K.C.B. in 1868, G.C.B. in 1868, and G.C.S.I. in 1867.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick, K.C.B. (b. 1785, d. 1860), historian and soldier, the brother of Sir Charles James Napier (q.v.), entered the army in 1800, and served in the field from 1807 to 1814. His first experience of war was in Denmark, where he was present at the siege of Copenhagen and the battle of Kioge; and he fought through the Peninsular campaigns down to the battle of Toulouse, having been connected with the 43rd Regiment, a part of the Light Brigade. From 1815 to 1819 Napier, now a lieutenant-colonel, was in command of his regiment in the army of occupation in France, and then retired on half-pay. He had been four times wounded, and had on all occasions been without fear or reproach. He now began to study art, but about 1824 conceived the idea of writing the *History of the Peninsular War*, partly to do justice to the memory of his beloved commander, Sir John Moore, partly to tell a great tale worthily. It appeared between 1828 and 1840, and involved its author in the most bitter controversies, which he was by no means eager to assuage. The fearlessness with which he attacked the shortcomings of the Tory administrations, his generous estimate of the great French generals, especially of Soult, his vigorous comment upon individuals, all contributed to bring a hornet's nest about him.

Nevertheless, the history was soon recognised as one of the finest military narratives of any time; so accurate and sympathetic is it, so dignified in style, and so full of sagacious reflection. He was much assisted in its preparation by Lady Napier, a niece of Charles James Fox, who discovered the key to many of the French ciphers found at Madrid. Sir William was promoted major-general in 1841, and was governor of Guernsey from 1841 to 1847. A third period of his life was devoted to a more than partially successful defence of his brother Charles. His *Conquest of Seinde* was published in 1845, his *History of the Administration of Seinde* in 1851, his *Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier*, in 1857, and once more he plunged into untiring controversy with those bold wights who dared to dispute one jot of his conclusions. Despite the Napier failing, a strong tendency to indulge in polemics, Sir William was a spotless gentleman, and a heroic member of a family of heroes.

H. A. Bruce (Lord Aberdare) *Life and Letters of Sir W. Napier* (1862). [L. C. S.]

Naples, or The Two Sicilies, THE KINGS OF, were members of the family of the Spanish Bourbons, the line having been founded by Don Carlos, son of Philip V., in 1735.

FERDINAND IV. of Naples, and I. of the Two Sicilies (b. 1751, d. 1825), was his second son, and succeeded him in 1759, when Charles from the throne of Naples passed to that of Spain. As Ferdinand was then only eight years of age, a council of regency was appointed, at the head of which was placed the celebrated Marquis Tanucci. The education of the king was, however, much neglected. When, in 1768, he married Maria Carolina of Austria, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, a princess both clever and ambitious, she took in her hands the administration of the kingdom, and, in fact, till her death she ruled under her husband's name. Tanucci was dismissed in 1777, and under the premiership of John Acton (q.v.), an Englishman by origin, a system was instituted, which alienated from the throne many loyal subjects, and brought on revolution and the French invasion. In the meanwhile Ferdinand was devoted to hunting, horse-training, and fishing. He often spent his days in gambling with the lowest of the rabble, the manners and customs of whom he was fond of assuming. Maria Carolina, to revenge the death of her sister, Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, sent 60,000 men to fight the French, who had occupied Rome, but they were defeated, and Ferdinand, who was at the head of the expedition, was the first to fly. The French General, Championnet, easily conquered the kingdom, and in 1799 the Parthenopean Republic was proclaimed at Naples, but it fell in the same year, and Ferdinand was

restored. A reign of reactionary terror then began, and many noble lives, like those of Admiral Caracciolo, fell victims to the royal vengeance. Napoleon, after his victory at Austerlitz, declared that the dynasty of the Bourbons had ceased to reign at Naples, and sent thither an army of occupation under Masséna. Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, and Murat, his brother-in-law, were successively named Kings of Naples. Ferdinand and his family fled to Sicily, and there they remained under British protection until the fall of Napoleon. The queen retired to Vienna, and there she ended her life in 1814. Ferdinand was restored by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, to his throne as King of the Two Sicilies. Returning to Naples, he ruled by the scourge and the scaffold. When, in 1820, a dreadful revolution broke out at Naples and Palermo, Ferdinand promised a Liberal Constitution, but directly afterwards he went to the Congress of Laybach, and returned to his kingdom with seventy thousand Austrian soldiers, who assisted him in abolishing the Constitution and ruling the kingdom in the most oppressive way. He died suddenly, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

FRANCIS I. (b. 1777, d. 1830) in early life sympathised with Liberal ideas, but later on he became an Absolutist. Under the title of Vicar he was twice regent of the kingdom during his father's lifetime, and sided with the reactionary party. In 1825 he succeeded his father, and during his short reign every branch of the public administration was characterised by the utmost confusion and disorder. The king himself by his immoderate expenditure increased the financial difficulties of the State. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Ferdinand II. (b. 1810, d. 1859) began his reign with the best expectations. The introduction of a few liberal measures and a political amnesty endeared him to his subjects. After the death, however, of his first wife, Maria Christina of Savoy, in 1836, and his second marriage with the Archduchess Maria Theresa, niece of the Austrian emperor, he placed himself under the influence of Austria. His rule was very tyrannical, and a continual series of conspiracies and risings followed, which were only suppressed with great bloodshed. In 1848 the island of Sicily rebelled against him, and the popular manifestations at Naples compelled him to grant a Constitution, and to send 15,000 of his soldiers to join the national forces in Lombardy. But in the month of May, 1848, an outburst of revolt was caused in Naples by the police, and thus Ferdinand II. re-established his absolute government, and recalled his troops from the north. After having twice dissolved the Parliament, he abolished the Constitution, imprisoning and torturing all those who had believed in his honesty. He then turned his

attention to Sicily, which was soon conquered by General Filangieri. The tyranny of Ferdinand II. in his last years knew no bounds, and continued till his death. He was nicknamed *Bomba* for having ordered the bombardment of Palermo and Messina.

*FRANCIS II. (b. 1836) succeeded his father, but the despotic rule of Ferdinand II. having alienated his subjects from the Bourbons, led to the easy overthrow of the throne of his son in 1860. The advance of General Garibaldi towards Naples compelled Francis II. to proclaim a general amnesty, grant a Constitution, and summon a Liberal Ministry. But it was too late. When Garibaldi arrived at the gates of the capital the king fled to Gaeta, and afterwards retired to Rome. After the fall of the Neapolitan monarchy he travelled in England, France, and Austria.

Di Sivo, *Storia della due Sicilie dal 1846 al 1861* (1863); Bencklin, *Geschichte Neapels während der letzten 70 Jahre* (1862). [A. O.]

Napoleon I., BONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH (b. 1769, d. 1821), is generally said to have been born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on Aug. 15th, 1769, though it is possible that the real date of his birth is Jan. 7th, 1768. His birth just succeeded the French conquest of the island. His father, Carlo Bonaparte, was of a noble, though poor, Corsican family; his mother, Letitia Ramolino, was beautiful, but of no wealth or family. In 1779, after a few months at school at Autun to learn French, Napoleon was sent to the military academy of Brienne, where he remained until 1784, studious, proud, solitary, feeling keenly the isolation which his poverty and foreign birth involved, but even then consumed by wild schemes of ambition. In 1784 he was transferred to the military school of Paris, and in 1785 obtained a commission in the artillery regiment La Fère. For the next few years he sought fame mainly in authorship; but in 1789 he began his active career by placing himself at the head of the revolutionary party at Ajaccio, and was hailed by Paoli as "one of Plutarch's men." But in 1792 he got into difficulties by a wild attempt to seize Ajaccio, fled to France and deserted his regiment, and was only saved by the revolutionary troubles of that year and the need of the Jacobin government for capable officers. But he still thought mainly of Corsica. Hurrying back to the island he became, with Salicetti, the leading champion of the French connection, now imperilled by the opposition of Paoli and the patriots to Jacobinism. Their revolt drove him and his family finally to France. The Corsican period of his life was now ended. His career as a Frenchman had begun. His pronounced Jacobinism now ensured his rise in the army. He commanded the artillery at the siege of the royalists in Toulon (1793), was made a general for his services, and in 1794 the

favour of the younger Robespierre gave him an important command in the army of Italy. He narrowly escaped proscription after Thermidor, but was saved by Salicetti, though in 1795 he was, much to his disgust, transferred to the Army of the West. But Pontécoulant got him a place at Paris in the topographical section of the War Office, where he won the favour of Barras, and was appointed second to Menou in repressing the revolt of the sections on 13th Vendémiaire against the new Constitution. His marriage with Josephine de Beauharnais, a beautiful West Indian widow, and a leader in Parisian society, still further improved his prospects. He first succeeded Barras in the command of the army of the Interior, and was then appointed the general of the army of Italy. The campaign of 1796 made him the most famous general in Europe. He separated Sardinia and Austria, forced the former to conclude the peace of Cherasco, conquered Lombardy by a rapid succession of brilliant victories, created in Italy a series of vassal republics, and finally invaded the Austrian territories, and compelled that power to accept the preliminaries of Leoben (April 18th, 1797) and the Treaty of Campo Formio, which gave France practical possession of Italy, and arranged for a congress to settle the affairs of Germany. He now returned to Paris, where the revolution of the 18th Fructidor had just transferred power from the Directory to the army. But in 1798 he went on an expedition to Egypt, his head filled with wild schemes of Oriental conquest and of more practical designs against the Eastern Empire of England. His conquest of Egypt and Syria was quickly followed by the destruction of his fleet by Nelson, his abandonment of his army and retreat to France (Oct. 9th, 1799). In his absence the war had been renewed with disastrous results, and the Directory had sunk into extreme discredit. On the 18th Brumaire he completed the military revolution, and by a judicious manipulation of Siéyès' Constitution of the Year Eight, became, with the title of First Consul, exchanged in 1804 for that of Emperor, the dictator of France. His tyranny was accepted by a nation wearied of perpetual revolution, fearful for the foundations of society and anxious for military glory. In 1800 he crossed the Alps, won the battle of Marengo, reconquered Italy, acquired the substantial fruits of Moreau's victory at Hohenlinden, and compelled Austria to accept the Treaty of Lunéville (1801), which gave France the left bank of the Rhine, with the command over Italy, and involved a reconstruction of the Germanic Empire. In 1802 the Treaty of Amiens with England, and the Concordat which reconciled revolutionary France to Catholicism, made the peace universal. The short period of rest that now followed was occupied in the reorganisation of France on the principles of centralised

Cæsarism, in the issue of the Code Napoléon, the creation of the University, the Bank of France, and the Legion of Honour; the stamping-out of the last traces of parliamentary opposition in the sham assemblies of the New Constitution, and in the proscription of Moreau, the murder of Pichegru, and the seizure and execution of D'Enghien. But in 1803 war had again broken out between England and Napoleon, who availed himself of the commanding position which the reconstruction of Germany gave him, to turn all his forces to our destruction. But the navy effectually warded off invasion, and in 1805 a Third Coalition, in which Austria and Russia were the leading powers, again diverted his attention. The "army of England" at once marched into Germany. Mack capitulated at Ulm, and the humiliation of Austria was completed at Austerlitz. Prussia entered the field after Austria's withdrawal, but her power fell in one day at Jena, and after the sanguinary campaign of Eylau and Friedland, the Treaty of Tilsit (1807) united Napoleon and Russia in a colossal alliance that was fatal to the independence of the other states of Europe. The Confederation of the Rhine was formed of the minor German states under Napoleon's protection. A row of vassal kingdoms gradually grew up round enlarged France; the Continental System was devised to destroy the power and commerce of England, whose final destruction of the French navy at Trafalgar stood in brilliant contrast to the failures of her allies. But the very power and success of Napoleon tempted him to schemes which became the causes of his ruin, while the overweening tyranny which had replaced the vindication of the rights of man by the revolutionary armies, alienated not only States and Governments, but the people as well, from the new Cæsar. In 1808, Napoleon's seizure of the throne of Spain for his brother not only threw a power hitherto faithful to France on to the side of her enemies, but led to the first great national rising against him, and the first effective intervention of England in the Continental war. Next year Germany followed the example of Spain, but the collapse of Austria after Wagram, and the failure of England at Walcheren, left Schill and Hofer unsupported in their heroic struggle. Austria was compelled to accept the humiliating treaty of Schönbrunn (1809), and the divorce of the Empress Josephine was followed by Napoleon's marriage to the Archduchess Maria Louisa. On March 20th, 1811, the hereditary empire was completed by the birth of a son, whose designation as King of Rome recalled the old glories of the Holy Empire, to which Napoleon deemed himself the successor. But the limit of Napoleon's career was attained. The friendship with Russia, on which the later developments of his power were based, now came to an end. The colossal army sent

to conquer his eastern rival, penetrated indeed to Moscow, but was destroyed by the severity of a Russian winter and the pertinacious hostility of an outraged nation. In 1813 Germany rose in revolt. Prussia, so long Napoleon's vassal, put herself at the head of the national rising. Austria, after some hesitation, renewed the war with her oppressor, and, after the crushing defeat of Leipzig, Napoleon was driven over the Rhine. In 1814 the allies advanced to Paris, despite Napoleon's brilliant and desperate efforts to defeat them. Meanwhile, Wellington, who for years had contended in the Peninsula against overwhelming odds and terrible difficulties, had availed himself of Napoleon's embarrassments to clear Spain of the French, to cross the Pyrenees, and to advance into the heart of southern France. On April 11th, Napoleon abdicated at Fontainebleau, and retired to his mock sovereignty in Elba, but next year he landed again in France (March 1st) on his last desperate attempt at empire. Within twenty days he entered Paris in triumph; but vast armies gathered round France on every side, and he failed in his attempt to anticipate attack on the north. His crushing defeat at Waterloo (June 18th) put an end to the Hundred Days' revival of his power, and was quickly followed by the second restoration of the Bourbons, his second abdication, his surrender to the English, and his imprisonment on the island rock of St. Helena. There he spent the remainder of his life, in ignoble quarrels with his gaoler, and in an elaborate attempt to falsify history. He died on May 5th, 1821, of an ulcer in his stomach. His remains were subsequently transferred by Louis Philippe to their present resting-place under the dome of the Invalides at Paris. The colossal scale of Napoleon's exploits has invested his career with a fascination such as no other character in history inspires. It is easy to show how the circumstances of revolutionary France made such a career possible even for one without extraordinary abilities, but it is useless to deny the possession of matchless audacity, extraordinary fertility of resources, and unique powers of generalship and statecraft to the man who knew so well how to use his chances. That his motives were purely personal, that his influence was almost wholly for evil, that in the pursuit of ends unworthy of attainment he was capable of the meanest frauds, as well as the most colossal crimes, are equally evident from his career.

Lanfrey's *History of Napoleon I.*, which has been translated into English, is the best general account of his career, though it is unfortunately incomplete. It should be compared with the Napoleon worship of Thiers' *History of the Consulate and Empire*, a work of very inferior authority. A study of his *Correspondence* is essential to a complete understanding of his character and career. The *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France, écrits à Sainte-Hélène sous la dictée de Napoléon*, and edited by Montholon

and Gourgand, are characteristic, but are to be received with the utmost caution. Professor Seeley published in 1886 an excellent *Short History of Napoleon the First*, to which he added a very suggestive essay on Napoleon's place in history. [T. F. T.]

Napoleon III. (CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE), Emperor of the French (*b.* April 20th, 1808; *d.* Jan. 9th, 1873), was the third son of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, and of Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Joséphine by her first marriage. His eldest brother died when a mere child, and Louis Napoleon lived with Queen Hortense, who was on the worst possible terms with her husband, at Paris, where he was occasionally taken to see the emperor. After the second restoration of the Bourbons, the Bonapartes were banished from France, and Hortense lived with her son partly at Augsburg and partly at Arenenberg near Lake Constance. He studied voraciously, particularly military matters, as appeared afterwards in the *Manuel d'Artillerie and Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse* (1836). After the July revolution of 1830 he and his brother, Napoleon Louis, joined the Italian insurgents in the Pontifical States, but the latter fell mortally ill at Forlì, and he himself nearly died at Ancona. The death of his brother, however, followed by that of the great Napoleon's son, the Duc de Reichstadt, in 1832, made Louis Napoleon the heir to the family pretensions, and in his *Réveries Politiques* he promulgated in inflated rhetoric the gospel of *l'idée Napoléonienne*. Nevertheless, his two attempts upon the throne of France were the most egregious failures—that at Strasburg in 1836, for which he was exiled to the United States, being followed by the Boulogne masquerade with the tame eagle and other accessories, which resulted in Louis Napoleon's imprisonment for life in the castle of Ham (1840). During his six years' imprisonment he wrote various historical fragments, a treatise on the possibility of extinguishing pauperism by the colonisation of waste lands, and studied how to realise that brilliant future for which he still confidently hoped. After his escape from prison, in the guise of a workman with a plank on his shoulder, on May 26th, 1846, he fled to England, where also he had spent the greater part of the years from 1836 to 1840, and lived a not particularly reputable life as a man about town. So far he seemed to have utterly missed his mark. His impassive countenance caused him to be accounted slow of intelligence, and his two attempts on the throne had covered him with ridicule; nevertheless there were those, particularly the students of his brilliant, if shallow, defence of Napoleon, *Des Idées Napoléoniennes* (1839), who felt sure that his sun had not yet set. The revolution of 1848 gave him his opportunity; he was first returned to the Assembly by five departments,

and then, Cavaignac having in the meantime crushed the workmen's insurrection, he was chosen President of the Republic by five and a half million votes, Cavaignac receiving about one and a half million. He swore to observe the Constitution, and it was thought that this dullard would give the country repose. A struggle for power, however, ensued between the Assembly and the President, by which the country was prepared for further changes, and at the same time impressed with the idea that republicanism was synonymous with turbulence. The chief event of his presidency was the French expedition to restore Pius IX. to his sovereignty, undertaken partly to anticipate Austria, and partly to secure the influence of the Church when the long-meditated stroke was to be made. For Louis Napoleon, impelled by men of greater nerve than himself, was about to spring; and on Dec. 2nd, 1851, came the *coup d'état*, which established him in power by arrests, banishments, and massacres of unoffending citizens. The presidency for ten years, with a sham Constitution formed on the model of the first empire, was only the prelude to higher efforts of ambition. The *plébiscite*, taken under circumstances of terrorism which made it perfectly absurd to accept it as a record of the real opinion of France, resulted in his favour, and on Nov. 4th, 1852, Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French. *L'Empire c'est la paix*, he declared, but it was obvious that if his dynasty was to stand, it must achieve a position in Europe, and divert attention from home affairs. Accordingly, having failed to strengthen himself by a marriage alliance with one of the northern powers, but having, nevertheless, secured a popular bride in the beautiful Spianard, the Countess *EUGENIE DE MONTENO (*b.* 1826), he succeeded in bringing about the Crimean War, whereby he attached England closely to his plans. The war, however, before it was over had well-nigh exhausted his resources, and engendered suspicion between the two nations. The war of Italian liberation followed, nevertheless, the attempt of Orsini (*q.v.*) upon his life hastening him to avert further attempts of the sort by earning the gratitude of the Italians. Having used the fact that the plot had been hatched in London as an opportunity of a display of menace against this country, he held conference with Cavour, and promulgated his intention of "freeing Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic." His intention was to establish a confederation there under the headship of the Pope, but Italian patriotism was too strong for him: and having, as commander-in-chief, won the battles of Magenta (June 4th) and Solferino (June 24th, 1859), despite blundering strategy and an excessive regard for his personal safety, the emperor was forced to look on while the treaty of Zurich, by which the war was concluded, was undone by Garibaldi in Sicily

and Naples. Yet Italy was not free; a French legion upheld the Pope, Venice still belonged to Austria, Nice and Savoy had been annexed to France. Further expeditions tended to increase the fictitious importance of the emperor in the eyes of Europe, that to China in concert with England (1858-60), to Syria with the other Powers (1860-61), to Cochinchina in concert with Spain (1861-62). Nevertheless, at home all was not well; the gentry stood aloof from the court of profligates and adventurers, the opposition increased rapidly in the towns, as the elections of 1863 showed plainly; rascality and mismanagement reigned in all the departments, and Baron Haussmann's spendthrift transformation of Paris into a stucco Athens, which was consummated in the Universal Exhibition of 1867, now only drove the empire faster down the hill. In this country his enlightened commercial policy, which found expression in the Cobden treaty of 1860, had won for him admiration, and it was not suspected that the showy edifice was built on such rotten foundations. Viewed by the light of subsequent events, the moment of the publication of Napoleon's *History of Julius Caesar* (1866), with its thoroughly nineteenth century conception of "Caesarism" falsely so called, was significant, for already the system had been doomed. Of the shadows at which the dreamy idealist had been grasping, two, the creation of a Mahometan kingdom in Algeria, and the erection of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, a project passionately espoused by the empress, who, at first devoted to gaiety, had by this time acquired considerable influence over her husband, which she employed chiefly in the interests of clericalism—had vanished into thin air. It was impossible to disguise the loss of prestige involved in the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico at the bidding of the United States, or the disgrace incurred in the abandonment and consequent death of Maximilian. Further, his pretentious offer of mediation between the warring parties in the United States had been rejected, and looming in the immediate future was the possibility of a united Germany. The Danish war, the crushing defeat of Austria at Sadowa, and the formation, in 1866, of the North German Bund, at length taught Napoleon that he had made a profound mistake, and that Prussia, not Austria, was his most formidable rival. From that time he eagerly sought a quarrel against her, first on the Luxemburg question, and then about the St. Gothard Railway. At home concessions were made to the growing spirit of republicanism. The decree of 1867, relaxing the restrictions on the press, and allowing interpellation in the Chambers, was followed in 1870 by the desperate recourse to constitutional government, and the formation of the Liberal Ollivier Cabinet. It

was too late, however; the Opposition, headed by Jules Favre and Gambetta, could not be silenced, and the *plébiscite* of May 8th, although the peasant vote was given in favour of *l'honnête homme* through the judicious employment of official persuasion, and in the belief that the empire still meant peace (see Erckmann-Chatrian's *l'Histoire du Plébiscite* in illustration of this), disclosed the alarming fact that there was a formidable minority vote of over a million against the empire, a considerable fraction of which came from the army, while in Paris there was actually a hostile majority. Broken down in health, and weary of uncertainty, Napoleon resolved to hazard his fate upon war, and forced a quarrel with Prince Bismarck upon the Berlin Succession question [BISMARCK]. *A Berlin!* shouted the Parisian populace on that fateful July 15th, but its joy was short-lived; much of the French army existed only on paper; the presence of the emperor as commander-in-chief made strategy out of the question, and though the small success of Saarbrück raised false hopes, the battle of Wörth on Aug. 7th resulted in MacMahon's complete defeat. *Tout peut se rétablir*, Napoleon telegraphed to the Empress; but he retired to Châlons, not daring to return to Paris; and went like a man in a dream with the relieving force which the impetuosity of his wife sent under MacMahon to the aid of Bazaine. At Sedan (Sept. 1st) he gave the order to surrender, probably in the hope that Prussian bayonets would place him once more on the French throne. In the spirit of unconscious prophecy he had quoted in his *Julius Caesar*, a saying of Montesquieu's that "if the fortune of a battle has ruined a State, there is a general cause why the State should perish through a single battle." That general cause was the corruption, falsehood, and latterly the fatuity of Napoleonism; and there was nothing left for the broken adventurer but to retire as an exile to England, where some two years afterwards, at Camden House, Chislehurst, he died of the maladies which had been wearing down his strength. It is due to him to say that he faced ruin with dignity; though the motives that inspired him were probably those of the fatalist, not of the man who is conscious of having failed in a worthy cause.

The authorities on Napoleon III. are unsatisfactory. Blanchard Jerrold's apologetic *Life of Napoleon III.* is inadequate and misleading. Fine indictments of the coup d'état, and the empire generally, are to be found in Victor Hugo's *l'Histoire d'un Crime* and *Napoléon le Petit*, and in vol. I. of Mr. Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*. Von Busch's works on Prince Bismarck throw valuable sidelights on Napoleon's foreign policy. The social life of the second empire has been dissected brutally, but faithfully, by the French novelists of the "naturalist" school.

[L. C. S.]

Napoleon, PRINCE LOUIS (EUGÈNE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH), usually styled in England the

Prince Imperial (*b.* 1856, *d.* 1879), the only child of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, accompanied his father to the seat of war in 1870, and on Aug. 2nd received his "baptism of fire" at Saarbrück. After Sedan he went into Belgium and crossed over to Dover on Sept. 6th. In 1872 he entered the Woolwich Academy, where he was deservedly popular, and on the death of his father was recognised as the heir to the House of Napoleon. In 1879 he joined the British forces in Zululand in an unofficial capacity. On June 1st he and a body of soldiers under Lieut. Carey were surprised by a band of Zulus. The Prince was unable to mount his horse, and, abandoned by his companions, fell beneath the spears of the enemy.

* **Napoleon, PRINCE NAPOLEON JOSEPH BONAPARTE** (*b.* 1822), commonly known as Prince Napoleon, the son of Jérôme Bonaparte by his second marriage with Princess Frederick of Württemberg, was born at Trieste. His youth was passed in a desultory fashion, much to the detriment of his morals. He was elected to the Assembly as representative of Corsica in 1848, and in 1849 was appointed minister at Madrid, but was dismissed for absenting himself without leave. In 1854 he had a command in the Crimean War, but suddenly resigned, receiving in consequence the nickname of "Plon-Plon," and a reputation for cowardice, from which Mr. Kinglake absolves him. In 1858 he was made President of the Ministry for Algiers and the Colonies, but soon threw up the appointment. He commanded the reserve in the Italian campaign of 1859, and in the same year married Princess Clotilde, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, to the indignation of Europe. A new view of his character was taken when in 1861 he delivered a magnificent speech in the Senate in defence of Democratic ideas, which was incidentally the cause of a challenge from the Duc d'Aumale, which the Prince declined. He now posed as the champion of democracy, and favoured the Polish revolution. In 1865 he was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition, but was requested by the emperor to resign in consequence of a vigorously anti-Austrian speech delivered at Ajaccio at the inauguration of a statue of Napoleon I. He was soon, however, again restored to favour, and in 1870 he was sent to Italy to try to induce his father-in-law to come to the aid of France. After the fall of the empire he pushed his own claims to the throne against those of his cousin, Prince Louis Napoleon (the ex-Prince Imperial), whose senatorial candidate, M. Rouher, he opposed at Ajaccio in 1876, and was returned through the invalidation of his rival's election. His speeches were chiefly of an anti-clerical nature, and in October, 1877, he was defeated by Baron

Haussmann. On the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, he was recognised by the Imperialists as the head of the family, though M. Paul de Cassagnac urged the cause of Prince Napoleon's son, Prince Victor (born in 1862). In 1883 he startled Paris by a proclamation in the *Figaro*, in which he appealed to the *plébiscite*. The result was his brief imprisonment, and in 1886 he was compelled under the new law for the expulsion of the Princes to retire from France. Prince Napoleon is perhaps the most brilliant failure of our time.

Justia McCarthy, *Modern Leaders*.

* **Nares, Sir George Strong, K.C.B., F.R.S.** (b. 1831), Arctic explorer, was born in Monmouthshire, and educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross. He was one of the crew of the Arctic expedition fitted out in 1852, and distinguished himself greatly in the sledging expeditions. After his return in 1854 he served in the Crimean War, made many valuable surveys in the southern hemisphere in command of the *Salamander*, and commanded the *Challenger* in the scientific enterprise set on foot to extend the certainties of oceanic laws and meteorology (1872-5), contributing to the published results of the voyage *Reports on Ocean Soundings and Temperature* (1874-5). In 1875 he left England in an endeavour to reach the North Pole in the *Alert*, the companion ship, the *Discovery*, being commanded by Captain Stephenson. The ship wintered in lat. 82° 27', and a sledging party reached lat. 83° 10 degrees, which was far in advance of any previous record; the explorers defined the character of the great polar ocean, and supplied most important observations relating to the science of hydrography. Coal extends "as far as 81 degrees; coral farther north;" and there was also made "a most complete series of meteorological, tidal, magnetic and electric observations." (See Captain Nares's *Official Report of the Arctic Expedition* (1876), and his *Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea during 1875-6*.) On his return, in 1876, he was knighted. From 1878-9 he commanded the *Alert* in a survey of the Pacific Ocean, and was then appointed a professional member of the harbour department of the Board of Trade.

Narvaez, Ramon Maria (b. 1800, d. 1868), Spanish statesman, entered the army, fought in Catalonia in 1822, and having obtained the rank of colonel, achieved renown in 1836 by a victory over the Carlists near Arcos, and in 1838 became Captain-General of Old Castile. In 1840 he directed an unsuccessful insurrection against Espartero's government on behalf of the Queen-Regent Christina, but was compelled to fly to France, only to return, however, in 1843, and drive his opponent from Madrid. From 1844 to 1846, in 1847, and again in 1856, 1864, and from

1868 until his death, he was Prime Minister, but his violently clerical and reactionary government, as a rule, speedily brought about its own overthrow, and rendered inevitable the downfall of the Bourbon monarchy.

Nasmyth, Major Charles (b. 1825, d. 1861), British soldier, was the eldest son of a Scottish man of science, and obtained a cadetship in the East India Company's service in 1843. In 1853, owing to ill-health, he made a voyage to the Mediterranean, and was at Silistria on the outbreak of the Crimean War. Together with Captain Butler he assumed command of the Turkish garrison, and defended the place against the Russians, until on June 23rd they raised the siege. The garrison had lost some 12,000 men. Nasmyth served with distinction through the campaign, and died two years after he had been invalided home from Australia.

Nasmyth's Diary, published in the *Times*, 1854.

* **Nasmyth, James** (b. 1808), engineer, the son of **Alexander Nasmyth** (b. 1758, d. 1840), who has been called the Father of the Scottish school of landscape painting, was educated at Knight's School, George Street, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh University. He early acquired a taste for mechanics, and in 1829 came to London, and was engaged by Henry Maudslay, the well-known engineer, whose private assistant he became. Maudslay died in 1831, and Nasmyth, after taking a temporary workshop at Edinburgh, where he constructed a rotatory steam-engine, set up business at Manchester (1834). His premises soon became too small; and he established the Bridgewater Foundry at Patricroft, near Manchester. Here, in 1839, he matured his great invention, the steam hammer, and the implement was introduced into all the principal foundries in England, and even sent to Russia. In 1843 it was adopted by the Government in the Devonport Dockyard, where it was used as a pile-driver in 1845. Mr. Nasmyth's name was now of European fame; he visited all parts of the Continent, and was employed by all the foreign governments. A chronological account of his inventions is to be found in his autobiography; among them may be mentioned a mode of transmitting motion by means of a flexible shaft (1829), the torpedo ram (1839), and the hydraulic mattress press (1839). In 1857 he retired from business, and devoted himself to astronomy, being in active communication with Sir John Herschel. Mr. Nasmyth is the author of some remarks on tools and machinery in Baker's *Elements of Mechanism*, and *The Moon considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite* (1874), written in conjunction with J. Carpenter; and has developed a curious theory of the sun-ray origin of the pyramids and of cuneiform characters.

J. Nasmyth: an Autobiography, edited by S. Smiles (1863, 2nd ed. 1885).

Nassr-ed-Deen. [PERSIA.]

Neander, JOHANN WILHELM AUGUSTUS (b. 1789, d. 1850), divine and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Göttingen of a Jewish family named Mendel, and spent most of his boyhood at Hamburg. Diligent study of Plato and Schleiermacher caused him to abandon Judaism, and in 1806 he was baptised with the name by which he is now known. After a short course of Schleiermacher's lectures at Halle he was driven back to Göttingen by the war, and was ordained in 1809, establishing himself as *privat-docent* in theology at Heidelberg in 1810. Next year he produced his first important work, *On the Emperor Julian and his Times*, for which he was invited to a professorship at Berlin, where he spent the remainder of his life in uninterrupted study. In theology he inclined to the tenets of the Evangelical school. His principal polemics were directed against the Hegelian philosophy and its later developments. His most important works were: *Memorials of the History of Christianity and the Christian Life* (1822-3); *General History of the Christian Religion and Church* (1825-45); *The Life of Jesus in its Historical Connection* (1837), and the *Lectures* that were collected by D. J. Müller in 1857.

Erinnerungen an Dr. August Neander, von Dr. J. L. Jacobi (1883).

Neilson, LILIAN ADELAIDE (b. 1850, d. 1880), actress, was a native of Saragosea, her father being a Spaniard, and her mother English. She was seized with a desire to go on the stage, and at the age of fifteen appeared as Julia in the *Hunchback* at Margate, and in the same year came forward as Juliet at the Royalty Theatre with success. During the next few years she appeared at the Princess's in *A Huguenot Captain* and *Lost in London*, at the Gaiety in *Uncle Dick's Darling*, at Drury Lane in *Amy Robsart*. In 1872 she reappeared as Juliet in the maturity of her powers, and was recognised as one of the finest exponents of Shakespearian female character that the modern English stage had produced. In the same year, while on tour in America, she added Beatrice, Rosalind, and Isabella to her *répertoire*. She was next the heroine in Tom Taylor's *Anne Boleyn*, revisited America in 1875, and again in 1879, and in 1877-8 was engaged at the Haymarket in a series of Shakespearian representations. She died suddenly at Paris.

Nelson, HORATIO, VISCOUNT (b. 1758, d. 1805), British sailor, was the son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, and was born at Barnham in Norfolk. As his career lies to some extent outside the century it will be treated here with brevity. He entered the navy in 1770, became lieutenant in 1777, and post-captain in 1779. After fighting in the War of American Independence he obtained command of the *Agamemnon*, on the outbreak of the war of

the French Revolution, under Lord Hood, and greatly distinguished himself in the following years for his seamanship and daring. In 1796 he became a commodore, and on Feb. 13th, 1797, won the grade of admiral for his matchless valour under Admiral Jervis at the battle off Cape St. Vincent. On Aug. 12th, 1798, he won the battle of the Nile, his greatest achievement, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Nelson of the Nile (1800). Meanwhile, however, his connection with Lady Hamilton had begun. Although, contrary to what has been frequently asserted, it is improbable that to her influence was due his non-intervention while the restored King and Queen of Naples wreaked their vengeance upon their rebellious subjects, the relationship entailed Nelson's divorce from his wife. In 1801 he was sent, under Sir Hyde Parker, into northern waters to put an end to the armed neutrality of the north, and on May 2nd led the attack upon Copenhagen, which by bold disobedience of his superior officer's order of retreat he brought to a brilliant conclusion. Created a viscount, he was occupied in watching the French coast until the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens. In 1803, on the renewal of the war, he was reappointed to the Mediterranean command, and hovered off Toulon, thereby preventing a combination of the French fleets. In March, 1805, however Villeneuve, the French admiral, escaped from Toulon, was joined by a Spanish squadron, and having lured Nelson on a futile pursuit across the Atlantic, appeared on the Spanish coasts with the view of setting free in succession the squadrons shut up in Ferrol, Rochefort, and Brest for the invasion of England. Nelson, however, had warned the Admiralty by means of a fast-sailing vessel of his opponent's designs, and Villeneuve was forced by Sir Robert Calder to take refuge in Ferrol, whence, his plans having failed, he made for Cadiz. Napoleon, in high dudgeon, ordered him to fight, and so the battle of Trafalgar took place on Oct. 21st, 1805. The combined fleets of France and Spain considerably outnumbered the English; but Collingwood at the head of one column, and Nelson at the head of the other, broke the enemy's line, and the victory was won which made England for a generation undisputed mistress of the sea, and rendered her invasion by Napoleon an impossibility. It was dearly bought, however, by the death of Nelson, who, wounded in the first hour of the battle, died in the moment of victory.

Nelson's Despatches and Letters (1844-6); Prof. J. K. Laughton, *Selections from Nelson's Despatches*; Clark and McArthur, *Life of Nelson* (1806), Southey, *Life of Nelson* (1828).

* **Nemours, LOUIS CHARLES PHILIPPE D'ORLÉANS, DUC DE** (b. 1814), the second son of Louis Philippe, was educated at the Collège Henri IV., and entered the French army. He was twice elected to monarchies—

in 1831 to that of Belgium, and in 1832 to that of Greece, but the French Court induced him to decline both of those honours. He served in the army in Algeria, and in 1837 became lieutenant-colonel. On the death of the Duc d'Orléans he was declared regent by a Bill which passed the Chambers, and in 1848, after the abdication of Louis Philippe, was left in charge of the interests of his nephew, the Comte de Paris, but took no decisive action. He returned to France in 1870, but played little part in the subsequent attempts to effect a fusion of Orleanist and Legitimist pretensions, although in 1873 he took part in the Frohsdorf interview with the Comte de Chambord (q.v.).

Nerval, GÉRARD DE (b. 1805, d. 1857), French man of letters, was rightly called Gérard Labrunie. He was educated at the Lycée Charlemagne, and took to journalism, but in a desultory manner, so that despite his ability he was frequently in want, and died by his own hand. His translation of *Faust* (1828) was admired by Goethe, and his *Sémes de la Vie Orientale* (1848-50) were widely popular. But he will be chiefly remembered for his exquisite tales—*Contes et Facéties* (1852), *La Bohème Galante* (1856), etc.—and his genuinely rhythmic poems, which include sonnets, national songs, satires, and so forth. His *Œuvres Complètes* were published in 1868.

Nesselrode, CARL ROBERT, COUNT (b. 1780, d. 1862), a Russian diplomatist and statesman, of Saxon origin, for many years Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ultimately Chancellor of the Empire, began life as an officer in the Imperial Guard. But the Emperor Paul, who prided himself on his knowledge of physiognomy, saw him one day on parade, and after informing him he had a face not for war but for diplomacy, appointed him to a clerkship in the Foreign Office, whence he was transferred to the diplomatic service. In 1807 he was first secretary to the Russian Embassy at Paris; and he now distinguished himself, and rendered important services to his government, by gaining information respecting Napoleon's designs against Russia. After the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, Nesselrode went to Paris in the suite of the Emperor Alexander I., and he took part in the Congress at Vienna, both in 1814 and 1815, opposing strongly the propositions of Prussia for the partition of France. He served under four successive sovereigns, and acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs under three—Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II. Soon after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, on the conclusion of the Crimean War, a catastrophe which, as far as in him lay, he had endeavoured to prevent, Count Nesselrode, now in his 77th year, was replaced at the Foreign Office by Prince Gortschakoff. The veteran statesman did not, however, retire

from public affairs. Not, at least, ostensibly; though the functions of Chancellor of the Empire—the exalted office now conferred upon him—would be difficult to define. He died at a critical time for Russia, when Nihilism had just shown its head, and when the Polish insurrection, which was to burst out in 1863, was already in active preparation.

Count Nesselrode's *Autobiography* (in French). [H. S. E.]

Newcastle, HENRY PELHAM FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON, 5TH DUKE OF, K.G. (b. 1811, d. 1864), statesman, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1832), and while known as Lord Lincoln entered Parliament as member for South Nottinghamshire and a Conservative (1832). In 1834 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1841 he became First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and in 1846 Chief Secretary for Ireland. His loyalty to Sir Robert Peel during the corn-law crisis cost Lord Lincoln his seat, but he was speedily returned for Falkirk Burghs; and introduced the Irish Coercion Bill, which was the cause of the downfall of the Peel Ministry. He succeeded his father as Duke of Newcastle in 1851, and in 1853 became Colonial Secretary in the Aberdeen Cabinet, a post which he exchanged for that of Secretary for War on the outbreak of the Crimean War. Hampered by a rusty system which had not been tried for more than thirty years, he was not a success, as he frankly owned when he resigned at the opening of the session of 1855. From 1859 to 1864 he was Secretary to the Colonies, and visited Canada with the Prince of Wales in 1860.

Newman, EDWARD (b. 1801, d. 1876), naturalist, was a native of Hampstead, and embraced a commercial life. As a relaxation he took up the study of natural history, devoting particular attention to ferns, butterflies, and moths. Of his numerous works the *Grammar of Entomology* appeared in 1835, and his *History of British Ferns* (1840), and *History of British Moths* (1869), still keep their place. He was editor of the *Zoologist and Entomologist*.

* **Newman, FRANCIS WILLIAM** (b. 1805), theologian and essayist, the brother of Cardinal Newman, was born in London, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford. After passing in the Schools with a double first class he was elected to a fellowship at Balliol College, but resigned in 1830, being unable conscientiously to comply with the regulations of the Test Act then in force. After prolonged travels in the East, where he laid the foundation of his wide knowledge of Oriental philology, he returned to England, and became classical lecturer at Bristol and other colleges, till in 1846 he was appointed Professor of Latin in the University of London, a position which

he occupied for seventeen years. His very numerous works may be classified as religious, philological, political, and social. The following are some of the more important, with the dates of their publication: *The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations* (1849), a work that will, perhaps, remain his most abiding contribution to modern thought; *Phases of Faith* (1850), in which he issued an explanation of his own position that may be contrasted with his brother's *Apologia*; *A History of the Hebrew Monarchy* (1847); a literal translation of *Horace's Odes* (1853); a translation of the *Iliad* (1856); *Theism, Doctrinal and Practical* (1858); *A Handbook of Arabic* (1866); *Miscellanies* (1869); *A Dictionary of Modern Arabic* (1871); *Hebrew Theism* (1874); *A Libyan Vocabulary* (1882); *A Christian Commonwealth and Essays on Diet* (1883); *Christianity in its Cradle, and Rebilius, or Robinson Crusoe in Latin* (1884), also *Hia-watha* in Latin, each with a special purpose. Professor Newman has taken an active interest in all the social movements of recent years, and has also written and lectured extensively on the subordinate questions of vivisection, temperance, and vegetarianism.

* **Newman, His Eminence JOHN HENRY** (b. 1801), cardinal deacon of the Holy Roman Church, the son of the late Mr. John Newman, banker, of London, and a brother of Prof. Francis William Newman (q.v.), was born in London. His boyhood was passed in Bloomsbury Square, and at an early age he developed a strong passion for theology. After going to a private school at Ealing, he became a member of Trinity College, Oxford, graduated in classical honours in 1820, and afterwards a fellow of Oriel College, where he came under the influence of Whately and of Hawkins, afterwards Provost of Oriel. In 1824 he took orders, and in the following years became vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall under Whately. He now drifted from the Calvinism of his boyhood in the direction of intellectual liberalism, but was "rudely awakened," he says in his *Apologia*, "by two great blows—illness and bereavement," and broke with Whately in 1829. From 1826 to 1831 Mr. Newman was a tutor at Oriel, and in 1827 examined for the B.A. degree. In 1828 he became incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, an appointment which he held until 1843, together with the chaplaincy of Littlemore. In 1830 he began to write a *History of the Arians of the Fourth Century* for the theological library, edited by Mr. Hugh Rose and Mr. Lyall, afterwards Dean of Canterbury. Meanwhile Mr. Newman had become the intimate associate of Pusey, Keble, Hurrell Froude, and other future leaders of the Tractarian movement. His wonderful preaching had already made him a power in the land, when in 1833 Newman's friends took counsel how to "keep the Church from

being 'liberalised.'" He was on the Continent at the time, but returned to England in July, after being prostrated by a fever in Sicily, composing by the way the beautiful hymn, *Lead, kindly Light*. He at once threw himself into the movement, and, with Pusey and Keble as lieutenants, became its guiding spirit. "The whole movement," said Bishop Blomfield, "is nothing but Newmania." So the *Tracts for the Times* were started, and in the first Newman emphasised the apostolic descent of the English Church. Newman's *Elucidations of the Bampton Lectures* of Dr. Hampden brought the conflict between the Tractarians and the Broad Church party to a crisis (1836), but after gaining a temporary victory, the former gradually lost ground in popular estimation, fear being entertained lest they should Romanise the Church. In February, 1841, *Tract XC.*, written by Newman, appeared, in which it was argued that subscription to the articles was not incompatible with holding many of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. The storm burst upon him; the tract was severely condemned by the University authorities, and still clinging to his idea of a *via media* between Rome and the Establishment, he resigned the living of St. Mary's, and took up his abode, in 1842, in what became known as Littlemore monastery. He ceased to preach in Littlemore church in 1843, but his definite secession was not accomplished until October, 1845. It was especially due, he says, to Dr. Russell, afterwards President of Maynooth. Received into the Church of Rome by Dr. Wiseman, he was ordained priest, and in 1848 was appointed head of the oratory then established in honour of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham. In 1850 he founded the Brompton Oratory, but in 1852 repaired to the new Oratory erected at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, where he remained with the exception of the years 1854-8, when he was rector of the Roman Catholic University at Dublin. After his return to England a school for the education of Catholic gentry grew up in connection with the Oratory. In 1864 a very intemperate attack upon him by Charles Kingsley in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and a subsequent pamphlet, drew from Newman his noble *Apologia pro vita sua*, the dignified beauty of which is manifest upon every page. His well-known poem, *The Dream of Gerontius*, appeared in the following year, which, with his contributions to the *Lyra Apostolica*, is among his most imaginative works. It describes the vision of a dying Christian. In 1866 Newman answered Dr. Pusey's *Eirenicon*, a proposal for re-uniting Christendom, in a *Letter to Dr. Pusey*, showing such a scheme to be impossible. At this time he was subjected to attacks on doctrinal points from a section of his co-religionists. On the promulgation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope's

decisions *ex cathedra*, Dr. Newman accepted it with limitations, but censured it as ill-timed in a letter to Bishop Ullathorne of Birmingham, which found its way into the papers. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on *The Vatican Decrees* drew from Dr. Newman a powerful rejoinder in the form of *A Letter to the Duke of Norfolk*. In December, 1877, Dr. Newman was elected an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; revisited Oxford in the following year, and saw Dr. Pusey once more. In 1879 he was created a cardinal deacon by Pope Leo XIII., but of late years has lived a somewhat secluded life. A collected edition of his numerous works was published in 1877, and beside those mentioned above may be noted *Parochial Sermons* (1842-4); the remarkable *Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert* (1848); *The Scope and Nature of University Education* (1852); *An Essay in Aid of the Grammar of Assent* (1870); *Callista, a Sketch of the Third Century* (1858); and *Essays Critical and Historical* (1872). He was co-editor with Dr. Pusey and others of the *Library of the Fathers*, and contributed to it a translation of the treatises of St. Athanasius against the Arians (1838), and edited the *Remains of R. H. Froude*.

J. H. Newman, *Apologia pro vita sua*; T. Mozley, *Reminiscences*; Oakeley, *Notes on the Tractarian Movement*; Sir J. T. Coleridge, *Life of Keble*; Mr. J. A. Froude, *Reminiscences of the High Church Revival in Good Words for 1881*.

* **Newton, CHARLES THOMAS, C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.** (b. 1816), classical archaeologist, was born at Bredwardine, Herefordshire, was educated at Shrewsbury school, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was elected a faculty student, and took his B.A. degree in 1837. From 1840 to 1852 he held the post of assistant in the then undivided Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, which he then exchanged for the office of Vice-Consul at Mitylene, whither the possibilities of exploration attracted him. For seven years he diligently prosecuted his researches on the coast of Asia Minor and in the islands, and the results were the famous discoveries of the Mausoleum and the unearthing of numerous and important sculptures at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ, which were acquired by the British Museum through the influence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then H.M.'s Ambassador at the Porte. The nature and progress of these excavations have been related in detail by Mr. Newton in two works, the *History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, etc.* (2 vols., 1862), and the more popular *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant* (2 vols., 1865). He was then appointed Consul at Rome, in 1860, but in the following year he accepted the post of Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. He presided over this department for a quarter of a century, resigning at the close of 1885, and during this

period the collections of Greek antiquities were brought up to the highest point of order and usefulness, various admirable *Guides* to the several sections of the collection were prepared, and many important additions have been made by purchase to the Museum treasures. Mr. Newton edited several laborious volumes of the corpus of Ancient Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum (1874, etc.). In 1880 he reprinted a collection of *Archæological Essays*, among which a remarkable lecture *On the Study of Archæology*, delivered at Oxford so long ago as 1850, and a series of articles on *Greek Inscriptions*, so valuable that they were separately translated into German, are the most permanent. He is a correspondent of the Institute of France, an honorary doctor of Oxford and Cambridge, hon. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and a member of numerous societies. He married the daughter of Joseph Severn, Keats's friend, but this accomplished artist died in 1866.

Ney, MICHAEL (b. 1769, d. 1815), Prince of the Moskowa, Duke of Elchingen, and Marshal of France, was born at Saar-Louis, in Lorraine, and at the age of thirteen was articulated to a notary of that town, but enlisted in 1787 in a regiment of hussars. He became captain in 1794, and in 1799 served as a general of division with the army of the Rhine under Moreau. He contributed much to the victory at Hohenlinden in 1800, and his marriage shortly afterwards with Made-moiselle Augnié, a friend of Hortense Beauharnais, secured him the friendship of Napoleon. In 1803 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Switzerland, where his government was very popular, and on his return to Paris, in 1804, he was raised to the dignity of marshal. On the renewal of hostilities with Germany in 1805, the direction of the eighth corps was confided to him. His chief achievement in this campaign was his capture by storm of the village of Elchingen, which was commemorated by Napoleon creating him Duke of Elchingen. It was, however, during the Prussian campaign of 1806, that Ney's military reputation rose to its greatest height. He effected the capitulations of Erfurt and of Magdeburg, the passage of the Vistula, the taking of Thorn, and the total destruction of the Prussian corps at Deppen; cut off the retreat of the Russians on Königsberg by the combat of Schmoditten; and finally gained the victory at Friedland. He next saw service in Spain and Portugal, where he quarrelled with Masséna, and was recalled; and in 1812 joined the disastrous expedition to Russia, commanding the rear-guard during the retreat from Moscow. In the campaign of 1813 Ney displayed his usual courage and ability, and was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the victories of Bautzen, Lützen, and Dresden. He was, however, defeated in the

disastrous engagement at Dannewitz (Sept. 6th, 1813), by the Prussians and Swedes under Bernadotte, and after the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, retired with his family to his country seat. It was there in March, 1815, that, ignorant of Napoleon's return from Elba, he received instructions from the Minister of War to join the eighth military division, of which he was still commander. He at once set out, determined to support the power of Louis, but in that part of France the popular feeling was entirely for Napoleon, and a touching appeal to the early and glorious reminiscences of the prosperous days of the Empire coming from his old chief, completely overcame his pledged loyalty. He threw in his lot with Napoleon, commanded the French at Quatre Bras, where his generalship was altogether unexceptionable, and directed the last charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, was subsequently arrested, and was tried, condemned, and shot as a traitor. He was a simple soldier, intensely brave and modest, and seen at his best only in the hour of danger.

Mémoires du Maréchal Ney, publiés par sa famille (Paris, 1833); *Vie du Maréchal Ney* (1816); *Military Studies by Marshal Ney, written for the use of his Officers*, translated by C. H. Caunter (1833).

Nicholas, PAULOVITCH (*b.* July 7th, 1796; *d.* Feb. 18th, 1855), Czar of Russia, was the third son of the Emperor Paul; his elder brothers being Alexander I., who preceded him on the throne, and Constantine, from 1815 until 1830 governor of Poland, who renounced his dynastic rights in favour of his younger brother. Constantine's renunciation had not been made known up to the time of Alexander's death (December, 1825); and Nicholas, before assuming power, wished his elder brother to refuse the imperial crown explicitly. Meanwhile a military insurrection broke out, headed by a number of officers who, during the campaign of France and the occupation of Paris, had acquired Liberal and constitutional ideas. They preferred Constantine with a Constitution, which they proposed to make him accept, to Nicholas without one. When, however, Nicholas appeared personally on the scene, the greater number of the regiments composing the St Petersburg garrison declared in his favour; and a conflict took place in which General Miloradovitch, Governor of St. Petersburg, was killed. The insurrection having been suppressed, five of the ringleaders—Pestel, Rytleiff, Mouravieff, Bestoryeff, and Kachovski—were sentenced to death and executed. A great number of the "Dekabrista," as the insurgents of December were now called, were exiled to Siberia, and the severity of the repression threw a gloom over the whole country. The circumstances attending his accession had the natural effect of rendering Nicholas even more mistrustful and more

despotic than he was by nature; and the Polish insurrection of 1830 contributed to the hardening of his character the final touch. Everything had now to bend to his will; and Russia, which had advanced under the comparatively mild rule of Alexander I., seemed now to have gone back to the days of the tyrannical Paul. Soon after his accession, in 1827, Nicholas declared war against Persia in consequence of a boundary dispute, and the year following, in continuation of the action of the allied powers at Navarino, he invaded Turkey. The Turkish campaign occupied him two years; and scarcely was it at an end, when, in 1850, it was necessary to march against the Poles. The Polish insurrection was suppressed in the sternest manner; and in the meantime, in 1849, a Russian corps was sent into Hungary to restore the power of the Austrian crown. In 1853 Russia's pretensions to exercise a protectorate over all the Christian subjects of the Porte led to the war known as that of the Crimean, which lasted from 1854 until after the death of the Emperor Nicholas in 1855. He had married in 1817, Frederica, daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia, who on entering the Russian Church took the name of Alexandra; and he was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, proclaimed as Alexander II.

A. W. Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea*.
[H. S. E.]

Nicholson, JOHN (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1857), British soldier, was the son of an Irish doctor, and entered the East India Company's service in 1838. He served in the first Afghan campaign; at Ghuznee thrice refused to surrender to the enemy in obedience to Colonel Palmer's order, and was then shut up in Cabul. He won great distinction in the Sutlej campaign (1845-6), but more as assistant to Sir H. Lawrence, the resident at Lahore, whom he aided in the reduction of that turbulent district. In the second Sikh war his name was constantly mentioned in despatches, and he was promoted major by special brevet. In January, 1852, he was placed in charge of the Dera Ismail Khan district of the Punjab, and won golden opinions from the chief commissioner, Sir John Lawrence. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he displayed supreme resource and boldness in the disarmament of the Sepoys at Peshawur, and in the punishment of the Sealkote mutineers. Promoted, at Lawrence's request, to the rank of brigadier-general, he was despatched to the siege of Delhi with the column sent from the Punjab. There he saved the siege train from the enemy at Nuzguffur, a most critical affair, and was fatally wounded before the Cashmere gate in the final assault on the city. Nicholson's character was full of faults, arbitrariness and faction being the chief; but he was a born king of men; and of all the Mutiny

heroes the one most qualified to succeed in a desperate enterprise.

R. Bosworth Smith, *Life of Lord Lawrence*; Edwardes and Merivale, *Life of Sir J. Lawrence*, and the histories of the Mutiny.

* **Nicol**, ERSKINE, A.R.A. (b. 1825), painter, was born at Leith, and received his education as an artist at Edinburgh. In 1845 he visited Ireland and remained there some years, and to this sojourn is due the frequency with which Irish life and character are depicted in his works. Since 1863 he has generally been represented in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, of which body he was elected an associate in 1866. Among his most popular works are *Among the Old Masters*, *Both Puzzled*, *Paying the Rent*, *The Trio*, *Interviewing the Member*, etc, several of which have been engraved.

Nicolas, SIR HARRIES NICHOLAS (b. 1799, d. 1848), antiquarian, was a native of Cornwall. In 1815 he became lieutenant in the navy, but quitted the service at the peace, and in 1825 was called to the bar. Nicolas was knighted in 1831, and devoted himself to research during the later years of his life. Among his works are *Notitia Historica* (1824), *Chronology of History* (1835), *History of the Orders of Knighthood* (1841-2), *Despatches of Lord Nelson* (1844), and an incomplete *History of the British Navy* (1847). His exposure of the inaccuracies of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors* was particularly acute.

Niebuhr, BARTHOLOMEW GEORG (b. Aug. 27th, 1776, d. Jan. 2nd, 1831), historian, scholar, and politician, was the son of Carsten Niebuhr (b. 1733, d. 1815), the famous Arabian traveller, and was born at Copenhagen. His father, a Hanoverian by birth, had settled in Copenhagen on marrying a Danish lady. In 1778 he went to reside at Meldorf as Land-schreiber of South Ditmarsch, so that Barthold grew up a Holsteiner. He soon proved a boy of extraordinary precocity and knowledge, of weak health, and of melancholy and irritable, but sympathetic and affectionate disposition. Taught by his father to be a sound German patriot, he was, at the age of thirteen, thrown into a frenzy of horror by the outbreak of the French Revolution. Though brought up very quietly in the country, he found, whether at home at Meldorf, at school at Hamburg, or at Kiel University—where he went in 1794—a stimulating literary society in Voss, Boie, the Stollbergs, and other members of the Göttingen Hainbund whom chance had collected together in Holstein. In 1796 he broke off his studies at Kiel to become private secretary to Count Schimmelmann, the Danish Minister of Finance; but soon exchanged this office for a post in the royal library at Copenhagen. In 1798 he visited England, and remained about a year at Edinburgh, attending lectures at

the university. Returning to Denmark he obtained a post at the Colonial Office, and in 1800 married Amelia Behrens, whose "Roman character" would, he thought, strengthen his own impressionable and weak temperament, and whose elder sister, Frau Hemslér, a woman of remarkable strength of character, had long been his most intimate friend, and ultimately became his biographer. In 1804 he rose to be Director of the Copenhagen Bank, and discharged the duties of that office with such success that Stein invited him to assume a similar post at Berlin. Thus Niebuhr abandoned the Danish for the Prussian service, an act sometimes ignorantly described as springing from want of patriotism, for Niebuhr's country was Germany. He arrived, however, at an unfortunate time, reaching Berlin in October, 1805, a few days before the catastrophe of the Prussian monarchy at Jena. Ardently attached to Stein, he accepted unwillingly a place on the Immediate Commission formed in 1807, during the short ministry of Hardenberg; but on Hardenberg's retirement he threw up his position, the more willingly as he saw no hope of Stein resuming office. From the end of 1807 to the spring of 1809 he was in Holland, engaged on an unsuccessful attempt to raise a loan for the Prussian government, and on his return held a post in the Department of Finance, which made him specially responsible for the management of the State debt. In May, 1810, he threw up public life, partly because of his personal dislike for Hardenberg, and partly because he was very anxious to devote his energies to study and research. He actually declined the offer of the Ministry of Finance made to him by Hardenberg, and gladly accepted a professorship in the newly-opened University of Berlin. He at once established his academic reputation by his course of lectures on Roman history, which became the basis of the first two volumes of the great work which revolutionised the current conceptions of early Roman history. He remained at Berlin until 1815, though taking some part in the campaign and negotiations of 1813. In 1815 he lost his father and his wife. In 1816 he became Prussian ambassador at Rome, with the special object of concluding a Concordat with the Pope as to the condition of the Catholic church in Prussia. Before his departure he married a niece of his first wife, who, however, but imperfectly supplied her place as an intellectual companion to him. On his way to Italy he accidentally discovered the *Institutes of Gains* in the cathedral library of Verona. He remained in Italy until 1823, though his position was difficult and disagreeable. Afraid of the Liberals, and cordially disliking the reactionaries, he could find nothing to excite his sympathy in Italian politics, and nothing attractive in Italian men. His health was bad; he failed to continue his history; he

was not very successful in his social relations as ambassador. He became extraordinarily gloomy and desponding, and ultimately resigned his appointment. Returning to Germany in 1823, Niebuhr took up his residence at Bonn, where he lectured in the University, and busied himself with the continuation of his *Roman History*. He issued in 1827-8 a revised edition of the first two volumes, and at his death had practically completed a third volume, published posthumously by Classen. He gave several courses of lectures, which were also published after his death, and assisted Bekker in his edition of the Byzantine historians. The Revolution of 1830 excited in him the gloomiest forebodings, and actually, it is thought, hastened his death. Niebuhr's personal character was, with all its defects, singularly attractive. His simplicity and honesty, the loftiness of his motives, and his warm and affectionate disposition more than atone for his peevish irritability, frequent despondency, and womanish dependence. His excessive sensitiveness was a sort of morbid development of his marvellous acuteness. His judgment was often limited by his imagination. These qualities, with marvellous memory and insight and complete scholarship, he brought to bear on the literary problems to which he owes his enduring fame. As the historian of early Rome he completely demonstrated the untrustworthiness of the early sources of its history. He was among the first to take a really historical view of its development, to direct attention to the true character and unique importance of its constitutional history, and to turn men's attention from mere narrative, and the picturesque, to the critical investigation of causes, tendencies, and results. His attempts at reconstruction have been less fortunate. No one now believes that the original source of Roman history was old ballads; and no one accepts his arbitrary attempts to discriminate between the true and false parts of the traditional accounts. His ingenuity, his love of paradox, his critical imaginativeness, his confident sense of the importance of his discoveries, are qualities which, despite some want of the charm of style, make his work well deserve to be called brilliant. Its first appearance made an epoch in our conceptions of ancient history; it turned the attention of scholars to the right methods, and even now its main lines of argument and general theory of the subject have retained general acceptance. Niebuhr's minor works are very numerous, but are not of very great importance as compared with the *Roman History*. His academic lectures are hardly original though always most suggestive. The best of his other writings are included in his *Kleine Schriften*. His *Roman History* has been translated by Julius Hare and Bishop Thirlwall, and his *Lectures on Ancient History and Roman History* by Dr. Schmitz. A well-known criticism of it is in

Sir G. C. Lewis's *Essay on the Credibility of Early Roman History*.

The chief authority for Niebuhr's biography is Frau Hensler's *Lebensnachrichten über B. G. Niebuhr*, with large selections from his very interesting correspondence. This is the basis of Miss Winkworth's *Life and Letters of Niebuhr*, to which is added estimates of his character by Bunsen, Brandis, and other friends, and translations from some of the *Kleine Schriften*. Pertz, in his *Leben des Ministers Freiherrn von Stein*, gives a large quantity of his political correspondence. Professor Seeley has taken pains to make his *Life of Stein* serve as a political supplement to the *Lebensnachrichten*, which are confessedly weak on that side. [T. F. T.]

* **Nightingale**, FLORENCE (b. 1820), the younger daughter of Mr. William E. Nightingale, a Hampshire landowner, was born at Florence. Her energies were early devoted to philanthropic effort. Having inquired into the working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatories, Miss Nightingale went to Germany in 1851, and entered an institution of Protestant sisters of mercy at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine; and on her return to England devoted herself to the re-organisation and reformation of the Governesses' Sanatorium, Harley Street. After the outbreak of the Crimean War, when news reached home of the awful sufferings of our soldiers, owing to the defective management of the military hospitals, the "lady-in-chief," invited by Mr. Sidney Herbert, then Secretary for War, arrived with her force of ninety-two women workers, and took up her quarters in the Barrack Hospital, Soutari (Nov. 4th, 1854). By unwearying self-devotion, a fearlessness in attacking abuses, and by the immense moral enthusiasm she inspired, Miss Nightingale brought order out of chaos; and eventually, with the aid of the sanitary commissioners, the death-rate was reduced to a par with that in our military hospitals at home. She refused to accept for herself a testimonial collected by her admirers, but suggested the application of the £50,000 subscribed to an institution for training nurses. Her health unfortunately suffered from her severe exertions, but Miss Nightingale continued to aid the good cause by her writings. At the request of the Government, she drew up a valuable volume of *Notes on Matters affecting the Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army*, founded on her own late experience; and her *Notes on Hospitals* (1859), and *Notes on Nursing* (1860), have had a very large circulation. In 1863 she published *Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army*; in 1871, *Notes on Lying-in Institutions, together with a Proposal for Organising an Institution for Training Midwives and Midwifery Nurses*; and in 1873, *Life or Death in India*, a paper read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Norwich, followed by an appendix in 1874, *Life or Death by Irrigation*.

Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea*.

Nikita, PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO. [MONTENEGRO.]

* **Nilsson**, CHRISTINE (b. 1843), singer, the daughter of a small Swedish farmer, was born at Hassaby, near Wexiö. In company with her brother, the youthful singer performed at village fêtes and fairs, accompanying herself on the violin, and it was while thus engaged that, in 1857, her wonderful voice and talent attracted attention. She was given a regular musical education at Halmstad and Stockholm, and in 1860 went to Paris, where she studied under Wartel and Masset. Here, on Oct. 27, 1864, she made her *début* at the Théâtre Lyrique as Violetta in *La Traviata* with such success that she was engaged for three years, during which period she appeared in *Il Flauto Magico*, *Don Juan*, and *Mariha*. Her first appearance in England was in 1867 at Her Majesty's, London; and after having closed her engagement at the Lyrique with her creation of the rôles of Myrrha in Joncières' *Sardanapale*, and Estelle in Cohen's *Les Bluets*, she returned to England in 1868. Until 1877, with the exception of the year 1871, she was a constant visitor to England. Her first tour in the United States (1870-72) was a great pecuniary and artistic success. On her return she married, in 1872, at Westminster Abbey, M. Auguste Rouzaud, whose death took place in 1882. She paid a second visit to America in 1873-4, and a third in 1882-3. Mme. Nilsson's voice, though of moderate power, possesses great sweetness, and is seconded by a noble and attractive presence. Among her most famous impersonations are Ophélie, created at Paris in 1868, and Edith in Balfe's *Talismano*.

"**Nimrod**" (CHARLES JAMES APPERLEY) (b. 1778, d. 1843), the well-known sporting writer, was accustomed to field sports from childhood, and received a classical education at Rugby. On leaving school he accepted a commission in Sir Watkin Wynn's Fencible Cavalry Regiment, in which he served during the Irish rebellion of 1798. He rose rapidly in the regiment, and remained with it till it was disbanded. He then married, and settled in Leicestershire, where he found the Quorn hunt in the height of its glory. His next home was Bittern Hall, in Warwickshire, where Addison had lived. After one or two changes of residence, Apperley went to London, where he first began to write. His first articles appeared in the *Sporting Magazine*, in 1822, on *Fox Hunting in Leicestershire*. The name of Nimrod soon became famous, and his *Letters on Hunting*, and kindred articles, followed in quick succession. At fifty years of age he rode for and won the gold cup at Dobberan. In 1830 he went to Calais, whence he contributed to the *Sporting Review* and the *Sportsman*, also to *Fraser's*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *Morning Herald*. In

1843 he returned to England, where he died soon after. His best known works are his *Hunting Tours* (1835) (especially the Yorkshire one), *The Turf, the Chase, and the Road* (1837), and *Life of a Sportsman*.

H. C., *Memoir of Nimrod*.

Nodier, CHARLES (b. 1780, d. 1844), French man of letters, was a native of Beaunçon, and lived a migratory life until, in 1823, he became librarian to the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. He wrote abundantly and well, on a number of widely different subjects, but produced nothing of permanent value, if we except some of his tales, such as *Le Roi de Bohême* (1830) and *Inès de las Sierras* (1837). A collection of his works was published in 1832. Nodier is chiefly of importance through his influence on the Romanticists, to whom he acted as guide, philosopher, and friend.

Noel, THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST WRIGHTERLEY (b. 1798, d. 1873), brother of the first Earl of Gainsborough, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and then entered the Church. After his ordination he received a royal chaplaincy, and was appointed minister at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, where his preaching soon attracted a large and cultivated congregation. His separation from the Church took place after the celebrated Gorham Case (1848), which, while it was the cause of several secessions to the Church of Rome, led Baptist Noel, on the other hand, to the conviction that the sacramental teaching of the English Church approached too nearly to that of Rome. His grounds for this step were explained in the *Essay on the Union of Church and State* (1848), and from this date he was connected with the Baptists, although he still continued a warm supporter of the leading evangelical societies, and took an active part in the labours of the City Mission. Besides his numerous sermons, he published an *Essay on the Duty of Englishmen towards Hindoos*, an *Essay on the External Act of Baptism*, *American Freedom and Slavery*, a *Comparison between Christianity and Unitarianism*, *Notes of a Tour through Switzerland*, and *Notes of a Tour through Ireland*.

Nollekens, JOSEPH (b. 1737, d. 1823), sculptor, was the son of a Dutch landscape painter of some repute, and was born in London. He studied sculpture in London, under Schneemakers, and in Rome (1760), where he obtained prizes for design and modelling. Having returned to London, he greatly distinguished himself for his skill in the execution of busts, and was patronised by the leading celebrities and people of fashion at the time. He thus acquired a large fortune, which he retained with the sordid frugality of a miser. His bluntness and eccentricity gained him the reputation of insanity, but he was intimate with Blake,

Fuseli, Flaxman, and other artists, and his criticisms often displayed unusual shrewdness and discernment. He became an R.A. in 1772. Of his works, we may mention a bust of George III., the bust of Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey, and the busts of Pitt and Fox in the National Portrait Gallery. He was also renowned for his skill in the restoration of antique statues.

J. T. Smith, *Nollekens and His Times* (1838), a diffuse, but interesting and important record.

* **Nordenskiöld, NILS ADOLF ERIC, BARON** (b. 1832), Arctic explorer, was born at Helsingfors, in Finland, where his father was a director of mines. Having studied mathematics and physics at the University of Helsingfors and in Berlin (1849-56), he published a treatise on the *Molluscs of Finland* (1856), and in 1858 accompanied Torell on a short polar voyage. Excluded from Finland for political reasons soon after his return, Nordenskiöld was appointed one of the geologists to the Royal Museum in Stockholm; and in 1861, 1864, and 1866 made three separate voyages for the exploration of Spitzbergen, the last of the three being the important expedition in the *Sofia*, which attained the northernmost point then reached. In 1870 Nordenskiöld visited Greenland, and in 1872 continued his exploration of Spitzbergen, where on this occasion he spent the winter. In 1875 on board the *Prøven* he achieved the important discovery that during three months of the year the sea was open from the North Cape to the mouth of the Yenisei, thus opening a new commercial route for the traffic of Central Asia and Siberia. He repeated this voyage in 1876, but both expeditions were only intended to prepare the way for the discovery of a North-East passage to Behring Straits along the coast of Siberia. Supported by the King of Sweden, Nordenskiöld started in 1878 with the *Vega*, the *Lena*, and three tenders that were left behind at the Yenisei. The *Lena* was also deputed some weeks later to explore the entrance of the river of that name, and the *Vega*, having been forced to winter near the Bear Island, where important observations were made on the native Chukchi tribes, completed the voyage alone, arriving at Yokohama in the summer of 1879. Nordenskiöld has published several scientific treatises on the Arctic regions, and has gathered up the results of his numerous voyages in *The Voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe* (translated, 1883).

Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon (Stockholm, 1877), Nordenskiöld, *sa vis et ses Voyages*, by Ch. Flahault (1830).

* **Normanby, CONSTANTINE HENRY PHIPPS, 1ST MARQUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.S.A.** (b. 1797, d. 1863), statesman and diplomatist, was the son of the 1st Earl of Mulgrave, and entered the House of Commons in 1819 as a determined advocate of Catholic Emancipation and Whig tenets

generally. In 1826 he brought out a series of political pamphlets supporting the policy of Canning, which soon gave him a reputation; and succeeding his father as Earl Mulgrave in 1831, was sent out as captain-general and governor of Jamaica, where he gained much credit as an administrator for successfully effecting the distribution of the compensation to owners upon the abolition of slavery. In 1835 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, an appointment that was received with enthusiasm; and he was a most popular Viceroy. Created Marquis of Normanby in 1838, he held under Lord Melbourne the offices of Secretary for the Colonies (1839) and for Home Affairs (1839-40), and was nominated in 1846 Ambassador at Paris, and in 1854 at Florence. His journal of the stormy time of 1848, *A Year of Revolutions* (1857), brought him into violent controversy with Louis Blanc on questions both of fact and policy; and his subsequent controversies with Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone on French and Italian questions showed that he had fallen away from the Liberalism of his earlier years. In early manhood he was the author of the novels *Matilda* (1825), *Yes and No* (1828), and *Clarinda* (1830).

* **Normanby, THE MOST NOBLE GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, SECOND MARQUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.** (b. 1819), colonial administrator, the only son of the first Marquis of Normanby, joined the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838. In 1847 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for Scarborough, and in 1858 was nominated governor of Nova Scotia, where he remained eight years. He succeeded to the marquise in 1863. He was governor of Queensland from 1871 to 1874, of New Zealand from 1874 to 1878, and of Victoria from 1878 to 1884.

* **Norman-Neruda, WILHELMINE** (b. 1840), violinist, was born of an artist family at Brünn, in Moravia, and became a pupil of the virtuoso Jansa. She made her first appearance in 1846, and in 1849 performed before a London audience at the Philharmonic. In 1864 Mlle. Neruda married Ludwig Norman, a Swedish musician, and in 1869 again played at the Philharmonic and at the Monday Popular Concerts, and subsequently paid a visit to England every winter. Her execution is a theme of universal praise.

* **Norris, EDWIN** (b. 1795, d. 1872), philologist, after holding a clerkship in the India House, became interpreter to the Foreign Office. He early began to study obscure languages, giving the results of his labours to learned societies in the form of memoirs. He wrote *A Grammar of the Fulah Language*; *Grammar of the Bornu, or Kanuri Language*; *Sketch of Cornish Grammar*; and the first Assyrian dictionary attempted. He also assisted Sir H. C. Rawlinson in some of his

works in connection with the cuneiform inscriptions of Western Asia.

North, CHRISTOPHER. [WILSON.]

* **Northbrook, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, EARL OF, K.G., K.C.S.I.** (b. 1826), the eldest son of the second Baron, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (2nd class classics, 1846), and was private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood. From 1857 to 1866 he was member for Penryn and Falmouth in the Liberal interest, and during that period was a Lord of the Admiralty 1857-8, Under-Secretary for War 1861, for India 1861-4, and for the Home Department 1864-6, and Secretary to the Admiralty 1866. Raised to the Upper House, he was again Under-Secretary for War 1868-72, and on the death of Lord Mayo, succeeded him as Governor-General of India 1872-6. The chief events of his administration were the Bengal Famine of 1874, and the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1875. Lord Northbrook resigned on account of a disagreement with Mr. Disraeli's government concerning the policy to be pursued in Afghanistan. From 1880 to 1885 he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and the appearance of a series of papers entitled *The Truth about the Navy*, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, caused his administration to be somewhat impugned. In 1884 he was sent to Egypt as Lord High Commissioner to inquire into its finances and condition, the result being a loan of nine millions. Lord Northbrook stood aloof from Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1886.

Northcote, JAMES (b. 1746, d. 1831), painter, was the son of a watchmaker at Plymouth. He was a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds from 1771-5, and after a visit to Italy in 1777 obtained a good practice as a fashionable portrait painter. Among his pictures may be mentioned *The Young Princess Murdered in the Tower*, *The Death of Wat Tyler*, and several animal subjects. Northcote's art seldom rose superior to a certain rough vigour, and his importance lies chiefly in the fact that he was the biographer of Sir Joshua Reynolds (*Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, 1813-15). His conversations, which were instinct with wit, were published by Hazlitt in the *New Monthly Magazine*. His *Life of Titian* was published in 1830.

Northcote, SIR S. [IDDESLEIGH.]

Norton, HON. MRS. CAROLINE ELIZABETH (b. 1808, d. 1877), woman of letters, was one of the three beautiful granddaughters of Sheridan, and made her first publication at the age of seventeen with a merry satire, *The Dandies' Rout*. In 1827 she made an unfortunate marriage with the Hon. George Norton, brother of Lord Grantley, and after three years' cohabitation a judicial separation was effected. In 1836 the husband instituted an

action for divorce from his wife, with Lord Melbourne as co-respondent, which, however, turned out to be a base and unfounded charge. In 1829 she made her first essay in serious verse with *The Sorrows of Rosalie*, and her next in 1831 with *The Undying One*, a version of the legend of the *Wandering Jew*. In 1836 she attacked child labour in factories in her rousing *Voice from the Factories*, and subsequently promoted social reform both by her pen and her personal exertions. She also wrote three novels of some merit, *Stuart of Dunleath* (1851); *Lost and Saved* (1863); and *Old Sir Douglas* (1868); and in 1861 brought out her last poem, *The Lady of La Grange*, followed by the charming story of *The Rose of Jericho* in 1870. In her poetry, Mrs. Norton is too much confined within the narrow circle of personal and domestic feelings, and indulges in a morbid and egotistical tone, especially in treating of her own sufferings. In her novels, this tendency, although it is perceptible, is more veiled and lightened by the animation of the incidents and characters. Moreover, she writes a good prose style. In 1875 Mr. Norton died, and in 1877, the year of her death, Mrs. Norton married Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (q.v.)

Temple Bar, February, 1878; *Quarterly Review*.

Nott, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM (b. 1782, d. 1846), British soldier, was a native of Caermarthen, and joined the Bengal Infantry in 1800. After twenty-six years' service he attained his majority, and was then invalided home. Pecuniary losses compelled him to return to India, and in the first Afghan war he distinguished himself by holding Candahar during the critical winter of 1841. In the following spring he started for Cabul, and on his march utterly crushed the Afghans at Ghuznee, destroyed the citadel, and carried off the gates of Somnauth. [ELLENBOROUGH.] He received a pension of £1,000, was appointed Resident at Lucknow, but was compelled by ill-health to return to England, where he rapidly succumbed.

* **Nubar Pasha** (b. 1825), Egyptian statesman, by birth an Armenian of Smyrna, was educated in Switzerland, and near Toulouse. He served Mehemet Ali, Ibrahim and Abbas Pashas [EGYPT] as secretary and interpreter, and in 1850 was sent on a mission to London to obtain the recognition of the rights of the Viceroy. Under Said Pasha he organised the intermarine railway. Under Ismail he became Minister of Public Works in 1864, and of Foreign Affairs in 1867. He managed the negotiations with regard to the Suez Canal at Constantinople and Paris, was created Pasha by the Sultan despite his Christianity, and obtained from the Porte the firman by which the title of Khedive was sanctioned (1867). He was thus identified with Ismail's undertakings, extravagance, and loans, and was the author of the enlightened

institution of courts of justice composed partly of Europeans, partly of Egyptians. After enjoying the frowns and smiles of Ismail in very rapid transition, Nubar Pasha in 1878 formed a Council of Ministers, with Mr. Rivers-Wilson as Minister of Finance; but quarrelling with the Khedive and each other, the duumvirate collapsed in February, 1879, without having done anything to remedy Egyptian finance. During the following years, which witnessed the deposition of Ismail, the Dual Control, the revolt of Araby Pasha, and the appearance of the Mahdi, Nubar Pasha remained in opposition, but in January, 1884, when Sherif Pasha resigned because the English Government advised the withdrawal of the Egyptian forces from the Soudan to the line of the Wady Halfa, Nubar Pasha formed a ministry which proved amenable to English advice, and was still in power in September, 1886.

O

O'Brien, WILLIAM SMITH (b. 1803, d. 1864), was of an ancient and illustrious Irish family descended from King Brian I. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, as was his brother Lucius, afterwards Lord Inchiquin, and took his B.A. degree in 1826. The home of his family was in Clare, and in 1826 he was elected M.P. for Ennis. From 1826 to 1843 he represented county Limerick. The O'Briens of Clare were Tories and Protestants, but intensely Irish and very popular, and during these years Smith O'Brien voted as a "country gentleman," that is, Conservative with Liberal and practical leanings on Irish questions. He supported Catholic Emancipation, and opposed the Irish Arms Act of 1843. Hitherto he had not been a follower of O'Connell, but in 1843, at the cost of much family estrangement, he publicly, as the result of seventeen years' experience of the English Parliament, gave in his adhesion to the Repeal movement. Although not cordially welcomed by O'Connell's more immediate following, he soon became the head of the educated and literary "Repealers," with whom he began a forward movement which alarmed O'Connell. In July, 1846, this party, calling itself Young Ireland, formally quitted the old Repeal Association, and in 1847 the "Confederation" was founded. This, however, was soon split by the action of the physical force party, whom O'Brien, intensely opposed to revolutionary doctrines, resisted to the utmost. He declared that he or Mitchel must quit the organisation, and on Feb. 6th, 1848, the extremists were out-voted and retired. At the same time the O'Connellite Repealers were strongly opposed to the whole Young Ireland party. Lord Clarendon drew no distinctions, but on March 21st, 1848,

arrested O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher for seditious writing and speaking; but as to O'Brien and Meagher the juries disagreed. O'Brien's party were now anxious to delay the resort to arms until the autumn, but Mitchel's transportation expedited matters. O'Brien was then preparing for the rising at Ballinkale, county Wexford. He moved into Tipperary, and endeavoured to effect a rising at Ballingarry, but, being surrounded, his forces melted away. He was arrested and was tried by a special commission at Thurles, convicted, and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to one of transportation. He was set at liberty in 1854 on condition of not returning to Ireland, and was fully pardoned in May, 1856. His remaining years were spent in private life, and he wrote in 1856 a work on *The Principles of Government*. He died at Bangor, North Wales.

A. M. Sullivan, *New Ireland*; Sir C. G. Duffy, *Young Ireland*.
[J. A. H.]

O'Connell, DANIEL (b. Aug. 6th, 1775; d. May 15th, 1847), was of an old Irish Catholic family, impoverished by the wars of the seventeenth century. He was born near Cahirciveen, in Kerry, where his father and relatives were occupied in farming and smuggling. He was educated first at a Catholic school in Cork, and then at the Colleges of St. Omer and Douai. Here he became strongly tinctured with the habits of thought and speech of the Roman priesthood, and during the French Revolution contracted a firm hatred of anarchy and a strong attachment to his Church. He was called to the Irish bar in 1798, and soon attained the foremost position there, although the higher ranks of his profession were closed to him as a Catholic. He was a fine advocate, an eloquent orator, a learned lawyer, and as an examiner of Irish witnesses without a rival. But politics soon claimed his attention. To fight the battle of the Catholic Church, to promote Catholic Emancipation, to take the leadership of the Irish out of the hands of the more exclusively Protestant leaders, were his great objects. He conceived the idea of forming an extensive league among the Irish Catholics, supported and officered by the priesthood, depending on popular subscriptions, and carrying on an active political agitation without breaking the letter of the law. Slowly, and after many attempts of the Government to suppress them, he formed an immense network of local associations leagued together under his absolute direction, and determined to secure Catholic Emancipation. The contest culminated in 1828, when the famous Clare election, which returned him to Parliament, convinced the Duke of Wellington that resistance to the desires of the Irish people was no longer possible, and in the following year the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. O'Connell now allied himself

with the Whigs in the reform movement. In Ireland the resentment of the Irish against Protestant ascendancy led to the outrages of the Tithe War; and O'Connell opposed with all his efforts the measures of Lord Grey for vindicating the law. It was only when the Whigs practically abolished tithes, and proposed to deal with the Irish Church surplus for secular purposes, that O'Connell became again reconciled to them. He was, however, a warm supporter of Lord Melbourne's Government; so warm, that their supposed subserviency to him estranged many, and he received from them, but refused, the offer of a judgeship. His ambition had been to become Irish Attorney-General, but this was refused him. All extreme democratic measures, and the Chartist movement, he vigorously opposed, and declared a strike against rent to be a crime. In 1841, however, on the accession of Peel to power, he pressed his agitation for Repeal of the Union, which in his earlier years he had desired during the contest on the Catholic question, and had not afterwards advocated. He believed that under a Tory government the union would be worked unfairly to Ireland. In 1842 and 1843 he reorganised the old Emancipation machinery, and addressed enormous meetings in what he called Conciliation Hall in Dublin and elsewhere in favour of repeal. Peel determined to suppress the agitation, proclaimed a meeting announced to be held at Clontarf on Oct. 8th, 1843, and put O'Connell on his trial. A conviction was obtained, but from an exclusively Protestant jury, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and a fine of £2,000, on May 24th, 1844. In September, however, the House of Lords reversed the sentence. But O'Connell's health was failing. His last speech in Parliament was on April 3rd, 1846, and he was visibly broken. The growth of the Liberal and Democratic movement within the ranks of the Repeal Association in Ireland also alarmed him. In 1846 those who sympathised with that movement seceded from him and formed the Young Ireland party. Then followed the horrors of the famine, and the disastrous outbreak of 1848. But this O'Connell did not live to see. He died at Genoa on a journey to Rome. His oratory, though often coarse and extravagant, was of a very high order, and established his influence, not only over his own countrymen, but even in the House of Commons over an audience often hostile, and always by race and religion out of sympathy with him. He was one of the greatest orators and the most popular leader that Ireland has ever known.

W. E. H. Lecky, *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland; The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell*, by his son, J. O'Connell (1846). [J. A. H.]

O'Connor, FEARGUS EDWARD (b. 1796, d. 1855), Chartist leader, was the fourth son of Roger O'Connor, editor of the original

Northern Star, and was educated at the Grammar School at Portarlington, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a member of the Irish bar, and entered public life in 1832 as member for Cork and a supporter of O'Connell. Having quarrelled with the great agitator, he was estranged from Irish politics, and although he succeeded in gaining re-election in 1835, he was unseated on petition. Henceforth he identified himself with the movement of the working classes in England. Endowed with enormous physical strength, eloquent and enthusiastic, he acquired great popularity among the people, and in his paper, the *Northern Star*, advocated the views which were embodied in the People's Charter. Elected member for Nottingham in 1847, he presented the monster petition in April, 1848, with which the whole movement collapsed. Feargus O'Connor continued to sit in Parliament until 1852, when it was discovered that he was utterly insane. He was committed to the care of Dr. Tuke, of the Manor House, Chiswick, with whom he remained until a few days before his death. A large body of his admirers assembled to do him honour at the funeral in Kensal Green, where an oration was pronounced over the tomb by William Jones, a working man of Liverpool.

O'Curry, EUGENE (b. 1796, d. 1862), Irish antiquarian, was a native of county Clare, and the son of a peasant. Having learnt to read Celtic manuscripts, he became employed in 1834 in the historical department of the Ordnance Survey, and was employed to make researches in public libraries. He was elected to the Council of the Celtic Society in 1852, and to the Royal Irish Academy in 1853. In 1856 he was appointed by Dr. Newman to the Chair of Irish history and archaeology at the Catholic University of Ireland. Professor O'Curry was without a rival in Celtic scholarship, and entirely reconstructed the data of early Irish history. In conjunction with Dr. O'Donovan, he edited the *Brehon Laws*, and was the author of the valuable works, *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History* (1861) and *Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, edited after his death by Principal W. K. Sullivan.

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O'Donnell, LEOPOLD, Duke of Tetuan (b. 1808, d. 1867), Spanish soldier and politician, was of Irish extraction, and served the regent Christina in the first Carlist War, becoming general of division, and accompanied her into exile in 1840. Permitted to return, he raised an unsuccessful revolution against Espartero, but after the latter's first fall O'Donnell was governor of Cuba (1844-8). On his return he attached himself for a while to Narvaez; but in 1854 began to intrigue against him, joined the Isabellists, and in

July became Marshal and Minister of War under Espartero. In 1856 he overthrew Espartero, and became Prime Minister, but his rule only lasted a few months. In 1857, however, O'Donnell again came to the top, and in 1859 and 1860 commanded a highly successful expedition against the Moors in Africa. His last tenure of office was in 1865 and 1866, when, having quelled a military revolt in favour of Prim at Madrid, he was supplanted by Narvaez.

O'Donovan, EDMOND (b. 1838, d. 1883), war correspondent and traveller, was the son of Dr. Donovan, professor of Celtic philology in the Queen's University of Ireland. Having embraced journalism as a profession—he was the representative of a London paper in Spain during the Carlist War—he became attached to the *Daily News* in 1876, and was one of its representatives during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8, accompanying the army of Moukhtar Pasha in Armenia throughout the campaign. In 1879 he succeeded in penetrating from the Caspian to the land of the Tekke Turkomans, and reached the *terra incognita* of Merv, where he obtained an ascendancy over the people which may be compared not unjustly to that of Lady Hester Stanhope over the Arabs. His interesting work on the *Merv Oasis* was published in 1882, and a condensed edition in 1883. In the latter year he went with the army of Hicks Pasha (q.v.) against the Mahdi of the Soudan, and perished in the general massacre of the expedition.

O'Donovan, JOHN, LL.D. (b. 1809, d. 1861), Celtic scholar, was, like his fellow-student O'Curry, the son of an Irish peasant. In 1830 he was appointed to an office in the historical department of the Irish Ordnance Survey, and in 1849 became professor of the Irish language in Queen's College, Belfast. His translation of the *Brehon Laws*, in which he was aided by O'Curry, is of great value, and of still more importance is his fine edition of *The Annals of the Four Masters* (1856). He also wrote a *Grammar of the Irish Language* (1845).

Oehlenschläger, ADAM GOTTLÖB (b. 1779, d. 1850), the Danish poet and dramatist, was born near Copenhagen, and after serving an apprenticeship on the stage, devoted himself entirely to a literary career. With this object he travelled through Germany and Italy, and became acquainted with the greatest writers of the times through his earliest and perhaps greatest dramatic poems of *Aladdin* and *Hakon Jarl*, which were favourably received by Goethe when the author visited Weimar (October, 1806). Soon after this he also published the tragedies of *Correggio*, *Axel* og *Valdborg*, and *Palnatoke*, and was appointed professor of aesthetics in the University of Copenhagen. Of his other works we may mention *Nordens Guder* (*The Gods of the North*;

1819), *Erik og Abel*, a tragedy (1820), and *Frejas Alter*, a comedy (1828). He also wrote several lyrics and ballads that are valued as national works in Denmark. Most of his poems were translated into German by himself.

His very valuable *Lebens Erinnerungen* (1850) and *Adam Oehlenschlägers, et Mindeskrift* (1879).

Oersted, HANS CHRISTIAN (b. 1777, d. 1851), Danish man of science, was born at Rudkjøbing, in the Island of Langeland, entered Copenhagen University in 1800, and became assistant professor of chemistry there in 1800, and professor of physics in 1806. In 1819 he became director of the Polytechnic Institute and Magnetic Observatory at Copenhagen. Oersted was honoured by election to most of the learned societies of Europe, and received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of England. His great discovery was the power of an electric current upon a magnet, from which the science of electro-magnetism has been developed. It was announced in his essay, *Experimenta circa Efficaciam Conflictus Electrici in Acum Magneticam* (1820). Oersted was also the author of numerous scientific works intended to popularise knowledge, most of which have been translated into German, and one, *The Soul of Nature*, into English (1847).

Möller, Oersted, *Charakter und Leben*.

Offenbach, JACQUES (b. June 21st, 1819; d. Feb. 10th, 1881), chief of operabouffe composers, was born of Jewish parents at Cologne. In 1835 he entered as a student at the Paris Conservatoire. There composition and the violoncello engaged him, but it was to the instrument rather than to the pen that he directed his attention. Young Offenbach entered Professor Vaslin's class, and in course of time became a proficient 'celloist. Eminent in this direction he never was, as was found to be the case when, in 1844, he made a public appearance in this capacity in London. His first essays at composition—the line in which he was to make a name—consisted of pieces for the violoncello and some clever settings of many of La Fontaine's fables. This stray work, and his regular duties as 'celloist in the orchestra of the Opéra Comique, led up to the conductorship in 1847 of the Théâtre Français, and subsequently he took a theatre, and called it the "Bouffes Parisiens." This was in 1855, from which time dates a highly successful career and a reign of popularity which more sober composers before and since have envied. Offenbach had already written one of his finest pieces, *Le Chant de Fortunio* (1848); he had produced his first opera, *Pepito*, in one act (1853); trifles like *Les Deux Aveugles*, and *Le Violoncelle* had been given at minor Paris theatres; but the vein in which he was to succeed was not struck until the production of his *bouffonneries musicales* at his

own theatre and under his own direction. Work after work then followed with surprising luck and rapidity of composition, until in the space of twenty-five years he had written no less than seventy works. The best known among his pieces are *Orphée aux Enfers* (1858), *La Grande Duchesse* (1867), *La Belle Hélène* (1865), *Madame Favart* (1878), *Geneviève de Brabant* (1860); *La Barbe Bleue* (1866), *La Périchole* (1868), *Un Voyage dans la Lune* (1875), *Le Roi Carotte* (1872), and *La Princesse de Trebizonde* (1870). Offenbach was essentially a music-maker, and the composer who descends to manufacturing music by the yard can scarcely hope for much in the way of an enduring fame. It is unlikely that much of his music will live, and it is earnestly to be hoped that what survives will be the genuine muse of the man—seen at its best in *Orphée aux Enfers*. Nothing could more impede the fame of most of Offenbach's music than the vulgar, and oftentimes positively indecent, nature of his *libretti*; and as the composer frequently descends to the level of his words, the world of art of a century hence will be none the poorer if it be without about two-thirds of the opera-bouffes by Offenbach. It is true these so far "un-rejected addresses" have pleased a section of London audiences, but they have not gone deeply into the hearts of the English people. With all this, it would be useless to deny to Offenbach great talent. Though a Teuton, he stormed the stronghold of French music, and became more French than any native composer before or since. He pleased the Parisians as no other composer did, and went on writing ear-catching melodies which, while they brought him considerable wealth and the red riband of the Legion of Honour, also won him fame as the most prolific contributor to the street-organ music of his time. His great fluency and power of writing six and even seven operas in a year was fatal to the quality of his work, but no one denies his peculiar gift of turning to comical account whatever came in his way. Then there was a melodic power which, if only spasmodic, was genuine as far as it went, and equal at all times to the demands which were made upon it. A certain piquancy of rhythm and flavour frequently presents itself in his music, and imparts to it a fresh and sparkling character which it is to be regretted is not more sustained and regular. He possessed, too, a great knowledge of stage resource and effect, and to this, not less than to his music, many of his artistic successes were due. He is not likely to be awarded a much higher place in the history of art than that of being the great musical caricaturist of the nineteenth century. His posthumous opera, *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*, produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, on Feb. 10th, 1881—was enthusiastically received, and declared to be without doubt one of the best of its composer's operas. [F. J. C.]

Ohm, GEORG SIMON (b. 1787, d. 1853), German man of science, became a teacher of mathematics, and in that capacity was employed successively at Bamberg (1815), at Cologne (1817), and at the Berlin Military Academy. In 1833 he became director of the Nürnberg Polytechnic, and from 1849 until his death was professor of physics in the University of Munich. He is chiefly remembered for having discovered "Ohm's Law" of electricity, by which the intensity of a current is stated in terms of the electromotive force and the resistance of the circuit ($I = E \div R$). Among his works were *Die Galvanische Kette* (1827), *Beiträge zur Molecular Physik* (1849), and *Grundzüge der Physik* (1853).

Oken, LORENZ (b. 1779, d. 1851), philosopher and morphologist, was born at Bohlsbach, near Offenbach, in Suabia, of an old local family named Okenfuss. He studied at Freiburg University, and there published his *Sketch of the System of Natural Philosophy* (1802), and his treatise on *Generation*, containing the germ of his important theory of growth by a process of subdivision and repetition of cells, which he called *infusoria*. Having settled in Göttingen as a *privat-docent* in 1805, he continued his embryological investigations, especially with a view to tracing the development of the intestinal canal in the embryo. In 1807 he was appointed professor of medicine and physiophilosophy at Jena, and in his opening address expounded his theory of the homology of the cranium with the vertebral column, an important discovery in the history of morphological science, the honour of which he shares with Goethe, if, indeed, with anyone. Oken's *Text-book of Natural Philosophy* appeared in 1809-11, and his *Manual of Natural History* in 1813-15. But meantime the agitation of Germany had drawn the philosopher into politics, and early in 1814 he published his protest for a renewed and united Fatherland in his remarkable pamphlet, *New Armament, New France, New Germany*. In 1817 he began the scientific and literary journal *Isis*, that continued with hardly any interruption till 1848. Occasionally, however, the periodical trenchoned upon politics, and the author's enthusiastic participation in the Liberal demonstration known as the Wartburg Fest of 1817, led to his dismissal from Jena in 1819. After wandering about in Paris, Basle, and Jena again, he was appointed to a professorship at Munich in 1827, but was again dismissed in 1832. In the following year he was invited to Zurich, and there remained till his death, continuing to edit the *Isis*, and bringing out his largest, though no longer his most important work, the *General Natural History*, in 13 vols. (1833-41).

A. Ecker, *Lorenz Oken* (translated by A. Tulk, 1883); Dr. C. Güttler, *Lorenz Oken und sein Verhältnis zur modernen Entwicklungslehre* (1884).

* **Oliphant, LAWRENCE** (b. 1829), man of letters, the son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, was called to the bar, but devoted his energies to travel, the results appearing in *A Journey to Katmandhu* (the capital of Nepal) (1852), *The Russian Shores of the Black Sea* (1853), *Minnesota and the Far West* (1855), *The Transcaucasian Campaign of the Turkish Army* (1856). He served on Lord Elgin's mission to China in 1857-9, and wrote a *Narrative* of it, and was then *chargé d'affaires* at Pekin, a post he resigned in 1862, in consequence of wounds received in an encounter with assassins. For a short period he was Paris correspondent of the *Times*, and from 1865-8 sat in Parliament for Stirling Burghs. An attempt was then made by him to found a socialist and religious community at Portland, United States, but it was not an unqualified success, and since then Mr. Oliphant has resided chiefly in the East. *The Land of Gilead* appeared in 1881, and *Sympneumata, or Evolutionary Forces now active in Man*, in 1885. Mr. Oliphant's religious views are also to be found mingled with the delicate irony of his novels *Piccadilly* (1870) and *Alliotta Peto* (1883). Among his minor works may be mentioned *Patriots and Filibusters* (1860) and *Traits and Travesties* (1882).

* **Oliphant, MRS. MARGARET, née WILSON** (b. 1818), novelist, published her first work of fiction, *Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland*, in 1849, and was at once recognised as a writer of genuine ability. Her minute and graphic representations of individuals and scenes, skilful though somewhat cynical delineation of character, graceful narrative, and high literary ability, place her among the most excellent of living novelists. She is especially happy when treating of Scottish life and character, and her clerical portraits are exceedingly well done. Of her numerous novels we may mention:—*Merkland* (1851), *Adam Graeme* (1852), *Harry Muir* (1853), *Magdalen Hepburn* (1854), *Lillie's Leaf*, the sequel to her first novel (1855), *Zaidée* (1856), the well-known series of studies of country-town life, entitled *Chronicles of Carlingford* (1863), *Salem Chapel* (1863), *Agnes* (1866), *The Minister's Wife* (1869), *John a Love Story*, and *The Three Brothers* (1870), *Squire Arden* and *Ombra* (1871), *At His Gates* (1872), *Innocent* (1873), *A Rose in June* (1874), *For Love and Life*, *Mrs. Arthur*, and *Young Musgrave* (1877), *The Primrose Path* and *Within the Precincts* (1878), *He that will not when he may* (1880), *In Trust* (1882), *The Ladies Lindores* and *It was a Lover and his Lass* (1883), *Hester*, *The Wizard's Son*, and *Sir Tom* (1884), *Madam* and *Two Stories of the Seen and the Unseen* (1886), and *A Country Gentleman and his Farm* (1886). Many of these appeared in the first instance in the pages of *Blackwood*, the *Cornhill*, and other periodicals. Mrs.

Oliphant has also done excellent work as a biographer. Her *Life of Edward Irving* (1862) is a valuable and deeply interesting study, and so is her *Memoir of Count Montalembert* (1872). She has also written a life of *Francis of Assisi*, and contributed *Molière* and *Cervantes* to Blackwood's series of *Foreign Classics for English Readers*, edited by herself, and *Sheridan* to the *English Men of Letters Series*. *The Makers of Florence—Dante, Giotto, Savonarola*—was published in 1876, and in 1882 *The Literary History of England in the end of the Eighteenth and beginning of the Nineteenth Century*.

* **Ollivier, OLIVIER ÉMILE** (b. 1825), French politician, was called to the Paris bar in 1847, and for a few months after the revolution of 1848 was prefect of the Bouches du Rhône, but returned to the law in 1849. In 1857 he was elected to the Corps Législatif by the third circumscription of the Seine, and was a prominent member of the small Opposition. But he gradually separated from it; and, while accepting from the Emperor a commission to draw up a report on the Suez Canal disputes, attempted to occupy a position independent of parties. When in 1869 Napoleon III. resolved to govern through parliamentary forms, rumours were rife of an understanding between the Court and M. Émile Ollivier, and in December they were confirmed by his undertaking to form a Cabinet, in which he was Minister of Justice. A few months of reform were cut short by the declaration of war with Prussia, the consequences of which the Premier accepted "with a light heart." The ministry fell ignominiously in August, and M. Ollivier retired to Italy, but returned to Paris in 1872. In 1874, when he ventured to take the seat in the Academy to which he had been elected in 1870, in succession to Lamartine, there was a violent scene between Guizot and himself. Subsequently he supported the pretensions of Prince Napoleon, and in consequence waged in 1880 a violent paper warfare with M. Paul de Cassagnac. M. Ollivier's works are chiefly legal; he published an edition of his speeches in 1875, *M. Thiers à l'Académie et dans l'Histoire* (1880), and *Le Concordat, est-il respecté?* (1883).

Omar Pasha (b. 1806, d. 1871), Turkish soldier, was by birth an Austrian, and his real name was Mikail Lattas. He entered the Austrian army, but fled into Turkish territory to escape punishment for breach of discipline, and embraced Mahomedanism. His fine handwriting gained him the post of writing-master to Abd-el-Medjid, the heir to the throne, and when the latter became Sultan (1839), Omar, as he was called, was made a colonel in the army, and in 1842 was appointed military governor of the Lebanon. From 1842 to 1853 he was employed in quelling revolts in Albania, Bosnia, and other

provinces, and had a fair measure of success, except against the Montenegrins. On the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians, Omar Pasha, now Turkish commander-in-chief, boldly crossed the Danube and entrenched himself at Kalafat, whence the Russians failed to dislodge him, and ultimately withdrew, leaving him to enter Bucharest in triumph (August, 1854). In February, 1855, he arrived in the Crimea, and defeated the Russians at Eupatoria on Feb. 17th. His attempt to relieve Kara, however, in October, was made too late, and shortly afterwards the war came to an end. Omar Pasha was engaged once more against the Montenegrins in 1862, and compelled them to recognise Turkish supremacy. In 1867 he was employed against the Cretan insurgents, but resigned his command without having effected anything of consequence. In 1869 he retired from public life.

Opie, JOHN, R.A. (b. 1761, d. 1807), the painter, was the son of a carpenter at Truro, and having early attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcott (Peter Pindar) by his skill in portraiture, was taken by him in 1781 to London, where, under the patronage of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he soon became one of the fashionable portrait painters of the day. In 1782 he painted the portrait, now at Hampton Court, of Mrs. Delany, by special commission from George III., and in the same year he exhibited five pictures at the Royal Academy. He became A.R.A. in 1786, and R.A. in the following year, and in those two years completed two of the more celebrated of his historical pictures, the *Assassination of James I. of Scotland*, and the *Death of Rizzio*, both now to be seen in the Guildhall. In 1789 he contributed several imaginative subjects, such as scenes from *King John* and *Romeo and Juliet*, to the Shakespeare Gallery. After his second marriage, in 1798, he devoted himself more entirely to portraiture, and of his most celebrated portraits the following may be mentioned:—Samuel Johnson (1782), now at Exeter; Hannah More (1786), now in the possession of the Duke of Manchester; Lady Hamilton (painted apparently about 1793), in the possession of Captain Hamilton, R.N.; Priestley (engraved 1801), now in Manchester New College, London; and Charles James Fox (1804), now in the galleries at Holkham. Very numerous portraits of Peter Pindar, of Amelia Opie, and of Opie by himself, for the most part in early youth, are scattered throughout the country. In 1805 Opie became professor of painting at the Royal Academy, but was only able to deliver one course of lectures. He is buried in St. Paul's. His second wife, **AMELIA OPIE** (b. 1769, d. 1853), daughter of Dr. Alderson of Norwich, was well known as a writer of tales and novels, and as a leader in the literary and artistic society of the first half of this century. Her first story was *Father*

and Daughter (1801), and it was followed by *Adeline Mowbray* (1804). Both enjoyed high reputation and wide popularity. She also published a collection of *Poems* (1802), *Simple Tales* (1806), and *Tales of Real Life* (1813). Her *Memorials*, containing passages from her diaries and letters, edited by Cecilia Brightwell (1854), have considerable historic interest.

J. J. Rogers, *Opie and his Works*, containing a catalogue of 760 of his pictures (1878); Amelia Opie, *Memoir of John Opie*, prefixed to her edition of his *Lectures on Painting* (1809).

*** Orchardson, WILLIAM QUILLER, R.A.** (b. 1835), a painter of high distinction, was born at Edinburgh. At the age of fifteen he entered the Trustees' Academy of his native city, and to the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy he sent the first pictures which he intended to expose to public view. As precocity had never been associated with his genius, as he had shown no extraordinary gifts at a very early age, so, even after practice had permitted him to acquire the materials for his art, it was not by any means in the first years of his manhood that he used them with complete effect. He came to London in 1863 (at twenty-eight years old), not at all a celebrated man, and after working in London for five years, he was (in 1868) elected an Associate of the Academy. He exhibited something that was meritorious (nothing, perhaps, that was visibly a work of genius) year after year at the Royal Academy, and his *Christopher Sly*, painted in 1866, was very cordially noticed at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. It was, however, hardly till *Queen of the Swords* was painted, and that was only in 1877, that Mr. Orchardson can be said to have been in any way popular. The prettiness of the incident depicted in that canvas, and its French grace of conception, made a mark with all who were in the slightest degree discerning. Here was a painter who could be quietly and skilfully dramatic; a painter sensible of the presence of harmonious line; a painter whose true material was indeed paint, because he was a most subtle colourist. Next year came *A Social Eddy*, a drawing-room episode of that period of the First Empire which, in English art, seems the especial property of Orchardson and Charles Green. In 1880 the Academy contained the impressive instance of historical genre which, under the title *Napoleon on board the Bellerophon*, now figures at South Kensington, for it was a purchase out of the funds of the Chantrey Bequest. *Voltaire at the Duc de Sully's* was the more radiant canvas of 1883. Orchardson has concentrated himself generally on one important work. *Voltaire* was such a work; so was the *Salon de Madame Recamier* (1885); so too was the modern English subject, the *Marriage de Convenience*, in which, in 1884, he disproved the childish and academic theory that a man of genius cannot happily grapple with the costume he habitually beholds. A

companion picture to this last work, entitled *Mariage de Conscience—After*, was exhibited in 1886. As Orchardson is really alive to all the picturesqueness of the past, so is he among the first to be sensible of the boundless occasions offered by the life of the present. Having already been for nearly ten years an Associate, it was in December, 1877, that Orchardson was elected a full Academician. [F. W.]

Orrelli, JOHANN KASPAR (b. 1787, d. 1849), scholar, was a native of Zurich, and was educated at the Carolinum of his native town, where in 1819 he became professor of eloquence and hermeneutics, and stimulated the cause of education by founding the Zurich High School. He is now remembered as an editor of the Latin classics, and the bulk of his acute emendations is even yet accepted. His chief works are:—An edition of *Horace* (1837–8), of *Tacitus* (1846–7), and of *Cicero* (1826–31). He was the collaborator with Baiter in the *Onomasticon Tullianum* (1836–8), and published an *Inscriptionum Latinarum Selectarum Collectio* (1828).

Orléans, F. L. P. DUC D'. [D'ORLÉANS.]

Orsay, COUNT D'. [D'ORSAY.]

Orsini, FELICI (b. 1819, d. 1858), Italian conspirator, the scion of that ancient Italian family, was born at Meldola, in the province of Forlì. While yet a youth, he joined the patriotic party, and having become a member of a secret revolutionary society, was arrested, and in 1844 condemned to the galleys for life. The amnesty under Pius IX., however, restored him to liberty in 1846. In the subsequent affairs in Italy he took a prominent part, but on the downfall of the Roman Republic in 1849, he fled to England, where he carried on his connection with the Revolutionary party. Returning to Italy as Mazzini's agent, he was captured and imprisoned in Mantua, whence he contrived to make his escape, and again arrived in London. Believing that the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III. was a serious obstacle to the success of the Italian refugees, he devised a plot for removing him from the scene. On Jan. 14th, 1858, while the Emperor and Empress were passing through the Rue Lepelletier, three bombs, thrown under his carriage by Orsini and his confederates, exploded, resulting in the death and injury of several of the suite, although the intended victims escaped. Orsini was captured and executed.

Osborn, SHERARD (b. 1822, d. 1875), British admiral, entered the navy at the age of fifteen, and was present at the capture of Canton in 1841. He joined the Franklin search expedition of 1850, and in 1851 made a famous sledge expedition to the farthest western point of Prince of Wales's Land. In 1854 he commanded the *Vesuvius* in the Black Sea operations, and during 1856 he

commanded the entire squadron there. As commander of the *Furious* he fought through the Chinese War of 1857–8. He was an advocate of the system of turret-ships, and was in 1864 commissioned to test the *Royal Sovereign*, which had been adapted to it by the Admiralty. He retired from the service in 1872, and shortly afterwards was promoted rear-admiral. At the time of his death he was a member of the committee appointed to get ready Sir G. Nares's Arctic expedition. He was the author of several books of travel, the editor of McClure's *Discovery of the North-West Passage*, and wrote *The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir J. Franklin* (1860).

* **Osborne, THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN** (b. 1808), philanthropist, third son of the 1st Lord Godolphin, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1830), and in 1833 became rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton. From 1841 to 1875, when he resigned, he was rector of Durweston, Dorset. On his brother's accession to the Dukedom of Leeds in 1859 he was raised to the rank of a duke's son. Lord Sydney Osborne was conspicuous in every kind of philanthropic effort, especially in the endeavour to improve the condition of the agricultural poor, and his letters to the *Times* under the signature "S. G. O." did much to enlighten the public mind on the subject. *Gleanings in the West of Ireland* (1850) was the result of his experiences of the Irish famine, and *Scutari and its Hospitals* (1855) of a visit to the Crimea. Lord Sydney Osborne published *Hints to the Charitable* (1838), *Hints for the Amelioration of the Moral Condition of a Village Population* (1839), *A View of the Low Moral and Physical Condition of the Agricultural Labourer* (1844), and *Letters to Young Children* by "S. G. O." (1865).

Oscar I. and II., OF SWEDEN. [SWEDEN.]

* **Osman Ali or Abubekr**, called **Digna** (Dakana or "Black Beard"), (b. circa 1836), the lieutenant or emir of the Mahdi in the eastern Soudan, was the grandson of a Turkish slave-dealer, who married a woman of the Hadendowa tribe. He was regarded as a Hadendowa pure and simple, and succeeded his father as owner of a thriving slave-trading business, the head-quarters of which were at Souakim. As early as 1869 he became affected by the anti-Egyptian movement, which was spreading among the Soudanese Arabs, and when, about 1870, his business began rapidly to fall off, partly through the capture of cargoes of slaves by British cruisers, but chiefly through the Anglo-Egyptian slave convention, he was ready for revolt. The Hadendowas, however, treated him as a *magnoo* ("ape" or "fool"), and it was not till the spring of 1883, when the Mahdi (q.v.) had placed himself at the head of an anti-Egyptian crusade, that Osman's time had come. He then visited the Mahdi

at El Obeid, and departed with the title of Emir of the Dervish of God. The powerful Sheikh Tahir of Damer, near Berber, placed his resources at his disposal, and in November he began the revolt by the slaughter of a body of Egyptian troops near Tamai. The expedition of Egyptian gendarmerie under Baker Pasha, despatched to the relief of Tokar, was next utterly defeated (Feb. 11th), and neither of General Graham's expeditions, in spite of brilliant victories gained over the Arabs, could do much more than keep them off Souakim; attempts to relieve the isolated Egyptian garrisons failing completely. [BAKER; GRAHAM.] In September, 1885, however, an Abyssinian expedition sent to the relief of Kassala by King Johannes, under Ras Alula, encountered Osman Digna at Kafeil, and utterly defeated him. He was reported to be slain, but the rumour was baseless, and in the summer of 1886 he was still threatening Souakim.

The Daily News, Feb., 1885.

***Osman Pasha** (b. 1832), Turkish soldier, a native of Tokat, entered the Turkish army in 1853. After the Crimean War he was appointed a captain in the Imperial Guard, and aided in the suppression of the Cretan insurrection (1866-9). On the declaration of war by Serbia in 1876, he commanded a division against them, and for his victories was created mushir (marshal). The Russian invasion being followed by a series of Turkish defeats, Osman Pasha threw himself into Plevna, and for a while stayed their advance. The 9th Russian Army Corps was defeated by him in July, and on Sept. 14th he gained a victory for which the Sultan gave him the title of Ghazi ("the Victorious," or "the Defender of the Faith"). The place was, however, closely invested, and on Dec. 10th, Osman Pasha, after a gallant attempt to cut his way out, was compelled to capitulate. After the peace he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard, and Marshal of the Palace, and in December, 1878, Minister of War. This post he held until July, 1880, when he was removed, chiefly because his plan of army reorganisation had broken down. He retained, however, his influence over the Sultan, and was soon re-appointed (January, 1881), and held office, with a slight break, until 1885.

Ossington, JOHN EVELYN DENISON, VISCOUNT (b. 1800, d. 1873), eldest son of Mr. John Denison, of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. From 1823 to 1826 he sat in the House of Commons for Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the Tory interest; then he represented Hastings until 1831, Nottinghamshire until 1837, the borough of Malton until 1841, and Nottinghamshire again until 1872. In 1857 he succeeded Mr. Shaw Lefevre to the Speaker's chair, which, as Mr. Evelyn Denison, he continued to occupy till 1872,

when he was relieved of his official duties, and summoned to the Upper House as Viscount Ossington, refusing the usual retiring pension. He left no issue, and his title consequently became extinct.

Ossoli, SARAH MARGARET FULLER, MARCHIONESS (b. 1810, d. 1850), one of the brightest lights of the brilliant literary circle that centred in Boston during the second quarter of this century, was the eldest child of Timothy Fuller, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the story of Mariana, in *Summer on the Lakes*, she recounts her own girlhood. Unfortunately her father over-stimulated her already too active powers, and though we read of her early acquaintance with Latin, Shakespeare, Molière, and Cervantes, we also read of troubled nights, horrible dreams and fancies, and other signs of a morbidly developed intelligence. The death of her father in 1835 caused Margaret Fuller to relinquish the cherished plan of a European visit, and to devote herself to assisting her mother to provide for the younger members of the family. In 1837 she accepted a remunerative post in the Green Street School, Providence, Rhode Island. From 1839 until 1844 Boston was her social centre. The Transcendental movement was then at its height, and Margaret Fuller, aided by Emerson and George Ripley, started *The Dial*, to which Emerson, Theodore Parker, and Alcott were among the leading contributors. She also was a visitor to the community at Brook Farm, although not altogether in sympathy with the ideas in vogue there. During this period she held conversation classes for ladies. In 1844 she was invited by Horace Greeley to contribute to the *New York Tribune*, and resided in his family until her departure for Europe in 1846. Having visited England and France, she passed, in 1847, into Italy. There she saw and sympathised with the heroic struggle for independence. She was in Rome during the siege. In 1848 she contracted a private marriage with the Marquis Ossoli, a sympathiser with Mazzini. On the fall of the republic they set out to return to America (1850); the barque *Elizabeth* foundered off Fire Island Beech, and the Ossolis were among those who perished. Of Margaret Fuller's writings the most important are:—*Women in the Nineteenth Century*; *Art, Literature, and the Drama*, essays collected from the *New York Tribune*; and *Abroad and at Home*.

Channing, Emerson, and James Freeman Clarke, *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller*; Julia Howe, *Margaret Fuller (Eminent Women Series)*.

Otho I. of Greece. [GREECE.]

Otranto, Duc D'. [FOUCHÉ.]

Oudinot, CHARLES NICOLAS, Duke of Reggio and Marshal of France (b. 1767, d. 1847), entered the French army at the age of seventeen, and serving in the war of the

French Revolution became general of division in 1799, and fought with great courage at Possola. "Oudinot's Brigade" fought with distinction in the Austrian campaign. He gained the battle of Ostrolenka (Feb. 16th, 1807), and the battle of Friedland (June, 1807) was a French victory chiefly through Oudinot's brilliant resistance to a vastly superior Russian force. For his services in the war of 1809 he was created Marshal of France and Duke of Reggio. In 1810 he was sent to occupy Holland, where he was personally popular, and stood by Napoleon through the disastrous Russian campaign, and that of 1813, when he was defeated by Bernadotte at Gross-Beeren, being one of the last to abandon the Emperor. He took no part, however, in the Hundred Days, but acquiesced in the Restoration, and in 1823 commanded a corps in the force that invaded Spain to restore Ferdinand VII. to the throne. His son, CHARLES NICOLAS OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio (b. 1791, d. 1863), commanded the French army sent in 1849 to Rome to restore Pius IX., but retired from public life after the *coup d'état* of 1851.

J. N. Fabert, *Histoire de C. N. Oudinot*.

* **Ouida**, is the pseudonym of LOUISE DE LA RAMÉE (b. 1840), an English novelist of French extraction, who was born at Bury St. Edmunds. Ouida, who is so called from her little sister's childish mispronunciation of her Christian name, published her first novel, *Granville de Vigne*, in Colburn's *New Monthly*, and it was republished in 1863 under the title of *Held in Bondage*. Then followed in rapid succession *Strathmore* (1865), *Chandos* (1866), *Idalia* and *Under Two Flags* (1867), *Tricotrin* (1868), *Puck* (1870), *Folle-Farine* (1871), *A Dog of Flanders* and *A Leaf in a Storm* (1872), *Pascarel* (1873), *Two little Wooden Shoes* (1874), *Signa* (1875), *In a Winter City* (1876), *Ariadne* (1877), *Friendship* (1878), *Moths* and *Pipistrello* and other Stories (1880), *A Village Commune* (1881), *In Maremma* and *Bimbi* (1882), *Wanda* and *Frescoes* (1883), and *Princess Naprazne* (1884). *A House Party* appeared in 1886. Of late years she has spent much time in Italy, where the scenes of several novels are placed.

* **Oules**, WALTER WILLIAM, R.A. (b. 1848), painter, was born and educated in Jersey. He was a student at the Royal Academy, and has for many years exhibited at Burlington House. He began his career as a painter of *genre* and historical pictures, but it is as a portrait painter that he has chiefly distinguished himself. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1877, and a full Academician four years later. He has painted portraits of Charles Darwin, Lord Selborne, Cardinal Newman, and other celebrated persons.

Outram, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JAMES, G.C.B. (b. Jan. 29th, 1803; d. Mar. 11th, 1863), was born at Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, and

lived with his mother at Aberdeen till 1819, when he obtained an Indian cadetship, and joined a native regiment of the Bombay army. From 1826 to 1835 he was political agent in East Khandesh. There he first won the confidence of the savage Bhils by hunting with them in the jungle unprotected, "sleeping under their swords"; then formed them into a military police corps; finally established schools for their children. As a hunter he once fought a tiger alone in a dark cave. From 1835 to 1838 he was political agent in the Mâhikânta, a rebellious province of the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the Afghan War he was aide-de-camp to Sir J. Keane, pursued Dost Mohammed from Haidar Khel to the Bamian Pass, and stormed Khelat under General Willshire, who then sent him, disguised as an Afghan merchant, by an unknown route to Somniâni with despatches. In December, 1839, Major Outram was made political agent in Lower Scinde; in August, 1841, the agency in Upper Scinde and Beloochistan was added. In 1842 he took a chief part in urging Lord Ellenborough to allow General Nott's relief expedition to Cabul, and in assisting it by forwarding supplies, and by keeping Khelat quiet. To effect the last-named object he restored Quetta to Khelat without authority. In October Sir Charles Napier arrived in Scinde with full military and political authority, and on the 20th Outram was remanded to his regiment. He returned, however, on Dec. 21st, and worked under Napier to keep peace, but refused pay. On Feb. 14th, 1843, he defended the Residency at Hyderabad from an attack by the Beloochees, retired to the Indus, and his efforts after peace having failed, returned home. He condemned Sir C. Napier's policy towards the Ameers of Scinde as peremptory, indiscriminating, and based on mistaken facts, and refused his share of the Scinde prize-money, £3,000. He served next in a subordinate political capacity at Nimar in Indore (1844), then on "special" duty in the Southern Mahratta country, where a rebellion had broken out. After being Resident at Satara (1845-7), where he wrote his *Commentary upon the Conquest of Scinde*, he was appointed Political Commissioner at Baroda. From November, 1848, to February, 1850, he was absent on sick-leave in Egypt, and drew an elaborate report upon Egyptian affairs. His efforts to suppress bribery at Baroda brought him into conflict with the Bombay Government, and led to his resignation (December, 1851). He returned home, memorialised the directors, was re-appointed Commissioner of Baroda by Lord Dalhousie (1854), and became Resident at Lucknow (December, 1854). In 1855 he advised the taking over of Oudh by the British Government; a policy which Lord Dalhousie instructed him to accomplish in January, 1856. In December, 1856, he handed over the Residency at Lucknow to Sir H. Lawrence,

and assumed the command of the Persian expedition. General Stalker had already taken Bushahr before Outram's arrival, otherwise Outram had resolved not to rob him of his laurels by assuming military command. A march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours resulting in the victory of Khush-ab, the capture of Muhamra, and the pursuit by 300 men, in three river-boats, of the Persian army to Ahwaz, 100 miles up the Karun, were the main incidents of the campaign. Peace was restored in April; and in July, 1857, Outram was back in Calcutta in the thick of the Mutiny. Lord Canning gave him the command of two divisions of the Bengal army, and the commissionership of Oudh (Sir H. Lawrence having died). Then came the relief of Lucknow. Sir H. Havelock (who served under him in Persia) was already at Cawnpore, where Outram joined him on Sept. 15th with 1,448 men, resigned his military command in order that Havelock might have the glory of ending what he had begun, and joined the cavalry as a volunteer, charging at their head *stick* in hand, and succeeded, after a loss of 500 men, in reinforcing the Lucknow garrison on Sept. 25th. Then he resumed military command, and was in turn besieged. From Nov. 27th till March, 1858, he held some 100,000 of the hostile forces in check at 'Alum-Bagh, where he was posted with 4,442 men. At the recapture of Lucknow (Mar. 6th to 19th) he, acting in conjunction with Lord Clyde, commanded the northern division of the army. His last act as Commissioner at Lucknow was to suspend Lord Canning's confiscatory proclamation until he could accompany it by a pardon to repentant Talúkdars. As military member of council (April, 1858, to July, 1860) he urged greater "individualism," and more "scrupulous regard for the feelings of those under you" in officers and men. Like Sir H. Lawrence, he took the deepest interest in the native aristocracy of Oudh. In July, 1860, he returned home a lieutenant-general, a baronet, and with a pension. He died at Paris, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb bears the inscription, "The Bayard of India"—a name given him by Sir C. Napier (Nov. 6th, 1842). Besides a monument in Westminster Abbey, two statues have been erected in his memory—one on the Esplanade in Calcutta, one on the Thames Embankment at Charing Cross.

Sir F. Goldsmid, *Life of Outram.*

[J. D. R.]

Overbeck, JOHANN FRIEDRICH (b. 1789, d. 1869), the religious artist, was born at Lübeck, and in 1806 entered as an art student in the Academy at Vienna, under Füger. The strongly religious tendency of his art was, however, at variance with the tone of the Academy, and in 1810 he went to Rome with a few kindred spirits, who established

the Pre-Raphaelite, or more strictly speaking the Raphaelite, Brotherhood in the monastery of Sant' Isidoro. Here Overbeck fell under the influence of Niebuhr, Bünsen, Cornelius, and especially Friedrich Schlegel, through whose persuasion he joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1813. In 1818 he completed two series of frescoes, one on the *History of Joseph*, for the Casa Bartholdi, and one on *Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, for the Villa Massimi. Commissions now came in rapidly, both from Italy and the leading art centres of Germany, and the most important of the artist's works may be classified as follows: *The Vision of St. Francis* (1830), now in the church of Santa Maria, near Assisi; a *Holy Family*, and an allegory of *Italy and Germany*, taken to Munich at the time of the painter's visit in 1831, and still in the New Pinakothek; *Christ's Agony in the Garden*, painted for a wall in the hospital at Hamburg (1835); *The Triumph of Religion in the Arts* (finished 1840), now in the gallery at Frankfurt; a *Pietà* (1846), now in the Marien Kirche at Lübeck; *The Incredulity of St. Thomas* (1851), painted for a church in Leeds, but bought by Mr. Beresford Hope, and exhibited in the Royal Academy (1853); *Forty Cartoons of the Gospels* (1852), at Weihern, near Munich; *The Assumption of the Madonna* (1855), in the Marien Chapel of Cologne Cathedral; fourteen cartoons of the *Stations of the Cross* (1857), and seven cartoons of the *Sacraments* (1861). In drapery and arrangement of figures, Overbeck was as conventional and traditional as in the choice of subject. His saintliness often degenerates into sentimentality. Nevertheless, he holds an important place in the history of art for his steady opposition to crude realism, and his reaction against the later Italian and Flemish schools.

J. Bevington Atkinson, *Overbeck* (1882).

Overstone, SAMUEL JONES LOYD, BARON (b. 1796, d. 1883), economist and financier, was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the banking house of Jones, Loyd and Co., of London and Manchester, in which his father was partner. This establishment was afterwards merged in the London and Westminster Bank. From 1819 to 1826 Mr. Loyd represented Hythe in Parliament in the Whig interest, and made some important speeches on financial topics. In 1850, on his withdrawal from business, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Overstone of Fotheringhay. As a financial authority he had few rivals, and was more than once invited to take office, but contented himself with giving advice to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. His *Tracts and other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency* were published between 1837 and 1857, and then appeared in volume form. The Bank Act of 1844, by which the banking and issue departments of the Bank of England

were separated, was based upon his proposals. He also succeeded in defeating the introduction of the decimal system of arithmetic.

* **Owen, Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe**, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E. (b. 1828), son of Captain C. C. Owen, R.N., was bred for the navy, but after five years' service was compelled by ill-health to retire, and entered the Science and Art Department in its original quarters at Marlborough House. His remarkable powers of organisation soon procured him promotion. He was one of the directors of the Paris Exhibition in 1855, and his able management marked him out as the right man to organise such enterprises. He has since spent his life in organising exhibitions and other movements for the diffusion of technical knowledge throughout all classes and countries. He was Director of the foreign sections at the 1862 exhibition at South Kensington, Assistant Executive Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, Secretary of the British Commission at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, under the Prince of Wales, Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, representative of England at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and inventor and organiser of a series of English exhibitions, including the Fisheries (1883), Health (1884), Inventions and Musical Instruments (1885), and Colonial and Indian (1886). He succeeded Sir Henry Cole as Director of the South Kensington Museum in 1873, and never lost an opportunity of increasing the popular usefulness and attractions of that institution. He was made a K.C.M.G. in 1878.

* **Owen, Sir Richard**, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. (b. 1804), a celebrated English comparative anatomist and palæontologist, after receiving his preliminary education in his native town of Lancaster, was articled to a surgeon, and in 1823 entered the University of Edinburgh. During his residence in Edinburgh he assisted in founding the Hunterian Medical Society, of which he was president in 1825, and for more than forty years, until it ceased to be a students' debating club, took an active interest in its welfare. He did not, however, graduate, for in 1826 he removed to London, and joined the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, taking the diploma of the College of Surgeons in the same year. His first scientific paper was written during his stay here, having been read to the Medical Society of the Hospital School, and in 1830 was published in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* under the title of *An Account of the Dissection of the Parts concerned in the Aneurism for the Cure of which Dr. Stevens tied the internal Iliac Artery*. From that date paper after paper, work after work poured from his pen, each containing some remarkable discovery, or unfolding some new view in comparative anatomy. However, up to the period of his qualifying as a surgeon,

he seems to have had no intention of devoting himself to science. He had, indeed, proposed to enter the navy. But while waiting for an opening he accepted the office of assistant to Mr. Clift, Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, the most noticeable portion of which were the collections of John Hunter, whose articled apprentice Mr. Clift had been. Henceforward Mr. Owen's life was to be mainly devoted to the museum. His fame is chiefly associated with it, and as the successor of Clift, whose daughter he married, he remained until, in 1856, he was transferred to an appointment—really made for him—as Superintendent of the Natural History Department of the British Museum. The various volumes of the printed catalogue, which constitute pathological and anatomical works of the most elaborate character, were for the most part by him, though it was not until his *Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus* appeared that his merits attracted general attention. In this work he demonstrated for the first time the structure of the extinct group of cuttle-fishes to which the Ammonites belonged, and to this day his description forms one of the classics of palæontology. Still continuing to enlarge and describe Hunter's Museum, he not only issued several other volumes descriptive of its riches, but in 1837 edited Hunter's *Animal Economy* and other papers; twenty-four years later publishing two other volumes of Hunter's unpublished writings on anatomy and natural history, and prefacing both issues with elaborate dissertations on the contributions which their author made to the sum of knowledge. As early as 1834 he had begun to lecture on comparative anatomy at St. Bartholomew's, treating almost for the first time in England—unless, indeed, Robert Grant (q.v.) had anticipated him—the noble discoveries which Cuvier and the French zoologists had been making on the Continent. In 1836 he became professor of anatomy and physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the same year Hunterian professor. In these capacities, as well as during his different tenures of the Fullerian Chair of physiology in the Royal Institution, he delivered annual courses of lectures which for many years were "institutions" in London, attracting not only ordinary students, but distinguished members of the medical profession and laymen of high rank. In the rapidly advancing science of palæontology, Owen saw opportunities which, in England at least, had been scarcely dreamt of. He taught geologists that in "the correlation of structure" lay the secret of building up from a mere fragment of a skeleton the entire animal to which it belonged. That this was no guess-work was proved by the fact that drawings made by Owen from a few bones were found, when at a later date the entire skeleton was discovered, to be remarkably accurate. In

this way he studied the extinct birds of New Zealand, the British fossil mammals, birds, and reptiles; the remarkable remains of great sloths and armadillos which Darwin brought home from the Pampas, and the extinct feathered reptile-bird of Solenhofen. In addition, numerous memoirs on the duckbill, the kangaroo, the structure of the monkey order, the brain as a guide to classification, etc., were communicated by him to the Royal, Zoological, Linnean, and other societies. These researches were condensed in his *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* (2 vols.), *Paleontology*, *Odontography*, *The Archetype Skeleton*, and in his works on *British Fossil Mammalia and Birds*, and afterwards in his great work in 4 vols. on *Fossil Reptiles* (1884). Altogether between 300 and 400 papers and books bear his name on the title-page. Nearly every one of these scientific contributions represents a large amount of laborious research, and in the aggregate they bear ample testimony to the soundness of that consensus of opinion which stamps Owen as the greatest palæontologist since Cuvier, and a comparative anatomist only second in the immensity and importance of his labours to Hunter himself. In 1883 he retired from the superintendence of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, and was nominated a K.C.B., the minor distinction of C.B. having been bestowed some years previously. Sir Richard Owen has in addition received almost every honour which comes within the grasp of men of science. He has been Rede Lecturer in Cambridge, and is an honorary fellow of nearly every learned society in Europe and America. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the Prussian order *pour le mérite*, etc.; in 1858 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France in room of Robert Brown (q.v.); Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and other universities have bestowed on him their honorary doctorates. In 1858 he presided over the Leeds meeting of the British Association; and for many years he has enjoyed, by favour of her Majesty, the use of Sheen Lodge in Richmond Park as his residence. Though for many years *en retraite*, his intellectual activity was still so keen that in the session of 1855-6 several important papers were communicated by him to the Royal Society.

Owen, ROBERT (b. 1771, d. 1858), the founder of socialism in England, was the son of poor parents living at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. He was a precocious child, and read omnivorously. In 1780 he left school, and from the position of shopboy rose to be manager in Mr. Drinkwater's factory when only twenty years old, and afterwards became a partner in the Chorlton Twist Company. In 1800, having bought the New Lanark Cotton Factory from his father-in-law, Mr. Dale, he set to work to put into practice among a low and

degraded populace of 4,000 "hands" the theories of a new system of society which he had conceived. He believed human character to be the result of antecedents and surroundings, and therefore argued that, given fair conditions and means of education, men would naturally become moral and useful citizens. Having in 1812 published his essays, *A New View of Society*, which contained his theories of character and education, he was by the support of Jeremy Bentham and others enabled to buy out his earlier partners, who were unable to countenance a business carried on for any other aim but profit. The model community at New Lanark now attracted wide attention. The Dukes of Kent and Sussex were deeply interested in the work, and for some years Owen was one of the most popular men in the kingdom. But his antagonism to religious forms was a valuable weapon for his opponents, and ultimately produced a split between himself and his partners, who were mainly Quakers. He finally withdrew from business in 1829, having already, in 1825, attempted the formation of a society founded on Communistic principles at New Harmony, in America. It was a complete failure; nor were the settlements at Ralahine, in Ireland (1831), and Harmony Hall, in Hampshire (1844), less disastrous. He devoted the later part of his life to educating the people for a reception of ideas which he believed would bring about the regeneration of the human race. Oddly enough, in his old age he became a believer in Spiritualism. Just before his death he attended and spoke at the Liverpool Social Science Congress, October, 1858. His agitation was instrumental in procuring the first factory legislation, and infant schools owe their origin to his experiments at New Lanark, and he was a pioneer of co-operation.

William Sargent, *Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy*; Booth, *Life of Robert Owen*.

Oxenford, JOHN (b. 1812, d. 1877), dramatist and translator, was born in Camberwell, and was educated for the law, but soon turned to a literary life. He first became known for his translations from the German, especially of Goethe's *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, and the *Conversations with Eckermann*. It is also noticeable that by a magazine article he was the first to introduce Schopenhauer to the notice of English readers, before he was recognised even in Germany. He edited Flügel's dictionary, and published a translation of *French Songs*. For the drama, besides very numerous farces, he wrote some important plays, such as the *Dice of Death*, the *Reigning Favourite*, the *Two Orphans*, and the libretto of the opera *The Lily of Killarney*, the two last of which still hold the stage. His most popular piece, however, was the farce *Twice Killed*, which enjoyed the rare honour of translation for the French and German stage. For thirty years, from 1847 till his death, he acted as dramatic critic for the *Times*.

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* **Pachmann, Vladimir de** (b. 1848), the well-known Russian pianist, was born at Odessa, and at the age of eighteen was sent to the Imperial Conservatoire at Vienna, where he studied for two years under Professor Dachs, and obtained the gold medal. In 1869 he returned to Russia, where he gave a series of concerts, but, dissatisfied with his own achievements, refused to appear in public for two years. On his return to public performances he was warmly received at Leipzig, Berlin, and other Continental cities. He still resolved, however, to seclude himself for another two years, until he had reached the standard of excellence which he had set before himself. Three concerts which he gave in Vienna at the expiration of this time were so satisfactory as to induce him to give a like number in Paris. He appeared for the first time in London in 1882, at one of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts, where he was received with every mark of approval. Since then he has been a constant visitor to our capital, and his recitals are one of the chief features of the musical season.

Paganini, Nicolo (b. 1784, d. 1840), the greatest of violinists, was born of humble origin in Genoa. He received the first lessons in his art from his father, and afterwards studied under Servetto, Giacomo Costa, and perhaps Rolla. He first performed in public at the age of nine, and after receiving further instruction from Ghiretti, in Parma, he began his first series of tours through the Italian towns in 1797. In 1799 he was presented with his famous Guarnerius violin, now preserved in Genoa. In spite of the dissoluteness of his early life, and his mania for gambling, he studied with the utmost diligence. From 1801 to 1804 he lived in retirement with a lady of rank, and devoted himself to the guitar. Returning to Genoa he composed four quartets for violin, viol, guitar, and violoncello. He was next appointed conductor of the opera at Lucca, under Princess Eliza, Napoleon's sister, and here he composed his *Napoleon* sonata on the c string. Leaving Lucca in 1808, he continued his professional tours in Italy, and at Milan, in 1813, first produced his famous variations on *Le Streghe* (*The Witches*). In 1828 he visited Vienna, Berlin, and other German cities. His greatest triumph, however, was in Paris, where he arrived in 1831. In the same year, and in 1832, he also visited London, and made a tour through the English provinces. He then retired to the neighbourhood of Parma, on the large fortune he had amassed during the few preceding years. Having been enticed into an unfortunate speculation in Paris in 1836, he was forced to

visit that city in 1839, in hopes of liquidating the debt by his concerts. But he was already too unwell to appear in public, and on his way homewards he died at Nice of consumption of the throat. For execution, inventiveness, and resource, Paganini was undoubtedly the greatest virtuoso on the violin that has ever lived. No one before him had divined the full capabilities of the instrument, and no one seems likely to rival him in his unerring command over it. His introduction of intermediate and double harmonics, and his innumerable new effects in bowing, would alone have made an era in the history of the violin. At the same time there was in the character and expression of the performance, especially in his own composition, a demonic force that seems to have acted irresistibly on every audience. Added to the mystery of his life, and the eccentricity of his appearance, his extraordinary power fully accounted for the generally circulated tales of his satanic origin and subsequent contracts with the powers of darkness. Of his numerous compositions few have been published entire. Besides those mentioned above, the following are still occasionally performed:—*Concerto in D* (Op. 6); *Concerto in B minor* (Op. 7); and the *Moto Perpetuo* (from Op. 11). Imitations of his variations on the *Carnival of Venice*, etc., are also familiar.

F. J. Fétis, *Nicolo Paganini* (with an analysis of his compositions). For the effect of his playing on the audience, see Heine's account in his musical reviews included in the *Letters from Paris*.

* **Paget, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L.** (b. 1814), was born at Great Yarmouth, and received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he became surgeon and lecturer on physiology. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and a fellow in 1843, and was from 1847 to 1852 professor of surgery and anatomy at the college. He became a member of the Council in 1866, was president of the College in 1875, and Bradshawe Lecturer in 1882. Sir James Paget is serjeant-surgeon to the Queen, surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was for many years a member of the Senate of the University of London, and vice-chancellor from 1884-6. He was created a baronet in 1871, and has been granted honorary degrees by Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. Sir James Paget, as may be gathered from the list of his appointments, is one of the leading members of the medical profession in England; he has served on several royal commissions, and has a very large consultative practice. He is known to the medical world generally as the author of *Lectures on Surgical Pathology* (1853, 4th ed. 1876), and *Clinical Lectures and Essays* (1875), both of which are regarded as standard works. The results of his more purely scientific investigations are to be

found in the *Transactions* of the learned societies, and among his minor works may be mentioned *A Report on the Chief Results obtained by the Use of the Microscope* (1842), *Lectures on the Processes of Repair and Reproduction after Injuries* (1849), *Theology and Science, An Address* (1881), and *On Some Rare and New Diseases, The Bradshaw Lecture* (1883).

Pakington, Sir J. [HAMPTON.]

Palafox, José (b. 1780, d. 1847), Spanish general, became a member of the royal household, and accompanied Ferdinand to the meeting with Napoleon at Bayonne. In 1808, when the attack of the French upon Saragossa was expected, he was nominated captain-general of the town, and defended the city with great courage for sixty days, after which the French retired (August). A second siege was begun in November by Marshal Laannes, and Palafox, after an heroic defence, in which the streets were contested inch by inch, while an epidemic decimated the garrison, was forced to capitulate (February, 1809). In 1820, and again in 1823, he proclaimed himself an opponent of the absolutism of Ferdinand VII.

* **Paley, Frederick** APTHORP, LL.D. (b. 1816), scholar, a grandson of the author of the *Evidences*, was born near York, and educated at Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where, after a distinguished university career, he continued to reside till his conversion to Roman Catholicism in 1846. Meantime he had become conspicuous, as a member of the Cambridge Camden Society, for his zeal for the revival of Gothic architecture, and had written some important architectural works, such as *The Church Restorers* (1844), *Gothic Mouldings* (1845), and *Gothic Architecture* (1846). During his absence of fourteen years from Cambridge, he was tutor to several noted Catholic families, and in 1860 published *Notes on Twenty Churches round Peterborough*, and *The Flora of Peterborough*. He also published an account of his conversion, entitled, *A Review of the Arguments in Defence of the Protestant Position* (1848). Having resided again in Cambridge from 1860 to 1874, he was appointed professor of classical languages in the Roman Catholic college in London, and afterwards classical examiner to London University, an appointment which he held again five years later. His great services to literature have been in the emendation and exposition of the Greek and in some cases the Latin classical texts. His editions of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, and certain plays of *Aristophanes*, are now almost universally employed in schools and colleges throughout England. Several are embodied in the *Bibliotheca Classica*, several also in the *Cambridge Text Series*. He has further edited the *Iliad*, *Theocritus*, *Propertius* (1853); *Ovid's Fasti* (1854); *Martial* (1868); *The Select Private Orations of Demosthenes*

(1874); and *Hesiod*; has published a treatise on *Greek Particles*, and on *Greek Wit* (both in 1881); and has translated the *Philebus* and *Theætetus* of Plato, the *Odes of Pindar* (1868), and the tragedies of *Æschylus* in English prose (1871). He advocated, in a series of pamphlets, the now accomplished recession and compilation of the existing Homeric texts. Professor Paley became LL.D., Aberdeen, in 1883.

Palgrave, Sir Francis (b. 1788, d. 1861), historian, was the son of a Jewish stockbroker named Cohen, and changed his name in 1823 on embracing the Christian faith. The failure, and consequent poverty, of his father compelled him to become a solicitor's clerk in 1803, but in 1821 he was employed under the Record Commission in the publication of original documents. He was called to the bar in 1827, and practised his profession for some years, obtaining distinction in pedigree cases before the House of Lords. In 1832 knighthood was the reward bestowed for important contributions to historical and antiquarian literature. From 1833-5 he served on the Municipal Corporation Commission; and in 1838 was appointed deputy-keeper of her Majesty's Records, a post he held until his death. Of his voluminous writings and editions, the most important are his *Parliamentary Writs* (1827-34); *History of England* (1831); *Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth* (1832); *Rotuli Curie Regis* (1835); *Calendars and Inventories of the Exchequer* (1836); *The Merchant and the Friar* [Marco Polo and Friar Bacon] (1837); *History of Normandy and of England* (1851-64).

* **Palgrave, Francis Turner** (b. 1824), poet, the son of the above, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a scholar. He took his degree with a first in classics in 1847, and was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College. From 1850 to 1855 he was vice-principal of the training college at Kneller Hall, and, after being secretary to Earl Granville, became assistant secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. In 1855 he was appointed professor of poetry at Oxford, in succession to Professor Shairp (q.v.). Professor Palgrave is the author of *Essays on Art* (1866) and two admirable stories, *Precious* (1862) and *Five Days' Entertainment at Wentworth Grange* (1868). He is, however, better known as the writer of some exceedingly melodious verse, characterised by refinement and symmetry, and including *Idylls and Songs* (1854), *Hymns* (1867), *Lyrical Dreams* (1871), *A Lyric Garland* (1874), and *The Vision of England* (1881). His collections of poetry are among the best in our language, and include *The Golden Treasury* (1864) and *The Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry* (1876). Mr. Palgrave has also published editions of *Clough's Poems*, with a *Memoir* (1862), *Shakespeare's Songs and*

Sonnets (1865), *Scott's Poems*, "Globe" edition (1866), *Chrysonela, a Selection from the Poems of Herrick* (1877), *Keats* (1884), and *Wordsworth* (1885).

* **Palgrave, WILLIAM GIFFORD** (b. 1826), traveller and man of letters, son of Sir Francis Palgrave, and brother of Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave, was educated at Charterhouse School, and Trinity College, Oxford, where, in 1846, he took first-class honours. In the following year he entered the military service as a second lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Native Infantry; but in 1853 he quitted India, and for the next ten years devoted himself to travelling. His wanderings in Syria, Central Arabia, and various parts of the Ottoman Empire, bore much solid fruit. He rapidly became one of the best Arabic scholars living, acquired an extraordinary familiarity with the habits and ways of thought of the numerous peoples among whom he passed, and published one of the most remarkable modern books of travels, the *Personal Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia* (1862-3). Returning to Europe in 1863, he received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society. In 1865 he was sent on special service for the release of the Abyssinian prisoners, and remained in Egypt till June, 1866. In that year he entered the consular service, in which he has held posts at Soukhaum-Kali, Trebizond, St. Thomas, Manilla, Bulgaria, and Bangkok; but he then passed into the diplomatic service, being (1886) her Majesty's minister in the Republic of Uruguay. He published in 1872 an Eastern narrative, entitled *Hermann Agha*, which weaves into a web of romantic fiction many of his own experiences and startling adventures. It is a work of a very high literary quality. Another publication of that year, *Essays on Eastern Questions*, displays profound knowledge and erudition, and remarkable sagacity. He has also published (1876) *Dutch Guiana*, and a number of magazine and review articles of a topographical or ethnographical character. Mr. Palgrave is now said to be writing a poem of considerable magnitude, in *terza rima*. Judging from the lyrics scattered through *Hermann Agha*, and the vigour and originality of mind shown throughout his writings, the completion of this poem should be an event to look to with keen interest.

Palikao, GENERAL CHARLES COUSIN MONTAUBAN, COMTE DE (b. 1796, d. 1878), served as a soldier for upwards of twenty years in Africa. He had command of the French troops in the Anglo-French expedition to China in 1860, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. For this he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and was raised to the rank of a senator, receiving the title of Comte de Palikao after one of his victories. In 1865 he received the command

of the 4th Army Corps in Lyons; in 1870, after the fall of the Ollivier ministry (Aug. 9th), he was Minister of War and President of the Cabinet until the proclamation of the Republic (Sept. 4th); and in 1871 he published *Un Ministère de Guerre de Vingt-quatre Jours, etc.*—a book that roused a great amount of attention. His last appearance in public was at Versailles, where he gave evidence in the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

Palmer, EDWARD HENRY (b. 1840, d. 1882), was a native of Cambridge, where he was educated at the Perse Grammar School, and whither, after three years of clerkship in the city, he returned in ill health in 1859, and making the acquaintance of Seyyid Abdallah, a teacher of Indian languages, began to turn his thoughts to Oriental study, and having attracted the notice of the governing body of St. John's College, was admitted there as a sizar in 1863, and shortly afterwards elected a scholar. Whilst pursuing the ordinary reading for a degree, he continued his Eastern work, arranged and catalogued the Oriental MSS. of King's and Trinity College, and afterwards of the University Library, and corresponded in Urdu with an Indian paper. He took his B.A. degree in 1867, and in spite of his third class, was elected to a fellowship at St. John's on the ground of his Oriental scholarship. Palmer joined the party of explorers who conducted the survey of Sinai in 1868-9. His contributions to the work consisted chiefly in the important and difficult task of establishing the exact nomenclature of the peninsula in all parts. In 1870, accompanied by C. Tyrwhitt Drake, he again visited the East, and began his celebrated exploration of the "great and terrible" Desert of the Wanderings for the Palestine Exploration Fund. After safely reaching Jerusalem, they went on to the Lebanon and Damascus. The results of the expedition were published in *The Desert of the Exodus* (1871), in a report to the Palestine Exploration Fund, in the "Special Papers" of the *Survey of Western Palestine*, and in an article on the *Secret Sects of Syria*, contributed to the *British Quarterly Review*. Later on, he edited for the Fund the name-lists of their great survey. In 1871 he wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Walter Besant, a *History of Jerusalem*, and the same year was appointed Lord Almoner's reader and professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Palmer undertook at this time various literary works. His excellent *Arabic Grammar* appeared in 1874; *Arabic Manual* in 1881, and *Simplified Grammar of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani* in 1882; *Persian-English Dictionary* in 1876; *Poems of Beha-ed-din Zohair, Arab and English Verse*, in 1876-7; *Haroun Alraschid (New Plutarch Series)* in 1880; *History of the Jewish Nation* in 1874; *Koran (Sacred Books of the East)*, 2 vols., in 1880; and he also revised, with Dr. Bruce, Martyn's *Persian New*

Testament for the Bible Society. He also published some volumes of original verse and translations. His *Koran* and *Zohair* are both works of remarkable power and originality. In 1881 he gave up Cambridge work, came to London, and began regular daily writing for the *Standard*, and more occasionally for the *Times*, *Saturday Review*, and other papers. On the breaking out of disturbances in Egypt, he was sent out by the Admiralty in June, 1882, with the object of securing the support, or at least the neutrality, of the sheiks of the tribes bordering the canal, and proceeded to Jaffa, and thence alone crossed the desert to Suez. On his way he visited the chief sheiks, and succeeded in persuading them, by means of argument and promises of money, to agree to defend the canal and restrain their followers from abetting Araby. Having completely succeeded in his important mission, Palmer was appointed chief interpreter to the forces, and was instructed to arrange for the purchase of camels, and to organise a patrol of Arabs for the protection of the canal. It was while proceeding to Nakhil to meet an assembly of the Arab sheiks with the object of accomplishing these purposes and fulfilling his promises of money, that Palmer, in company with Captain Gill, R.E., and Lieutenant Charrington, R.N., was set upon by a party of hostile Bedouins, acting, it is believed, under orders from Araby, and the three were murdered in the Wady Sudr on August 11th, 1882. Their remains were afterwards discovered by Major (now Sir Charles) Warren, and now lie in St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. Besant, *Life and Achievements of E. H. Palmer*. [S. L.-P.]

Palmer, SAMUEL (b. 1805, d. 1881), one of the most poetical of English painters, was born at Newington (Jan. 27th, 1805). His first picture, an oil-painting, was exhibited and sold upon his fourteenth birthday. He became acquainted with Blake and Linnell, by the former of whom he was profoundly influenced, while the latter became his father-in-law. Settling at Shoreham, he produced a number of beautiful landscapes, chiefly in oils, but his style was not fully formed until two years' residence in Italy (1837-9) penetrated his naturally romantic imagination with classical sentiment. Devoting himself chiefly to water-colour upon his return to England, he soon obtained recognition as the most poetical of all living masters of this branch of art. Shortly afterwards he took up etching, and in this pursuit also he attained the highest rank of excellence. In his latter years he undertook two extensive sets of drawings, illustrating respectively Milton's *Allegro and Penseroso*, and Virgil's *Eclogues*. The former, a noble series of imaginative compositions, was completed; the latter, left imperfect at his death, was retouched and published by his son in the form of

autotypes, accompanying a metrical translation by Palmer himself, more faithful to the spirit than to the letter of the original. He died on May 24th, 1881. Palmer was a most attractive character, an unworldly idealist, living solely for art and literature, the characteristics of whose mind were reflected in the classic grace and romantic conception of his works. He excels in solemn and pathetic landscape, especially the twilight of early morning or late evening, enlivened by the twinkling star, the folded flock, the gleam of silvery light on winding waters. His works are invariably ideal inspirations; he does not profess to transcribe nature, and may be taxed with mannerism; his range of subject also is not very wide; but within these limits the sentiment of a spiritual beauty immanent in landscape has never been conveyed more impressively. He was laborious and fastidious as a painter, and, considering his length of days, and his industry, his works are not numerous. An enthusiast in literature as well as art, he was deeply versed in his favourite authors—Shakespeare, Milton, and Virgil.

A. H. Palmer, *Life of Samuel Palmer*. [R. G.]

Palmerston, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, K.G., G.C.B., 3RD VISCOUNT (b. Oct. 20th, 1784; d. Oct. 18th, 1865), Prime Minister of England, was descended from Sir William Temple, the celebrated diplomatist. The grandfather of Henry Temple was created a viscount in the peerage of Ireland. His father, the second viscount, married a Miss Mee, a lady celebrated for her beauty, and the daughter of a Dublin tradesman. Henry Temple was their eldest son. He was born at the family seat, Broadlands, in Hampshire. After spending some years at Harrow, he went, in 1800, according to the fashion of the day among young noblemen of political connections, to Edinburgh, living with, and studying under, Professor Dugald Stewart. His father died, and he succeeded to the title on April 17th, 1802, and in 1803 he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree on June 27th, 1806. Earlier in the year, in January, he contested one of the seats for the University, but was at the bottom of the poll. In November he made another attempt at Shoreham, but a double return left the result doubtful. In 1807, when the administration of the Duke of Portland was formed, the influence of Lord Malmesbury secured for him a Junior Lordship in the Admiralty. Again he contested the University of Cambridge without success, and eventually a seat was found for him in the Isle of Wight. He made his maiden speech in 1808—a more critical event then than now—in defence of the expedition to Copenhagen, and having carefully prepared himself, was favourably received. In October, 1809, when Mr. Perceval was forming his ministry, he made

young Palmerston the brilliant offer of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. With great judgment and self-restraint Palmerston declined this post, but accepted that of Secretary at War on Oct. 28th, and was sworn of the Privy Council on Nov. 1st. This post he retained in many administrations for nearly twenty years, until 1828. He had not a seat in Mr. Perceval's Cabinet, and for many years he confined himself to the duties of his office, without professing to have any influence over the policy of the Government to which he belonged. His combativeness soon displayed itself in an attempt to assert his independence of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir David Dunbar, who regarded the Secretary of War as a subordinate official. He also took an occasional part in debate, acquiring confidence as a speaker, and even at times displaying his characteristic flippancy. His public position was at this time an isolated one. He attached himself to no individual and scarcely to any section. A Whig he was not, perhaps never was; he was a Tory, without being a Canningite or an Eldonite. Throughout life he remained anti-democratic; but although strongly attached to aristocracy, he was in favour of just and liberal administration. In the main, he adhered to the principles of Mr. Pitt. Thus he gave no support to the Six Acts, or the measures for diminishing the liberty of the press, or for rendering the law against seditious libel more severe. He did not defend the Peterloo massacre, and although he was not at this time a supporter of Parliamentary Reform, he was in favour of Catholic Emancipation, and on these principles was elected and re-elected for Cambridge University in 1812, 1818, 1820, and 1825. The chief event of his private life was an attempt to assassinate him, made on April 8th, 1818, at the War Office, by a madman, Lieutenant Davis. He received a wound in the hip, but it proved not to be serious. While winning credit by his able administration during the later years of the Napoleonic War, he posed at this time chiefly as a country gentleman and a man of fashion, taking an interest, as his letters show, in horse-racing and in improving his estates. He had a turn for writing verses, and along with Sir Robert Peel and Croker wrote the *New Whig Guide*. Lord Liverpool at different times offered him the post of Governor-General of India and of Postmaster-General, with an English peerage, but both offers were declined. In April, 1827, when Lord Liverpool died, and Mr. Canning formed his short-lived administration, he at first offered Palmerston the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which was accepted; but George IV., who hated Palmerston, and, besides, wanted some pliable man to be Chancellor, forced Canning to withdraw the offer. Palmerston, with perfect good temper, declined the Governor-Generalship of India, which was

again offered him, and remained at the War Office, but now entered the Cabinet. After Canning's death he continued a member of the Duke of Wellington's administration, along with the Canningites, but when Mr. Huskisson quarrelled with the Premier and resigned, Palmerston resigned also, May 26th, 1828. From this time he devoted especial attention to foreign affairs. He spent some time during 1829 in Paris, and satisfied himself that a revolution was imminent, and on June 1st, 1829, delivered, on the subject of foreign policy, one of his finest speeches. After Huskisson's death in September, 1830, Wellington invited Palmerston to join his Cabinet again. Palmerston replied that he could only do so with Melbourne and Grant. To this the Duke agreed, but it appearing that Palmerston had now become convinced of the need for Parliamentary Reform, the negotiations were broken off. On the formation of Lord Grey's government, Palmerston was at once appointed to the Foreign Office, Nov. 22nd, 1830. The revolution of 1830 had disturbed the whole system of western Europe, and his task was no easy one. The kingdom of the Netherlands had been broken up by the revolution in Belgium; there was civil war in Portugal, arising out of the conduct of Don Miguel, and the question of the Spanish succession was drawing to a head. Under Palmerston's auspices the Conference of London was summoned. His policy was to support France against the Northern Powers, and by imposing upon her the condition that no attempt should be made to annex Belgium, he succeeded in averting war, and in seating Leopold of Saxe-Coburg on the throne of Belgium. Although he did not actively interfere as yet in the affairs of the East, he entered an unavailing protest with France against the treaty of July 8th, 1832, by which Turkey virtually placed herself under the protection of Russia, by closing the Dardanelles against all but Russian ships of war. This was a sign that his views were veering round to the maintenance of Turkey, though he had earnestly supported the cause of Greece in the War of Independence. The next problem that presented itself was that of the Spanish Succession, and he took up the Constitutional cause in Spain, united as that was, by the skilful policy of Queen Christina, with the cause of the Princess Isabella. With great tact Palmerston formed, in spite of the Northern Powers, his Quadruple Alliance, and on April 22nd, 1834, entered into the treaty by which England and France combined to secure the peace of the Peninsula, and support constitutional government both in Spain and in Portugal. Still it was during these negotiations that he contracted that suspicion and dislike of Louis Philippe which guided his policy twelve years later. The condition of Egypt now attracted his attention. He considered the revolt of Mehemet Ali in

Egypt a grave danger to the integrity of the Turkish Empire. In 1833, 1835, and 1839 he was anxious to have interfered with arms in defence of the Porte, but his colleagues overruled him. On July 27th, 1839, he succeeded in inducing the Powers to present a collective note on the subject, and at length, on July 15th, 1840, when Mehemet Ali invaded Syria, Palmerston, finding that France held back, signed a treaty with the Northern Powers, and confident that France, however incensed, would not take up arms, began, and with great good-fortune carried through, the Syrian War, and suppressed Mehemet Ali. He was at the same time active in Asia; intriguing in Afghanistan against Russia, and carrying on the operations against China which ultimately terminated in the acquisition of Hong-Kong. France was so incensed at his conduct that he expected a declaration of war. Indeed, his management of foreign affairs had been so self-willed, meddlesome, and overbearing, that he was in danger of embroiling England with foreign Powers. Abroad, however, his reputation stood high; but he had taken little share in domestic affairs since 1830, and under any minister less indolent than Lord Melbourne, who had replaced Lord Grey in July, 1834, his wilfulness must have been checked. Palmerston had resumed office, April 18th, 1835, with Lord Melbourne, after Sir Robert Peel's short administration in 1835, and sat for Tiverton. The *Greville Memoirs* show in a very striking manner how opposed his colleagues were to his daring conduct of foreign affairs; but his threats of resignation overcame them, and his skill, courage, and good-fortune carried him triumphantly through. However, on the fall of the Whig ministry in 1841, Palmerston went out with Lord Melbourne, and lived for some years in comparative retirement. He returned to the Foreign Office on July 3rd, 1846, when Lord John Russell formed his administration, and France at once assumed an attitude of antagonism. Then followed the complex intrigue as to the Spanish Marriages. [ISABELLA.] In this, by dint of duplicity, Louis Philippe out-manœuvred Palmerston, who took his revenge by making the embassy at Paris a centre of intrigue, even in domestic concerns, against the French king. This distinctly accelerated the revolution of 1848. During the whole period of this revolutionary movement Palmerston's sympathy was everywhere in Europe actively with the insurgents. He entertained a strong dislike for Austria and Metternich, and was a warm friend of the Italian nationalists, and he even went so far as to assist the Sicilian insurgents against the King of Naples with a consignment of arms from Woolwich. This conduct, when the party of order had at last re-established itself in nearly every European State, rendered him an object of suspicion to every foreign govern-

ment, and even to his own colleagues. In 1850 his arbitrary and high-handed treatment of Greece in connection with the claims of Don Pacifico, a Maltese Jew, and a British subject, brought on him a vote of censure from the House of Lords. Mr. Roebuck, the member for Sheffield, however, moved a counter-vote of confidence in the House of Commons, and after Palmerston had defended himself with marvellous fire and spirit in a speech of five hours' duration, carried it by forty-six votes. It was on this occasion that Palmerston enunciated his famous doctrine that the Briton abroad was everywhere entitled to England's protection, pointing it with the phrase, *Civis Romanus sum*. But he was carrying his independence too far. He assumed to manage foreign affairs entirely at his own discretion. Her Majesty complained to Lord John Russell that Lord Palmerston had sent off important despatches, which she ought to have seen, without her knowledge. Strange to say, on this reprimand Palmerston did not resign; but when, two days after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2nd, 1851, he assured the French ambassador that Napoleon should have the support of the British Government, without previously consulting that Government; its head, Lord John Russell, found him intractable, and summarily dismissed him on Dec. 22nd. Palmerston waited a while, and took his revenge. He opposed the Government, and turned them out on their Militia Bill. After Lord Derby's administration fell he joined that of Lord Aberdeen on Dec. 28th, 1852, but did not return to the Foreign Office. He became Home Secretary, and supported the Premier very loyally. When his mismanagement of the Crimean War caused Lord Aberdeen to retire, Palmerston succeeded him as Prime Minister on Feb. 5th, 1855. From this time his biography is the general history of the Liberal Government. He brought the Russian War to a fortunate conclusion, and having been defeated in 1857 by a combination of Tories, Peelites, and Radicals on his Chinese policy, appealed to the country, and returned with a stronger party. He was, however, defeated, and resigned on Feb. 20th, 1858, but after Lord Derby's second administration he returned to power on June 30th, 1859. He supported Napoleon III. generally, and especially in his invasion of Italy, but at the same time he expended nine millions sterling on the fortifications of the southern coast against the contingency of a war with France. Although his sympathies were with the Confederate States during the American War, he preserved a position of neutrality, and when the United States steamer *San Jacinto* violated it by arresting the Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, on board the British mail-packet *Trent*, he was instant and prompt to demand reparation. When Austria and Prussia, the leaders of the North German Confederation, invaded

Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, Lord Palmerston endeavoured to induce France and Russia to join him in enforcing the Treaty of London, which guaranteed the integrity of Denmark, but without success. He was not, however, hostile to the growth and consolidation of Germany. He died on Oct. 18th, 1865, at Brockett, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a Knight of the Garter, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He married, in 1839, the widow of Earl Cowper. He had little sympathy with, or desire for, domestic reform, and yet his pluck, self-reliance, and assertion of British rights abroad, rendered him very popular with the people of England. Though his conduct as Foreign Secretary was intolerably masterful and overbearing, his ambition to see England a leading State in Continental affairs was prompted by a genuine patriotism, and beyond doubt his policy, in succession to that of Mr. Canning, did much to advance the cause of Constitutional liberty in Europe. Few English statesmen have held so many offices of State, or for so long a period, as Lord Palmerston; and during his long career it fell to his lot to make more ecclesiastical appointments than any other minister has ever done. He entered a Ministry when he was twenty-three: when he died, at the age of eighty-one, he was Prime Minister.

Lord Dalling, *Life of Palmerston*; and the *Granville Memoirs*. [J. A. H.]

Panizzi, SIR ANTHONY (b. 1797, d. 1879), principal librarian of the British Museum, was born at Brescello, in the duchy of Modena, Sept. 16th, 1797. He was educated at the University of Padua, and became an advocate. Having participated in movements having for their object the liberation of Italy, he was, in 1822, compelled to fly from his native State, and was condemned to death in his absence. He made his way to England, and settled at Liverpool, where the patronage of the historian Roscoe obtained him employment as a teacher of Italian. Roscoe also introduced him to Brougham, by whose recommendation he was made professor of Italian in University College in 1828, and in 1831 he became by the same influence an assistant librarian of the British Museum. In this year he published his standard edition of the *Orlando Innamorato* and *Orlando Furioso*. His attention was then given to the library of the Museum, at that time in a very defective condition; and on being promoted to the keepership of printed books, in 1837, he undertook the new catalogue, which, having swollen to gigantic dimensions in manuscript, is now in course of being printed. By his energy and social influence, he obtained an ample grant towards remedying the deficiencies of the library, which was more than quadrupled under his direction. In 1852 he designed the magnificent reading-room and

adjacent libraries, capable of containing a million volumes, which were completed in 1857. He became principal librarian in 1856, and retired in 1866. During the whole of this time he had exercised a great influence in the affairs of his native country, using the consideration in which he was held by English Liberal statesmen to promote the cause of Italian freedom, and maintaining a constant communication with the leading patriots. He died April 8th, 1879. Panizzi was a truly great man, of immense force of character, daring and magnificent conceptions, southern passions tempered by northern acuteness, and enough administrative talent to have governed a kingdom. He was imperious and despotic, but large-hearted and magnanimous. The Museum owes much, its library most, of its present efficiency to him: the great reading-room is a durable monument to his genius, and his services to his native country, though less conspicuous, were hardly less considerable.

His *Life* has been written by Mr. Louis Fagan, who has also edited the letters addressed to him by his friend Prosper Mérimée, and by the Italian patriots. [R. G.]

Pannure, FOX MAULE RAMSAY, BARON, afterwards EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K. T., G. C. B., P. C. (b. 1801, d. 1874), statesman, was educated for the army, and in 1791 entered the 79th Highlanders, retiring with the rank of captain in 1831. In 1835 he was returned to Parliament for Perthshire in the Whig interest, and subsequently sat for the Elgin Burghs (1830-41) and for the city of Perth (1841-52). From 1835 to 1841 he was Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1841, Secretary of War in 1846-52, and President of the Board of Control in the same year. In 1852, also, he succeeded his father as second Baron Pannure. Lord Pannure was again Secretary at War from 1855 to 1858, and was not altogether a successful administrator. He then retired from public life, and in 1860 succeeded his cousin, the Marquis of Dalhousie, in the earldom, assuming shortly afterwards the name of Ramsay.

* **Paris**, LOUIS PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLÉANS, COMTE DE (b. Aug. 24th, 1838), the head of the Bourbon family, was the son of the Duc d'Orléans, the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. After the revolution of 1848, he lived at Eisenach, and Claremont in Surrey, where his education was conducted by his mother, the Duchess of Orleans, who died in 1858, and by Adolphe Regnier. In 1861 he went with his brother, the Duc de Chartres, and his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, to the United States, and was attached to McClellan's staff during the campaign on the Potomac. Returning to Europe in 1862, he married his cousin, the Princess Marie Isabelle, the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier,

in 1864, and his son and heir, Prince Louis Philippe, was born at York House, Twickenham, in 1869. After the fall of the Second Empire, the Comte de Paris returned to France, but abstained from putting himself forward, living quietly on his estates, which had been restored to him by a vote of the Assembly. In August, 1873, occurred the celebrated interview at Frohsdorf; when the fusion was effected by which the Comte de Paris agreed to waive his claims to the throne in favour of those of the Comte de Chambord (q.v.). By the death of the latter in August, 1883, he became the undisputed head of the House of Bourbon; but it cannot be said that the old Legitimists hailed him with much enthusiasm, or that the Comte de Paris showed any disposition to bring his cause before the world. Nevertheless, the popularity of the Orleanist family, as shown on the occasion of the marriage of the Comte de Paris's eldest daughter with the son of the King of Portugal in the summer of 1886, so alarmed the French Government that it was the cause of a law of expulsion by which direct claimants to the French throne and their heirs were banished from France. The Comte de Paris retired to England. Of his writings, a thoughtful work, *Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre* (1869), has been translated into English; and his *Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amérique*, to be completed in 8 vols., began to appear in 1874.

Parish, SIR WOODBINE, F.R.S. (b. 1796, d. 1882), diplomatist and man of science, was educated at Harrow, and entered the diplomatic service. After being employed on various missions of importance, he was *chargé d'affaires* at Buenos Ayres from 1825 to 1832, and was sent to Italy to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1839. He is, however, chiefly remembered for his valuable account of *Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata* (1838), and for the remains of the Megatherium, Glypodon, and other fossil monsters, which he brought from South America to this country. He became F.R.S. in 1824.

Park, MUNGO (b. 1771, d. 1806), African traveller, was the son of a farmer of Selkirkshire, was educated at Edinburgh University, and became assistant-surgeon on board an East Indiaman. His first voyage of exploration was made in Sumatra, and in 1795 he was sent out by the African Association to explore the course of the Niger, which he reached through Senegal. His charming *Travels in the Interior of Africa* appeared in 1799. For a while he practised as a doctor at Peebles, but in 1805 he started with a second expedition to complete his exploration of the Niger, and when man after man had died through malaria, he was slain by natives. An account of his second journey appeared in 1815.

Parker, JOHN HENRY, C.B. (b. 1806, d. 1884), archaeologist, began life as a bookseller,

succeeding his uncle in the well-known firm of Parker and Sons, at Oxford, in 1832. He was one of the leading spirits of the Gothic revival, and published several valuable works on architecture. His *Glossary of Architecture* was published in 1836, an *Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture* in 1849, and a more elaborate work, *The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, in 1859. In his later years he was occupied chiefly in excavations at Rome, and published in 1874 his notable *Archæology of Rome*. In 1870 he was made keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

• **Parker**, THE REV. JOSEPH, D.D. (b. 1830), Nonconformist divine, was born at Hexham, Northumberland, and studied theology under Dr. Cameron, of the Moorfields Tabernacle. He then became a student at University College, and preached at the same time as a "supply" at the Old Barbican Chapel. In 1853 he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church at Banbury. His *Helps to Truthseekers* (1857) contains the pith of his controversial discourses with Secularists, held at open-air meetings during this period. In 1858 Mr. Parker became minister of the Cavendish Street Church, Manchester, where he founded mission stations and night-schools, and did much admirable work. When Professor Seeley's *Ecce Homo* came out, Mr. Parker replied with *Ecce Deus*. After declining several valuable posts out of consideration for his congregation, Mr. Parker accepted the ministry of Poultry Chapel in 1869. In 1874 the City Temple, which had been built by subscription, was opened, and has since been the centre of Dr. Parker's labours. A great feature of his ministry is the Thursday service at noon, after which a conference is frequently held, which on one occasion was addressed by Mr. Gladstone. Among Dr. Parker's other works may be mentioned:—*The Paraclete*, *Ad Clerum*, *The City Temple Pulpit*, and *The Apostolic Life*. His works are as popular in America, which he visited in the capacity of Congregational Delegate, as in this country, and his degree was conferred upon him by Chicago University.

The Christian Age, May 2nd, 1883.

Parker, THEODORE (b. 1810, d. 1860), preacher and Abolitionist, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, where his father was a small farmer. He entered for the examinations at Harvard University in 1830, though he continued his usual work on the farm till the following year. He then became an assistant-master in a private school in Boston, and in 1832 opened a small school on his own account at Watertown, so that two years later he was able to go into residence at Cambridge Divinity Hall. Having spent some time as a candidate at Barnstable and other places, he was ordained to the Unitarian Church and appointed to West Roxbury, near Boston, in 1837. Parker was soon regarded as one of

the most daring, learned, and eloquent of the "Transcendentalists." He contributed to the *Dial*: he supported the "Come-outers." In 1841 he preached a notable sermon on *The Transient and Permanent in Christianity*, which alarmed the Unitarian Association, and caused his temporary retirement to Europe in 1843. On his return the conflict was renewed, and Parker was practically excluded from Boston pulpits, till early in 1846 he was invited to the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society in Boston, and finally abandoned the Unitarian body altogether. In this new position he remained quietly till his death, uninterrupted by controversy except for the attacks of the "revivalists" in 1858, and thus enabled to devote himself entirely to the positive labours of his life, attention to his parish, preaching, and the cause of the Abolitionists. The main principles of his teaching closely resembled Emerson's, but he had little of Emerson's conservative tenderness for things outworn, and little of his inventiveness and intellectual imagination. He was a scholar of wide and too miscellaneous reading, possessed of extraordinary tenacity of mind and memory. He was no poet, even in thought. His historic importance is as a high-principled leader in the great practical movements of the time. From 1849 to 1851 he was the most conspicuous member of the Vigilance Committee that organised resistance in Boston to the Fugitive Slave Bill. From 1856 to 1859, as an intimate friend of Garrison and John Brown, he did all that was possible by preaching and the supply of arms to assist the Abolitionist cause during the Kansas War and the raid on Harper's Ferry. From the first he had foretold that only a righteous war would settle the question, but he himself did not live to see it. He died in Florence of consumption. His works in the complete edition of 1863 are divided, according to their subject, into *Discourses of Theology, of Social Science, of Politics, of Slavery; Historic Americans; and Miscellaneous and Critical Essays*.

John Weiss, *Life of Theodore Parker* (1863); O. B. Frothingham, *Life of Theodore Parker* (1874); P. Dean, *Life of Theodore Parker* (1877).

* **Parnell**, CHARLES STEWART, M.P. (b. 1846), Irish statesman, is of Anglo-Irish extraction on his father's side, Parnell the poet, and Sir H. Parnell (CONGLETON) having been members of the family, and his mother is the daughter of Admiral Stewart, of the U.S. Navy. Educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, he became High Sheriff for county Wicklow in 1874, and in the same year unsuccessfully contested Dublin county. In April, 1875, however, he was returned for county Meath in the Home Rule interest on the death of Mr. John Martin. It was not long before he began to win the leadership of the Home Rule party from Mr. Butt, whose somewhat passive policy was supplanted

by one of obstruction to Parliamentary business inaugurated by a small band of seven in the session of 1877. The dissensions in the Home Rule party became accentuated in 1878, when Mr. Parnell was elected president of the English Home Rule Association instead of Mr. Butt; and his projected National Convention of 1879 fell through owing to the opposition of Mr. Butt's successor, Mr. Shaw. The agrarian agitation of that year, however, gave him his opportunity. He placed himself at the head of the movement, and in October he was chosen President of the Irish National Land League. [DAVITT.] In December he sailed for the United States to collect subscriptions, and was allowed to speak in the House of Representatives at Washington. At the General Election of 1880 he was returned by Meath, Mayo, and Cork City, took his seat for the last, and on May 17th was chosen president of the Home Rule party in place of Mr. Shaw. Meanwhile, the agrarian agitation continued; the Government Compensation for Disturbance Bill was thrown out by the Lords, and in a speech at Ennis on Sept. 19th, 1880, Mr. Parnell formulated the instrument of social ostracism which, from the name of one of its most prominent victims, became known as Boycotting. Arrested in December in company with other leaders of the Land League, he was acquitted in January, 1881, owing to the non-agreement of the jury. The following session witnessed the stubborn resistance of Mr. Parnell and his followers to the Arms and Coercion Bills, their consequent suspension from debate on more than one occasion, and the passing of the Irish Land Act. Mr. Parnell, however, declined to accept it as a final settlement of the question, and proposed that test cases should go before the Land Court, the result being that on Oct. 13th, after Mr. Gladstone had denounced him in a powerful speech at Leeds, he was arrested, in company with Messrs. Dillon, Sexton, and O'Kelly, and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol. A "No rent" manifesto issued in their names was followed by the suppression of the Land League. He remained in prison until May 2nd, 1882, when the Government, finding that the state of affairs was not more hopeful, released him after a correspondence that was much discussed in the House of Commons. The assassination of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke having necessitated the passing of the Crimes Act, Mr. Parnell's attitude did not long remain conciliatory; the National League arose in October, 1883, phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Land League, after a scene which seemed to portend a revolt headed by Mr. Michael Davitt. Mr. Parnell's personal popularity was testified by his receiving the freedom of most of the chief cities of Ireland, and in December, 1883, he was presented with a national testimonial of £38,000, which had been collected in spite of the opposition of

the Roman Catholic hierarchy. During later sessions the Parnellites had relaxed the policy of parliamentary obstruction, but their action was simply *reculer pour mieux sauter*. In a speech at Cork in January, 1885, Mr. Parnell announced that the restoration of Grattan's Parliament was imperative; and at Arklow, in August, having apparently brought away false impressions of the pliability of the Government from an interview with Lord Carnarvon, he announced that the Irish must protect their industries. One result of the general election of 1885 was the increase of the Parnellite party to some eighty-five members, and they held the balance in the House of Commons. Signs of rupture in the party had been evident more than once, and when Mr. Parnell insisted on Captain O'Shea coming forward as a candidate for Galway, a dangerous revolt arose, led by Messrs. Healy and Biggar, but it was crushed at once by Mr. Parnell's presence. During the earlier session of 1886, Mr. Parnell supported Mr. Gladstone's measures for the settlement of Irish difficulties, and during the general election which followed the rejection of the measure for the better government of Ireland, he supported the candidature of several Gladstonians, notably of Sir C. Russell at Hackney. The Parnellite party suffered severe losses in the defeats of Messrs. W. O'Brien and T. M. Healy, but Mr. Sexton gained for them an important victory at West Belfast.

Parnell, Sir Henry. [CONGLETON.]

Parr, Samuel, LL.D. (b. 1747, d. 1825), was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, and spent two years at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but his father's death compelled him to accept an assistant-mastership at Harrow, 1767. After applying unsuccessfully for the vacant headmastership in 1771, he started a rival establishment at Stanmore. In 1777 he became headmaster of Colchester School, of Norwich School in 1778, and in 1780 accepted the living of Hatton, in Warwickshire, where he spent the remainder of his life. Dr. Parr had in his day an enormous reputation, based chiefly on his conversational powers; for his learning was more showy than real. His emphatic Whiggism is amusingly displayed in his Latin preface to his edition of the works of Bellenden. Dr. Parr's collected works, critical, metaphysical, and so forth, were published in 8 vols. by Dr. J. Johnstone, but they have not kept their place in literature.

W. Field, *Life of Parr*; Dr. Johnstone's biographical preface to his collected works; De Quincey's Essay on Dr. Samuel Parr on *Whiggism in its Relations to Literature*.

* **Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings** (b. 1848), musical composer, was born in Gloucestershire, and early displayed his genius for music, having composed two services and several songs and minor pieces whilst still at Eton. He graduated as Mus. Bac. at

Oxford whilst still only nineteen, and afterwards entered at Christ Church. After leaving Oxford, he studied music at Stuttgart, and also in London under Prof. Macfarren. The following are some of his more important compositions:—Overture *Guillem de Cabestanh* (1879); trio for piano, violin, and cello in \sharp minor (1880); string quartet in \flat ; cello sonata in \sharp ; piano concerto in \sharp sharp (1880); the great "cantata," a setting of Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*, performed at the Gloucester Festival in 1880; and the incidental music to the *Birds* of Aristophanes, performed at Cambridge in 1883. Mr. Parry is strongly imbued with Wagner's influence, and in 1880 Dr. Richter declared that in him England had at last produced a great musician.

Parry, John Orlando (b. 1810, d. 1879), the popular comic singer and pianist, and originator of the "musical sketch," was the son of a Welsh musician, and made his first public appearance as a harpist in 1825. He afterwards became an excellent pianist, and in 1831 made his *début* as a baritone. It was not until 1836 that he revealed his special talent as a buffo singer. The success of his entertainment, *Wanted a Governess*, induced him to relinquish serious singing entirely in 1840, and from this date his songs were one of the most popular features in all the principal concert programmes. *Wanted a Wife*, *Blue Beard*, *Country Commissions*, *Matrimony*, *Fair Rosamond*, and *The London Season*, were among the best of these productions, the words of which were generally penned by Albert Smith, the music by himself. In 1849 an entertainment, written by Albert Smith, was a great success, and from that date he no longer appeared at concerts. In 1853 ill health obliged him to retire from public life for a season; he became organist at St. Jude's, Southsea. In 1860 he reappeared before the public in Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, and continued to do so until his health forced him to retire in 1869. At a benefit performance at the Gaiety given in 1877, he took his final farewell of the public.

Parry, Sir William Edward, F.R.S. (b. 1790, d. 1855), British navigator, was the son of a well-known doctor at Bath, and in 1803 joined the Channel Fleet as a first-class volunteer. He received his commission in 1810, and was then sent north in the *Alexander* to protect the Spitzbergen whale fisheries. From 1813 to 1817 he served on the North American station, and circulated among the crews manuscript copies of a little work on *Nautical Astronomy by Night*. After his return to England he was appointed to command the *Alexander* under the orders of Captain John Ross in the expedition which was to discover the North-West passage. The explorers returned, having accomplished little; but Parry made known his belief in the

possibility of success, and was accordingly sent out with a new expedition in 1819. On this occasion he reached long. 110° W. in Melville Sound, having advanced 30° farther west than any previous explorer. His *Narrative* appeared in 1821, and he was appointed commander and made an F.R.S. Two other attempts were made, in 1821-3, of which he published a *Journal*, and in 1824-5, of which also he published an account, but the passage was discovered on neither occasion. He was next occupied as hydrographer to the navy, but finding the employment tedious, he obtained leave from the Admiralty to attempt to reach the North Pole in sledges, starting from Spitzbergen. He started in March, 1827, and reached lat. 82° 40'; but it was then discovered that the ice on which the expedition was travelling was rapidly moving southward, and he was obliged to abandon the scheme in despair. A *Journal* of this voyage was published, and a complete edition of his voyages appeared in 1833. Sir Edward Parry's subsequent career may be briefly summarised; he was Commissioner to the Agricultural Company of Australia, 1829-34, and held various Government appointments until 1846. In 1852 he was made a Rear-Admiral, and in 1853 he became Governor of Greenwich Hospital, an appointment he held until his death.

The Rev. E. Parry, *Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir W. E. Parry*.

* **Pasteur, Louis** (b. 1822), a celebrated French chemist and physiologist, was born at Dôle, where his father, an old soldier of the First Empire, followed the business of a tanner. He was, however, a man of some intelligence, and made strenuous efforts to give his son the best education in his power, in order that he might become a master in the Arbois College. Accordingly, in 1842, after passing through the elementary schools of his native town, Louis Pasteur was entered as a candidate for the École Normale of Paris. But passing only fourteenth on the list, young Pasteur voluntarily devoted another year to study, entering in 1843 as fourth among the aspirants. Already he had begun to devote himself to chemistry, and now, under Dumas at the Sorbonne, and Balard at the École, this study absorbed a large portion of his time. Under Delafosse he became a proficient in molecular physics also, and while listening to his lecturer struck upon the ideas regarding dissymmetry, which at a later period of his life he developed at greater length. After graduating, he was appointed assistant professor of physics at Strasbourg. In 1854 he removed to Lille, as dean of the faculty of sciences, and though still an enthusiast in molecular physics, he regarded it politic, considering that the staple industry of the town was distilling, to devote some of his lectures to the subject of

fermentation. In the course of the next few years, spontaneous generation, wine, vinegar, the silkworm disease, splenic fever, chicken cholera, and hydrophobia received his attention, and were wonderfully elucidated by his researches. By his discovery (suggested no doubt by Jenner's on the prophylactic influence of variola against small-pox) that an attenuated virus of the splenic fever (the "charbon," or woolsorters' disease), if used as inoculating matter, could produce so mild a form of this plague that it protected the animals from any more severe attack, he succeeded in saving millions to the graziers. In like manner his discovery that inoculating a person bitten by a mad dog with an attenuated virus of the poison producing rabies, acts in such a manner that the original poison seems neutralised, and the patient recovers, has almost revolutionised one section of medicine. These conclusions have, of course, been stoutly contested. But as they rest upon the basis of nearly two thousand cases, in which only a very few proved fatal, it is impossible—always allowing that the dogs which bit the people were actually mad, that the poison entered their systems, or that the days of incubation were completed—to reasonably deny the claims made on M. Pasteur's behalf. After his removal to the École Normale a large pension, voted by the Legislature, enabled the savant to devote the greater portion of his time to the researches indicated, and now that his admirers, aided by the Paris municipality, are erecting a large hospital and laboratory for the treatment of hydrophobia under his system, the results are likely to prove even more valuable in the future than in the past. M. Pasteur has received all honour, both from his own and from foreign countries. He is not only a member of the Academy of Sciences, but was elected as the successor of Littré to a seat in the Academy, an honour rarely bestowed on a man of science without special literary claims; while orders, doctorates, and other honorary diplomas, have been showered on him by almost every civilised country in the world.

M. Pasteur: *Histoire d'un Savant, par un Ignorant* (his son-in-law), which was published in 1883, and has been translated into English by Lady Claud Hamilton, with an introduction by Professor Tyndall, gives the fullest particulars of his career.

* **Patey, JANET MONACH, née WHYTOCK** (b. 1842), the first among English contralto concert singers, was born in London. Her first appearance was at the Birmingham Town Hall. She subsequently became a member of Henry Leslie's choir. In 1865 she was engaged by Mr. Lemmens for a provincial tour, and in the following year married JOHN GEORGE PATEY, a baritone who had gained a considerable reputation in opera and oratorio. Mme. Patey's name is associated with all the principal musical works produced during her

public career, her fine declamatory style especially suiting her for those parts requiring dramatic power. In 1871 she made a very successful tour in America, and in 1875 received from the Conservatoire de Paris a medal in acknowledgment of her magnificent rendering of "O rest in the Lord," at two of its concerts.

Grove's Dictionary of Music.

***Patmore**, COVENTRY KEARSEY DEIGHTON (b. 1823), poet, the son of Peter George Patmore, author and editor, in the early days of his authorship contributed largely to the *Edinburgh Review*, *North British Review*, *National Review*, *Saturday Review*, and other journals; and in 1844 he published his first volume of *Poems*. In 1847 he was appointed an assistant librarian at the British Museum. In 1850 he was so far involved in the Pre-Raphaelite movement as to be a contributor, though not on a large scale, to *The Germ*, the recognised organ of the movement. In 1853 appeared his *Tumerton Church-Tower, and other Poems*, a volume sufficiently remarkable in poetic quality; but it was not till the next year that Mr. Patmore's distinct place as a poet was assured by the issue of the first instalment of *The Angel in the House* (*The Betrothal*). *The Espousals* came out in 1856; a revised edition of the two parts was issued in 1858; and a further revision followed in 1860. In the latter year appeared also *Faithful for Ever*; and in 1863 *The Angel in the House* was completed by the publication of *The Victories of Love*. These two volumes did not purport to form parts of *The Angel in the House*; but the theme is continuous; and in the fourth edition (1866) all four volumes are included under the general title. This important recast of Mr. Patmore's work was issued at about the time when the author retired from his post in the British Museum, after which event he bought and occupied an estate of some 400 acres in Sussex, which he farmed and improved. In 1868 he printed privately a small collection of *Odes*; and shortly afterwards he settled at Hastings, where he still lives, and where he has built a large Catholic Church. *The Angel in the House* was withdrawn from circulation in or about 1871; but in 1878 it made a fresh appearance, once more fastidiously revised, in a collected edition of the author's poems, preceded by a valuable essay on *English Metrical Law*. In the meantime had appeared (1877) *The Unknown Eros, and other Odes*, which, also, was absorbed into the 1878 collection. In 1884 appeared a remarkable volume of posthumous poems (privately printed) by Henry Patmore, to which his father, the subject of this notice, wrote a few pathetic prefatory words. The list of Mr. Patmore's works is not complete without mention of *The Children's Garland*, a poetical anthology which he edited for the "Golden Treasury

Series," and the Autobiography etc. of Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall), published under his editorship in 1877. In 1886 Mr. Patmore issued what is designated as a final edition of his poems, which he has over and over again subjected to scrupulous revision, and has thus brought to a high degree of technical excellence. The lasting merit of his work is that it deals with love from the modern and domestic point of view in a manner that is at once manly, exquisitely refined, and wholly sincere and impassioned. The topic absorbs utterly a fine and cultivated poetic nature; and *The Angel in the House* has a place of its own among the achievements of the nineteenth century.

[H. B. F.]

***Paton**, SIR JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A., LL.D. (b. 1821), artist, was born at Dunfermline, where his father, a Quaker, and afterwards a Swedenborgian, was a manufacturer. Having shown some capacity for art, Noel Paton was sent to study at the Royal Academy in London under George Jones, R.A., for a time in 1843, but he never received any systematic training. Some of his earliest works were outline illustrations to the *Tempest* and *Prometheus Unbound*, published 1844-5, and his first exhibited picture, *Ruth Gleaning*, was at the Scottish Academy in 1844. In 1845 he won a prize at the cartoon exhibition in Westminster Hall for his *Spirit of Religion*, and again in 1847 for his *Christ Bearing the Cross*, and the *Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania*, now in the National Gallery at Edinburgh, with *The Quarrel* from the same play (1850). His reputation was now established, and the following important works mark the succeeding years:—*The Eve of St. Agnes* (1852); *The Dead Lady* (1854); *The Pursuit of Pleasure*, one of his best known works, and *Christian at Vanity Fair* (1855); *Home*, a Crimean soldier, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856; *In Memoriam*, a scene in the Indian mutiny, exhibited 1858; *Dawn—Luther at Erfurt* (1861); six illustrations to the *Dowie Dens of Yarrow* (1862); a series of designs for the *Ancient Mariner* (1863); *Mors Janua Vitæ* (1866); the illustrations to the *Water Babies* (1869); *Faith and Reason* (1871); *Satan Watching the Sleep of Christ* (1874); *The Man of Sorrows* (1875); *The Spirit of Twilight* (1875); illustrations to *Rab and his Friends* (1878); *Lux in Tenebris* (1879); and *Puck*, a fairy scene, exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, 1883. The titles of his pictures alone would be enough to show that the artist generally turns for his subjects to religious or mystical themes and allegories, or else to realms of fairyland and ancient legend; his most important works are, however, too familiar through engravings to need further description. He became a member of the Scottish Academy in 1860, was appointed Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland in 1866,

knighted in 1867, and made LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1876.

Art Journal, 1869, p. 1; and 1881, p. 78 (by J. M. Gray).

Patteson, JOHN COLERIDGE (b. 1827, d. 1871), Bishop of Melanesia, the son of Justice Patteson, and cousin of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was educated at Ottery St. Mary, Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1852 he became a fellow of Merton College, and curate of Alington, and in 1854 went to the Melanesian Islands as bishop. His eminent success as a proselytiser was deservedly rewarded by the bishopric of Melanesia in 1861, but in 1871 he was murdered by a native.

Charlotte M. Yonge, *Life of J. C. Patteson*.

* **Patti, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA** (b. 1843), a singer of Italian and Spanish extraction, was born at Madrid, and received her musical education from her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch. Her parents removed to America, where the young artiste appeared at a very early age, but wisely retired to re-appear in November, 1859, at New York, where she created a most favourable impression as Lucia. In May, 1861, she made her *début* as Amina at Covent Garden, and her brilliant success in this and the later rôles—Lucia, Violetta, Zerlina, Martha, and Rosina—essayied in the same year, established her reputation among English opera-goers. The charm of her person and manner have considerably helped to enhance the effect of her brilliant and finished execution and great artistic power. In Italian opera she has shown great versatility, having succeeded equally well as the exponent of passionate tenderness and of the lighter moods of comedy. In the autumn of 1861 she sang at the Birmingham festival, and afterwards at Berlin, Brussels, and Paris. In 1862 she made an operatic tour in the English provinces, and in 1863 revived the parts of Ninetta in *La Gazza Ladra*, Norina in *Don Pasquale*, and Adina in *L'Elisir d'Amore*. In 1864 her Margherita was an acknowledged triumph, and at the Birmingham festival of that year she sang the music of Adah in *Naaman*. In 1867 her Juliet in Gounod's opera was one of the chief features of the operatic season. She sang at the Handel festivals of 1865, 1877, and 1880, at the Liverpool festival of 1874, and fulfilled with the same success engagements at Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other European cities. In 1868 she was married to the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was afterwards divorced, and in 1886 she married Signor Nicolini.

Grove's Dictionary of Music.

Pattison, MARK (b. 1813, d. 1884), was born at Hornby, in the North-Riding, but spent his boyhood at Hauxwell, near Richmond, where his father was the vicar. He represents himself in his *Memoirs* as an

instance of unusually late development, caring in his youth mainly for outdoor pursuits. Nevertheless, when he went to Oriel College, Oxford, in 1832, he already set the scholar's life before him as his ideal. In Oxford he became self-conscious, solitary, and so dilatory in his work that in 1836 he only obtained a second class, and his hopes seemed to be ruined. He remained in Oxford, however, throughout the heat of the Hampden controversy, working in close intimacy with Newman and other Oriel leaders of the "Oxford Movement," and in 1839 he was at last elected to a fellowship at Lincoln College. About this time he was largely employed by Pusey and Newman in their translation and edition of the Fathers, thus laying the foundation of his vast ecclesiastical knowledge. In 1841 he was ordained, and in the same year and the next he gained the Denyer theological prize. During these years, as he tells us, he was an "ultra-Puseyite." When Newman left St. Mary's in 1843, Pattison resided for some time with him at Littlemore, but, owing, as he afterwards thought, to his wide and persevering studies, he "did not share in the crash of 1845." After this the change in his mind towards advanced "Liberalism" became more perceptible every year. He devoted himself to the reform of university education, and the superintendence of his own college, till in 1851 he was disappointed of election to the rectorship. In 1853 he was appointed one of the first examiners in the reformed Final Schools, and two years later he published some papers on education in the *Oxford Essays*, but for ten years he took little other part in university affairs. He wandered throughout Germany, visiting most of the universities, and in 1858 he acted as *Times* correspondent in Berlin. In 1860 he became one of the contributors to the *Essays and Reviews*, sending his account of the *Tendencies of Religious Thought in England (1688-1750)*. In 1861 he was elected rector of Lincoln College. Of his remaining works, omitting numerous articles in the *Quarterly* and *Nineteenth Century*, the following may be mentioned:—Editions, with elaborate notes, of Pope's *Epistles and Satires* and the *Essay on Man* (1869); the great work on *Isaac Casaubon* (1875); *Milton in the Men of Letters Series* (1879); and the *Sonnets of Milton* (1883). In 1883 he was making preparation for a life of Scaliger. All these works, even the smallest, are monuments of profound learning and unexhausted research; but his great service to learning was that he made the scholar's life an end in itself, not a means for the production of books. His interest in education and university reform is proved by his other writings, namely:—*Suggestions on Academical Organisation* (1868), and *Review of the Situation for the University Reform Bill of 1876* (published in *The Endowment of Research*).

He also acted as assistant-commissioner on the Duke of Newcastle's commission of Enquiry into Elementary Education in Germany. A volume of his sermons was published in 1885. In 1862 he married Emilia Frances Strong, afterwards Lady Dilke, and the authoress of the *Renaissance of Art in France* (1879) and *Claude Lorraine* (in French, 1884). His sister, DOROTHY WYNDLOW PATTISON (b. 1832, d. 1878), the heroine of what Pattison himself called "Miss Lonsdale's romance," *Sister Dora*, was born at Hauxwell, began to teach in a school at Bletchley (1861), joined the Sisterhood of Good Samaritans (1864), and in the next year went as nurse to the accident hospital at Walsall, where, with one short interval of nursing at an epidemic hospital in 1875, she remained till the year of her death.

Memoirs by Mark Pattison (1884); *Times* of July 31st, 1884; T. F. Althaus, *Recollections* (1884).

Pauli, REINHOLD (b. 1823, d. 1882), the German historian of England, studied at Berlin, where he attended the lectures of Ranke, and afterwards at Bonn. He came in 1847 to England, and was for several years private secretary to the Chevalier Bunsen, then the Prussian Minister in London. In 1855 he returned to Germany, was elected a fellow at Bonn, and appointed two years later to a professorship at Rostock, whence in 1859 he accepted a similar office at Tübingen. During the war of 1866 an article of his in the *Prussian Annals*, sharply criticising the position of Württemberg, necessitated his withdrawal from that kingdom; cordially received in Prussia, he became in 1867 professor at Marburg, and in 1870 at Göttingen, where he remained until his death. Professor Pauli represented the University of Marburg in the German Upper House, and in 1874 received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford and of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He published at Berlin, in 1851, his *Life of King Alfred*, of which two translations have appeared in England; at Gotha, from 1853-8, a continuation of Lappenberg's *History of England* (covering the period from Henry II. to Henry III.); from 1864-75, *A History of England since the Treaties of 1814 and 1815*; *Pictures of Old England*, the most popular of his works in this country, was translated in 1861; and in 1867 appeared a monograph on *Simon de Montfort, Creator of the House of Commons*, also translated, and in 1869 *Essays on English History*.

Paxton, SIR JOSEPH (b. 1803, d. 1865), architect and horticulturist, was a native of Milton Bryant, Beds, and entered the service of the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick as a gardener. Transferred to Chatsworth, his abilities soon found expression in designs for the fine gardens and conservatory. He was also editor of the *Horticultural Register*,

started in 1831; the *Magazine of Botany* (1833, etc.); and the extremely popular *Collage Calendar*; and the author of an excellent *Pocket Botanical Dictionary* (first ed. 1840). He was led by his knowledge of the architectural uses of glass and iron to propose a building of those materials for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and his plans were accepted by the committee. It proved an immense attraction, and Paxton was knighted. He also superintended the construction of the Crystal Palace on its new site at Sydenham, and laid out the grounds. In 1854 he was elected member for Coventry in the Liberal interest, and sat until his death.

* **Payn, JAMES** (b. 1830), novelist, was educated at Eton, Woolwich Academy, and, having abandoned his original design of entering the army, at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1854). He first courted publicity as a poet with *Stories from Boccaccio* (1854), and *Poems* (1855), but fiction became his sheet-anchor, and in 1858 he was made editor of *Chambers's Journal*. In 1882 Mr. Payn became editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, in succession to Mr. Leslie Stephen. Mr. Payn is one of the most prolific novelists of the day, and three or four works of fiction per annum are usually turned out by his busy pen. At the same time he is one of the most popular; his works never fall below a high standard, and possess the varied attractions of lively dialogue, a keen sense of the ludicrous, and a clever manipulation of incident. Among his most happily conceived works may be mentioned:—*The Lost Sir Massingberd* (1864), *Like Father Like Son* (1871), *At Her Mercy* (1874), *By Proxy* (1878), *What He Cost Her* (1879), *Two Hundred Pounds Reward* (1880), and *For Cash Only* (1882). Mr. Payn has also published collections of essays, such as *Some Private Views*, several handbooks to the Lake District, and some capital *Literary Recollections* (1884).

Peabody, GEORGE (b. 1795, d. 1879), the well-known philanthropist of the Old and the New World, was the son of poor but respectable New England parents. After receiving a scanty education, he was apprenticed to a grocer, and afterwards joined his brother in a "dry-goods" store at Newburyport. This business was destroyed by fire, and young Peabody went to manage his uncle's business at Georgetown, and in 1812 served as a volunteer during the war with Great Britain. But it was as working partner in the firm of Riggs and Peabody that he began to realise a fortune. In 1815 the business was removed to Baltimore, and branches were established at Philadelphia and New York; Peabody becoming head of the firm in 1830. In 1838 he settled in London, and on his withdrawal from the American firm established a large banking business in England (1843). In 1851 his generosity supplied the sum needed for

the arrangement of American exhibits at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park; in 1852 he aided Henry Grinnell to fit out the expedition in search of Franklin; and in the same year gave £25,000 to found a free library and educational institute at Danvers, his native place. For a similar purpose at Baltimore he gave in all four times this sum, and in 1862 gave the first donation of £150,000 into the hands of trustees to be used to better the condition of the London poor, known as the Peabody Fund; this was subsequently increased by gifts and bequests to £500,000, and employed to erect model artisans' dwellings. In acknowledgment of his munificence, he was offered a baronetcy, but refused it. In 1866 Peabody returned to America for a three years' visit, during which time he founded numerous Chairs and institutes. He also endowed a school of art at Rome. On his death in England his body received funeral honours at Westminster, and was afterwards conveyed to America and buried in his native city, now called after him Peabody.

Peacock, THOMAS LOVE (b. 1785, d. 1866), novelist and poet, was born at Weymouth, Oct. 18th, 1785. He was the son of a London merchant, who early left him an orphan; he quitted school before he was thirteen, and completed his education himself, "reading the best books, illustrated by the best critics." Thus self-educated, he became one of the best classical scholars of his time. As a young man he published several volumes of poetry, one of which introduced him to the acquaintance of Shelley, whose intimate friend he became, and who left him his executor. His first considerable work was *Headlong Hall*, published in 1815, the type of all his subsequent novels; *Melincourt* followed in 1817; *Rhododaphne*, a beautiful but too artificial poem, appeared in 1818; *Nightmare Abbey* in the same year; *Maid Marian* in 1822. In 1819 he had become an assistant examiner at the India House, and in 1836 he succeeded James Mill as chief examiner. The responsibilities of these important appointments greatly restricted his literary activity. *The Misfortunes of Elphin*, however, appeared in 1829, *Crotchet Castle* in 1831, and *Gryll Grange* in 1860, after his retirement from the East India Company's service. Peacock's novels are unique in their way. They possess few of the ordinary attributes of works of fiction, having hardly any plot, and making no pretence to the accurate delineation of character. They may be described as imaginary conversations strung upon the slenderest thread of narrative, sparkling with wit and satire, solid with ripe learning, instructive from the writer's robust good sense, and amusing from his obstinate prejudices, interspersed with delightful lyrics, and treating of all things under the sun. Their nearest literary analogue is, perhaps, the comedy of

Aristophanes. Peacock's official services were highly valued by the East India Company; he was an amateur in ship-building, and designed the first iron steamers that doubled the Cape. He died Jan. 23rd, 1866, at Lower Halliford, where, so far as his London engagements would allow, he had lived for more than forty years. [R. G.]

Pedro I. and II., of BRAZIL. [BRAZIL.]

Pedro V. and VI., of PORTUGAL. [PORTUGAL.]

Peel, SIR ROBERT, 2nd baronet (b. 1788, d. 1850), born on Feb. 5th, 1788, near Bury in Lancashire, was the son of Sir Robert Peel, a wealthy manufacturer, who was created a baronet in 1800, and died in 1831. He was anxious from the first that his heir should make a figure in politics, and used to say to him in jest, "Bob, you dog, if you're not Prime Minister, I'll disinherit you." The son, however, had no intention of disappointing the father, and after a successful career at Harrow and Oxford, where in the year 1808 he obtained a double first-class, he entered the House of Commons as member for Cashel in 1811, and was at once, at the age of twenty-three, made Under-Secretary for the Colonies. In 1812 he was appointed to the much more responsible post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which his anti-Catholic disposition was so strongly manifested that he acquired the nickname of Orange Peel. O'Connell sent him a challenge, but the authorities prevented a duel. In 1816 he succeeded Mr. Abbot in the representation of the University of Oxford, and in the following year made a speech against the Roman Catholic claims, which Charles Buller declared to be the ablest defence of the Protestant position with which he was acquainted. In 1818 Mr. Peel's strong religious views had made him so unpopular in Ireland that it was judged better for him to retire from the Secretaryship, and he then remained out of office for four years. It was about this time that his talents for business and natural genius for finance began to show themselves through the scholarship and literary culture by which he had hitherto been distinguished, and in 1819 he was appointed chairman of the Bank Committee, and soon became known as the leader of the party who advocated a return to cash payments. The soundness of his views on political economy, and his great parliamentary ability, which now became conspicuous, did much to restore the waning popularity of Lord Liverpool's Cabinet. The interval which elapsed between his retirement from office in 1818, and his return to it in 1822, does not seem to have made any change in his opinions. He had enjoyed a long period of leisure, during which he had abundant opportunity of reflecting on the state of the country and the spirit of the age, and of examining his own mind with regard

to the great public questions which then agitated society. But he returned to office the same man that he had left it: the uncompromising champion of the old Constitution both in Church and State, and the faithful representative of the views of his university constituents. At this time, then, he represented the Addingtonian section of the Tories in the House of Commons, as Canning, who rejoined the government at the same time (1822), represented the Pittite section. On his reunion with the government in that year he was appointed to the Home Office, vacated by Lord Sidmouth, and in this position was the author of useful reforms in several departments of administration. He reformed the criminal code, introduced the Weights and Measures Act of 1824, and was extremely useful to the Government in the financial debates of 1825-6. But a period was now approaching when questions of a different calibre were to try the mettle of statesmen, and Mr. Peel found himself plunged into all the difficulties of a transition epoch. On Feb. 17th, 1827, Lord Liverpool was seized with apoplexy, and though he lingered on till December of the following year, he never recovered, and it became necessary very shortly to appoint a new Prime Minister. The choice apparently lay between three men—Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Peel—and the long and tangled thread of negotiations and intrigues which preceded the formation of the new government cannot be fully unravelled in so brief a notice as the present. All three were agreed in this, that they would serve together in any new ministry formed on the basis of Lord Liverpool's; that is to say, one in which the Roman Catholic question was left open, the Prime Minister being neutral. Unfortunately no such Prime Minister could be found; and finally, driven into a corner, and determined to show his independence, the king sent for Mr. Canning. Mr. Peel's conduct throughout these intricate transactions has been considered ambiguous, and on the assumption that he had communicated to Lord Liverpool as early as 1825 his doubts whether the Roman Catholic disabilities could any longer be maintained, it wears a suspicious aspect, which, if nothing more can be added to his own version of the story, published shortly after his death, is, we fear, destined to be permanent. Lord George Bentinck once told Sir Robert Peel that he had worried Mr. Canning to death. Be this as it may, Mr. Canning died four months after his accession to office, and, after the feeble interlude of Lord Goderich, left the way open to Peel and Wellington to form a Cabinet of their own. Peel again became Home Secretary, and now also leader of the House of Commons, in which capacity he had to propose to the House the Bill for Roman Catholic Emancipation, his antipathy to which

had, he said, been his sole reason for refusing to act with Mr. Canning. The Bill, which cost Mr. Peel his seat for Oxford, was carried through both Houses of Parliament in 1829, with the result, as might be expected, of breaking up the Tory party, though vengeance did not overtake its author till November, 1830. In the meantime Mr. Peel introduced and carried his new Police Bill, which has transmitted his name to posterity in as durable a form, perhaps, as anything else that he has done. In November, 1830, the Government were defeated on the Civil List, and at once resigned. The Whigs succeeded to office, and Mr. Peel found himself, for the first time in his life, the leader of the Opposition. How admirably he discharged his functions during the next ten years is matter of history: and he did within this brief period what no other living man could have done—that is, completely re-established the ascendancy of the Tory party in spite of the great popular services which the Whigs had rendered to the country, and the utter prostration of Conservatism, which was the immediate effect of the Reform Bill. Of this measure Sir Robert, who in 1831 succeeded to the baronetcy, was a strenuous opponent, and though his tactics may in one or two respects have been erroneous, he greatly distinguished himself in debate, and even in the first Reformed Parliament was the foremost man in the House of Commons. The Liberal majority, however, was too large, and composed of too discordant elements, to be long held together; and the internal dissensions which agitated the ministerial party in 1833-4 alone made it possible for William the Fourth to dismiss the Whigs from office, and to call on Sir Robert and the Duke of Wellington to form a Conservative administration. Sir Robert was at Rome when the summons reached him, and he hurried home as fast as post-horses could carry him, arriving in London on the 9th of December. Having formed his Cabinet, he came to the resolution that it would be wiser to dissolve Parliament at once, and his address to his own constituents, which he published on this occasion, has ever been regarded as a State Paper. The Tamworth manifesto, though it has been censured as “an attempt to construct a party without principles,” hardly deserves the satire. It was an attempt to persuade the country that there was a middle course between the stationary creed of men like Eldon and Wetherall, and the revolutionary creed, as it was thought, of men like Hume, Cobbett, Roebuck, Leader, and O'Connell, which the Whigs seemed unable to withstand. No other kind of appeal, at all events, had any chance of giving him the Parliamentary majority which he wanted; and even this was unsuccessful. Sir Robert gained a hundred seats, but these were not enough to defeat the forces of the Opposition, who in

the following May returned to office, to retain it for six years longer. It was during this period that Sir Robert Peel's parliamentary talents shone with peculiar lustre. In all the great contests of the day—the Appropriation Clause, a clause in the Irish Church Bill for appropriating ecclesiastical revenues to secular purposes; the Municipal Corporation Bill, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, the Poor Law Bill, the Tithes Bill, and the University Tests Bill—the part which he played was invariably marked by common sense, moderation, and a happy combination of dignified eloquence with practical ability, which gradually gained him the entire confidence of the country, and made the result of the general election of 1841 a foregone conclusion. At this period of his career his party worshipped him. He had raised them from the dust, and restored all their ancient reputation: and he himself used to say that he would not exchange his position as “the leader of the country gentlemen of England for the confidence of princes.” The idol, however, was soon to be shattered in the dust. It was unfortunate for Sir Robert Peel that the circumstances of the country between 1835 and 1840 forced him into closer relationship with the system of protective duties than he could probably have desired himself. As it was, he was almost obliged to build up “the great Conservative party,” which he brought back to power in 1841, on the basis of Protection, and thus placed himself in a false position which ultimately proved his ruin. The general election of the last-mentioned year yielded a Conservative majority of ninety-one, and Sir Robert, on the meeting of Parliament, immediately moved a vote of want of confidence, which finished Lord Melbourne's administration. He then acceded to office, apparently under the happiest auspices, and M. Guizot predicted that Peel would be another Walpole, and enjoy as long a term of power. But, as in Wellington's case, office was taken by the Prime Minister with a suppressed question in the closet which was sure sooner or later to be a source of trouble to him. His followers did not know this, and the large majority of Sir Robert Peel's supporters accepted all his earlier reforms of the tariff without any reluctance or misgiving. A few were alarmed, but they were very few; and more, perhaps, were offended by the Maynooth Grant, and the establishment of the Queen's colleges (the “Godless colleges”) in Ireland, than by the Budgets of 1843-4. But as early as 1844 the Protectionists had taken the alarm, and a debate on the sugar duties of that year revealed the existence of a rift in the Conservative party, which continued to grow wider and wider till the whole edifice collapsed. It is enough to say here that Sir Robert Peel, who had for some time been a secret convert to the principles of Free Trade,

was led by the Irish famine of 1845 to make open profession of them, and resigned office to give Lord John Russell an opportunity of repealing the Corn Laws. Lord John Russell, however, was unable to form a government, and Sir Robert returned to power to destroy the system which he had been placed in power to maintain. His own party, stung rather by what they conceived to be his treachery than by any inconceivable hatred of Free Trade, had not the magnanimity to resist the temptation of overthrowing him, and in July, 1846, combined with the Whigs to defeat an Irish Coercion Bill, which was thrown out by a majority of 73. Sir Robert Peel resigned, and declared that henceforth he had done with parties. He probably meant it when he said it; but had his life been spared, it is probable that we should have seen him once more at the head of a new Conservative party: his desertion of Protection being condoned after a short interval, as his desertion of Protestantism had been before. But this was not to be. After giving an efficient support to the Whig Government on the whole of their Free Trade legislation from 1847 to 1849, it might be thought that Sir Robert Peel's mission was fulfilled. In the following year, on June 29th, he was thrown from his horse on Constitution Hill, fracturing one of his ribs, the point of which penetrated his lung. After lingering in great agony for a few days, he died at his house in Whitehall Gardens on July 4th, in the sixty-third year of his age. His last appearance in the House of Commons was on June 27th, in the great Pacifico debate [PALMERSTON], when he spoke with great effect against the system of foreign policy with which the name of that statesman was at that period of his life associated, though it was then that he generously said of a political opponent that we “were all proud of him.” Two elaborate portraits of Sir Robert Peel as a statesman and a politician have been drawn by two competent hands—Lord Beaconsfield, namely, in his *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, and Mr. Charles Greville in the last volume of his *Memoirs*. They do not materially differ. Sir Robert Peel married in 1820 the daughter of General Sir John Lloyd, and his eldest son, the present baronet, was born in 1822. The Minister was a man of domestic habits, who mingled but little in general society, and, according to Greville, had no confidant but his wife. He loved the House of Commons, he loved his books and his pictures, and he loved the covers and turnip fields of Drayton Manor. He was not a sociable or genial man, and many odd stories are told of his inability to adapt himself to his company or catch the humour of the moment. But he was a liberal patron and a kind friend to all artists and men of letters whom he believed to be deserving, and his munificence to Haydon the painter is well known. After his death his

executors, Mr. Cardwell and Lord Stanhope, were authorised to publish selections from his papers bearing on the events of 1829, 1835, and 1846; and it is from these alone that we are able to judge of his motives or his difficulties in the trying situations in which he found himself.

Remains, edited by Lord Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell; *Lines*, by Mr. Laurence Peel and Lord Dalling; *Greville Memoirs*, *Croker Papers*, *Diary of Lord Colchester*. [T. E. K.]

* **Peel**, THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, M.P. (b. 1829), youngest son of the Prime Minister, was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. After unsuccessfully contesting Coventry in 1863, he sat for Warwick in the Liberal interest from 1865 to November, 1885, when he was returned for Warwick and Leamington. His official career began in 1868 with the Parliamentary Secretaryship to the Poor Law Board, and he became Secretary to the Board of Trade in 1871 and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1873-4). On the return of the Liberals to office in 1880, Mr. Peel was Under-Secretary for the Home Department until 1884, when, on the elevation of Mr. Brand to the peerage, he succeeded him as Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Peel's speech on accepting the office was one of great dignity. He was re-elected in January; and again in Aug., 1886.

Pelissier, JEAN JACQUES AMABLE (b. 1794, d. 1864), Duc de Malakoff and Marshal of France, a native of Maromme, entered the French army in 1815, and after serving in Spain, the Morea, and Algeria, was sent to Algeria a second time as chief of the staff in 1839. He remained there until 1855, becoming general of division in spite of his atrocious conduct in suffocating a band of Arabs in a cave in 1846. In May, 1855, Marshal Canrobert proving unequal to his position, Marshal Pelissier succeeded him as commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Crimea, and on the fall of Sebastopol was created Duc de Malakoff. In 1860 he was appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

Marbaud, *Le Maréchal Pelissier*.

Pellico, SILVIO (b. 1788, d. 1854), Italian man of letters, was a native of Salazzo, had obtained some celebrity as a writer of tragedies, when in 1820 he was arrested by the Austrian Government and condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment. He was released in 1830, and gave to the world more tragedies, which are now forgotten. His account of his imprisonment, *Le mie Prigioni* (1832), has, however, deservedly retained the popularity which it won on its first appearance by its transparent simplicity and pleasant narrative style.

Pennethorne, SIR JAMES (b. 1801, d. 1871), architect, a native of Worcester, studied art under the elder Pugin, and

afterwards under Nash, whose assistant he was in carrying out Carlton House Terrace and the alterations in St. James's Park. In 1838 he was appointed to carry out the extension of Oxford Street eastwards to Holborn, and other government improvements; and in 1843 he became Surveyor to the Board of Works. Among his more important undertakings were the laying out of Victoria, Battersea, and Kennington Parks, of Kensington Palace Gardens, and the Chelsea Embankment. He also removed the colonnade of the Quadrant, Regent Street. In 1851 he began his five designs for the General Record Office in Fetter Lane, which were completed after his death; and in 1854 he finished the new south wing of Buckingham Palace. Two years later he finished the new west wing of Somerset House. His last work was the University of London, Burlington Gardens, opened by the Queen in 1870. In 1865 he was presented with the royal gold medal for architecture, and was knighted on his retirement from office in 1870. Although not conspicuous for any striking originality, Sir James Pennethorne's work is remarkable for the skill with which he made the most out of materials, even when they were of an unpromising character.

The Builder, Sept. 16th, 1871.

* **Penzance**, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, BARON (b. 1816), the nephew of the 1st Lord Truro, was educated at Winchester College and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). Called to the Bar in 1839, he became a Q.C. in 1855, Baron of the Exchequer in 1860, and Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce in 1863, an appointment which he resigned in 1871. He was raised to the peerage in 1869, and in 1875 his knowledge of ecclesiastical law gained him the post of Dean of Arches (Judge of the Public Worship Regulation Court), and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. He gave proofs of great legal acumen in his judgments on the knotty points of ritual which came before him.

Pepe, GUGLIELMO (b. 1782, d. 1855), Italian patriot, a Neapolitan by birth, served in the French army during the Peninsular War, and afterwards took part in Murat's attempt on Naples (1815). In 1820 he led the revolutionary party which extorted a Constitution from Ferdinand of Naples, but was defeated by the Austrians at Rieti in 1821, and fled to Spain, afterwards living for many years in England. He returned to Italy in 1848, and Ferdinand was compelled by the popular voice to appoint him commander-in-chief of the contingent sent to aid Venice against the Austrians. On the march he received orders to return, but promptly went over to the Venetian service; and as commander-in-chief, aided by Daniele Manin

(q.v.), conducted the heroic defence of the city against the Austrians. In August, 1849, he was compelled to capitulate, and escaped to Paris, living there until the establishment of the Second Empire, when he retired to Turin. He wrote in French an account of the Italian wars of 1847-9.

Pepys, Sir W. [COTTENHAM.]

Perceval, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1812), was the second son of the 2nd Earl of Egmont by a daughter of the Earl of Northampton. He was sent to Harrow, and in due course to Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1781 he gained the English declamation prize. On leaving Cambridge he adopted the bar as his profession, and joined the midland circuit. In 1790 he married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilson, of Charlton, and in the same year was made Deputy Recorder of Northampton. Soon afterwards, having attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt by a pamphlet on the Warren Hastings case, he was retained for several Government prosecutions. His rise was now rapid. In January, 1796, he was made King's Counsel. In April he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Northampton; and four years afterwards, on the formation of Mr. Addington's government, he was made Solicitor-General. In 1802 he was advanced to the Attorney-Generalship, and henceforth remained among the firm friends of Mr. Addington, and a leading member of that section of the Tory party. On Pitt's return to power, however, in 1804, Perceval did not refuse to continue in his office, and held it till 1806, when the death of Mr. Pitt made way for a coalition ministry (All the Talents), of which Lord Grenville was the head. Perceval now became the rival of Mr. Canning for the leadership of the Tory party in the House of Commons; and it is difficult to say who at the moment actually was regarded as the leader. But Perceval soon showed himself to be the favourite of the Addingtonians, who greatly outnumbered the Pittites, and the part which he took in the Roman Catholic question at once made him a favourite with the king. On the Roman Catholic question Mr. Perceval distinguished himself by a speech which he delivered on March 6th, 1807, when Lord Grenville's Government proposed to bring in a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold commissions in the army in England as well as in Ireland. It was introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Howick, and when he sat down Perceval rose to answer him. His speech was considered so good that, on the downfall of the Grenville administration immediately afterwards, nobody was surprised that he was selected for the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons under the Duke of Portland, though both Castlereagh and Canning were members

of it. He seems at this time to have been in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He approved of the seizure of the Danish Fleet by Lord Cathcart in 1807. He drew up the Order in Council of November, 1807, issued about the same time, and he approved Sir A. Wellesley's return to Portugal in the summer of 1809. The Copenhagen expedition and the Order in Council were vehemently assailed on the meeting of Parliament in January, 1808. But Perceval, whose speaking in the previous session had rather fallen off, regained his former level. At the expiration of a most laborious session, Perceval bought for himself a house and small property near Ealing, called Elm Grove, which cost him £7,500; and here he remained till the end of his career, which had but a few more years to run. With the session of 1809 came the famous scandal case of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, in which the Duke was defended by Perceval in a speech which elicited the admiration of both friends and enemies. It is when the question of finding a successor to the Duke of Portland comes on the *tapis* that he becomes one of the leading actors in the drama. Canning felt from the first that he could not serve under Perceval; and Perceval, after some hesitation, made up his mind that he could not act under Canning. For his own decision Perceval seems to have been indebted to some of those well-meaning friends who had formed an exaggerated notion of his talents, and egged him on to pit himself against the ablest statesman of the day. But his behaviour was perfectly honourable and straightforward, and his friendship with Mr. Canning does not seem to have been impaired for a moment. After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Perceval and Lord Liverpool to secure the services of Lords Grey and Grenville, Perceval himself, on Oct. 4th, 1809, became Prime Minister, and in 1810 had to bear the full brunt of the Opposition inquiry into the Walcheren Expedition, and Lord Chatham's communications with the king, which were pronounced highly unconstitutional. Perceval's personal character had risen deservedly high by his refusal of a rich sinecure which fell vacant at the beginning of the year, and, as in Pitt's case, the moral influence which he acquired by this proof of disinterestedness helped him through many difficulties which might otherwise have proved fatal to him. During the recess the Government occupied themselves with an attempt to re-enrol in their ranks some of the former members of Mr. Pitt's government—Canning, Castlereagh, or Sidmouth. But it was all in vain; and when the king's illness revived the battle over the regency question, they had to fight it as they were. It was in the autumn of 1810 that the final attack from which George the Third was destined never to recover made it necessary for Parliament to provide for the exercise of his authority. Perceval introduced

the resolutions which had been passed in 1788, according to which the House was to proceed by Bill, and to limit the powers of the regent by numerous restrictions; whereas the Whigs were for proceeding by Address and inviting the Prince of Wales to assume the regency as a thing of right. A desperate parliamentary struggle was the consequence; and here again the high personal character of Mr. Perceval, and the respect entertained for his courage, integrity, and consistency, kept many by his side who would otherwise have voted with the Whigs. After a series of very narrow divisions, the minister triumphed all along the line, and on Feb. 4th, 1811, the Bill received the royal assent. This was Perceval's last parliamentary triumph—and his greatest. But the accession of the Prince of Wales to power did not remove him from office. The regent quarrelled with the Whigs and kept the Tories where they were; and the combined result was to strengthen Mr. Perceval very materially. In the session of 1811 the restrictions on the regency expired, and then, for some reason which has never been very clearly explained, Lord Wellesley, who had succeeded Canning as Foreign Secretary, resigned his office. Then followed more negotiations, applications to Canning and Castlereagh, and Lord Grenville and Lord Grey; and ultimately Lord Castlereagh became Foreign Secretary. But the crisis only affects Mr. Perceval so far as it includes the charge brought against him by Lord Wellesley, who said that the feeble prosecution of the war was his chief reason for resignation. As this is the heaviest charge which rests on the memory of Perceval, his family have been at great pains to disprove it, and on its being repeated very pointedly by Sir W. Napier in his *History of the Peninsular War*, Mr. Dudley Perceval wrote at once to the Duke of Wellington to ask if there was any foundation for it. The Duke replied that there was none; but it is not very easy to reconcile this statement with passages in the Duke's own despatches; the question must always remain in some obscurity. Another vexed question in Perceval's career is that of the "Orders in Council," a series of decrees intended to cripple French commerce, begun by Mr. Fox in 1806, and continued with great energy by Perceval. It was said that they injured our own trade as much as that of our enemies, but Perceval's biographer shows that this was not the case. However, in May, 1812, the question was referred to a committee of the whole House; and it was while Mr. Brougham was examining a witness at the bar on Monday, the 11th, that Mr. Perceval was shot in the lobby as he was hurrying to take part in the proceedings. The shot at once proved fatal, and Bellingham, the murderer, was immediately tried at the assizes, and hanged within seven days. A liberal provision was made for

Mr. Perceval's family by Parliament, and a monument erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. That he was a vigorous and able minister, a powerful debater, and a good man, will be readily admitted. But history will hardly pronounce that he was a great statesman.

Life of Mr. Perceval, by his grandson, Mr. Spencer Walpole. [T. E. K.]

PERCY, THOMAS (b. 1729, d. 1811), Bishop of Dromore, the editor of the *Reliques*, was born at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was for many years vicar of Easton Maudit, near Wellingborough, becoming afterwards successively Dean of Carlisle (1778), and Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland (1782). He published a *Dissertation on the Chinese* (1762), a translation of the *Song of Solomon* (1764), and wrote a *Life of Goldsmith*, some treatises on *Icelandic Mythology*, and a poem, entitled *The Hermit of Warkworth*, that enjoyed considerable popularity. But his reputation entirely rests on the discovery at Shiffnal of the seventeenth century manuscript of Old English ballads and romances, which, in 1765, he published, with various alterations and additions by himself and other contemporary poets, as *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, thereby causing a revolution in the literature of Europe.

Life prefixed to Hales and Fumivall's reprint of Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript (1868).

PÉRIER, CASIMIR (b. 1777, d. 1832), French statesman, was a native of Grenoble, and served in the Italian campaign, but in 1800 founded, with his brother Scipion, a bank at Paris, which became highly prosperous. In 1817 he was returned by one of the divisions of Paris to the National Assembly, and immediately became one of the most prominent of the Opposition band who urged the Government to be faithful to the charter. He was one of the moving spirits of the July revolution of 1830, and became a member of the ministry of the 11th of August, but refused to join the Lasfite ministry of November, and took instead the position of President of the Chamber. In March, 1831, he was compelled to accept the responsibility of premiership, and directed affairs with considerable resolution until he fell a victim to the cholera epidemic.

PERSIA, THE SHAHS OF, include, in the present century, Fattah-Ali-Shah, Muhammad Shah, and Naas-ed-Deen.

FATTEH-ALI-SHAH (1798-1834) was the son of Agha Muhammad, the founder of the Kajar dynasty. Born about 1766, he was fond of sport and literature, nor was his reign disgraced by one-tenth of the cruelties of that of his predecessor. In the beginning of the reign, Nadir Mirza, the representative of the dynasty expelled by Agha Muhammad, rebelled, but was reduced, and afterwards put

to death. A war with Russia lasted from 1801 to 1813, when peace was concluded through British intervention, the object of Persia being to recover the territory of Georgia, on her north-west frontier. It recommenced in 1825, but peace was again concluded in 1827, Persia being deprived of large slices of territory. Meanwhile, in 1806, a number of French officers had been sent by Napoleon to drill the Persian troops; the peace of Tilsit, however, necessitated their recall, and both the English Government and the Government of India took care to send missions to counteract French influence. The other important events of the reign were a war, in 1821, with Turkey, chiefly concerning frontier questions, which, after the Persians, under the Crown Prince, Abbas Mirza, had gained a great victory near Erzeroum, terminated in 1823, and the subjugation of Khorasan, which was followed by several ineffectual attempts to take Herat. In 1814 a treaty was concluded between England and Persia, by which the former undertook to aid the latter with men or money in the event of an unprovoked attack, while Persia was to attack the Afghans if they invaded India.

MUHAMMAD SHAH [1834-1848], the son and successor of Fattah-Ali-Shah, was born in 1806. The great event in the reign was the attempt to take Herat, begun by the king in person, on Nov. 23rd, and abandoned after a siege of ten months, partly from the vigour of the defence under ELDRED POTTINGER (q.v.), and partly from fear of the intervention of England. The refusal of the Shah to surrender several places taken during the campaign from the Afghans nearly produced war with England. The occupation of the island of Karak, however, by British troops, and an interchange of explanations, induced the Shah to give way. The relations with Russia and Turkey during this reign were, on the whole, pacific.

* NASR-ED-DEEN succeeded his father in 1848. Born in 1829, he had been proclaimed heir to the throne some years previously, but as he was unfortunately absent at Tabriz when his father died, he did not gain the throne without bloodshed. The Shah speedily developed the character of a humane and intelligent ruler, and showed a considerable knowledge of European politics. A formidable rebellion in Khorasan, and the suppression of the sect of the Babis by fire and sword, were the most important events of the earlier part of the reign. A strongly-marked sympathy with Russia during the Crimean war, and the capture of Herat in 1856, compelled the English Government to declare war against Persia in November, 1856. After a short campaign, during which the British, under Sir James Outram, were completely victorious, peace was concluded and Herat evacuated. From that time forward the Shah's disposition towards England was of

a most friendly character. In 1872 the Indo-European telegraph line, from London to India, through Teheran, was put into working order; the Seistan mission, under Sir F. Goldsmid, succeeded in effecting, between 1870 and 1872, a more or less satisfactory settlement of frontier difficulties between Persia and Khelat. In 1873, and again in 1878, Nasr-ed-Deen made prolonged tours in Europe, and on the first occasion visited England. His diaries have been translated; that of the first visit by J. W. Redhouse, that of the second by A. Schindler and Baron L. de Norman, and prove that his Majesty is most able and observant. He has adopted a prudent attitude of non-interference in external affairs, notably with regard to the threatening advance of Russia in Central Asia.

C. R. Markham, *A General Sketch of the History of Persia*; R. G. Watson, *A History of Persia, 1800-58*; Sir F. J. Goldsmid, *Telegraph and Travel, Eastern Persia, and Life of Sir James Outram*.

Pestalozzi, JOHANN HEINRICH (b. 1746, d. 1827), the educationalist, was born at Zurich, and, having studied theology and law in turn, finally devoted himself to farming, beginning his experiments in education in 1775, by receiving a few destitute children into his house. *Lienhardt and Gertrude: A Book for the People*, was written between 1781 and 1787, and was an attempt to trace the causes of the wretchedness of the poor. Leaving his small estate at Neuhof, near Lenzburg, in 1798, he established an institution for deserted children, under the protection of the new Swiss Directory at Stanz, and when that was ruined by war within the year, he removed to Burgdorf as a schoolmaster. His school flourished in spite of the opposition of conservatives and aristocrats, and in 1804 he removed it to a chateau near Yverdon (canton Vaud), lent him by the government. The basis of Pestalozzi's method was "intuition," that is, education through the senses immediately from the object. In encouragement of self-development and avoidance of all arbitrary and unreasoning instruction or acquisition, he may be regarded as the forerunner of Froebel. He owed much to Rousseau, and something, perhaps, to Basedow. His educational works that have exercised the widest influence are probably *How Gertrude instructs her Children* (1801), and his *Mother's Book* (1803). His *Complete Works* were republished in 18 volumes by Seyffarth (1869-73).

Besides Pestalozzi's *Autobiography* (1826), there are numerous *Lives*, by Proeger, Kruesi, Luger, Mayo, Noack, etc. Some idea of his system may be gathered from Mr. Herbert Spencer's *Education*.

Pétion, ALEXANDRE (b. 1770, d. 1818), a mulatto, born at Port-au-Prince, received his education in the military school of Paris, and then returned to Hayti. Being a skilful

engineer, he there rendered great assistance to Toussaint and Dessalines. He was elected president of the south-western part of the island in 1807, which position he held until his death. His opponent for the presidency was Christophe, and his successor General Boyer.

***Pettie, JOHN, R.A.** (b. 1839), a native of Edinburgh, received his early training in the Trustees' Academy and in the Scottish Academy. His first picture, *The Prison Pet*, was exhibited at the Gallery of the last-named institution in 1859, and in 1860 he sent the *Armourers* to the Royal Academy, London. A marked advance in his art was made by the *Drum-head Court Martial* (1864); and Mr. Pettie's most striking characteristics—intensity of conception, conveyed by vigorous brushwork and effective grouping—now became manifest. Among the remarkable pictures of the following years were *An Arrest for Witchcraft* (1866), *The Rehearsal*, seen at the Winter Exhibition of 1867, *Persuading Papa* (1868), and *Scene in the Temple Gardens* (1871). His subsequent pictures include *Juliet and Friar Lawrence* (1874), *A Sword and Dagger Fight* (1877), *The Death Warrant* (1879), *His Grace* (1880), *Her Grace* (1881), *The Palmer* (1882), *Do not know this Waterfly?* (1883), *The Vigil* (1884), purchased by the Academy from the Chantrey Bequest Fund, *Challenged* (1885), and *The Chieftain's Candlesticks* (1886). He was elected an A.R.A. in 1866, and an R.A. in 1873.

The Art Journal, 1899.

Phelps, SAMUEL (b. 1806, d. 1878), actor, was a native of Devonport, and was apprenticed to a printer. He took to the stage, however, and in 1827 made his first appearance at Wakefield, and soon afterwards was made happy by Edmund Kean's prophecy that he would make a name. In 1837 he appeared in leading characters at the Haymarket, and was then associated with Macready at Covent Garden. He gradually became recognised as the destined successor of Macready, and was designated by the latter, on his retirement in 1857, as the best Shakespearian actor and scholar then alive. Mr. Phelps was at this time manager of Sadler's Wells, a position he held from 1844 to 1862. Under his direction that theatre was the home of the standard drama, mounted with much archaeological accuracy, and admirably acted. Phelps himself was a player of much distinction, full of intelligence, knowledge, and resource, but lacking something in fire. He was distinctly of the school of Macready. In Shakespearian tragedy he is considered by some critics to have missed his mark; but his Sir Peter Teazle, Bottom the Weaver, and Justice Shallow will long be remembered. His edition of Shakespeare, published in 1853, is the work of a scholar. After relinquishing the management of Sadler's Wells, he appeared from time to time at Drury Lane, the

Lyceum, and the Gaiety, and, though broken in health, was contemplating shortly before his death a reappearance in *Hamlet*.

Phillimore, SIR ROBERT JOSEPH, BART. D.C.L. (b. 1810, d. 1885), the ecclesiastical lawyer, was the third son of Dr. Joseph Phillimore, Regius professor of civil law and Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford. He was educated at Westminster School, and, entering at Christ Church, Oxford, took the Bachelor's degree in 1831, and obtained the degree of D.C.L. in 1838. For a few years he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Board of Control; but in 1839 he was admitted an advocate at Doctor's Commons, and his rise in his profession was very rapid. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and for some years was engaged as counsel in almost all the important cases that came before the Admiralty, Probate, or Divorce Courts. He was successively Master of the Faculties, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and of Westminster, official to the Archdeacons of Middlesex and London, and Chancellor of the Dioceses of Chichester and Salisbury. In 1853 he entered Parliament as member for Tavistock in the Liberal interest, and in the following year he brought into the House a Bill for the introduction of *vide voce* evidence into the Ecclesiastical Court, and with the aid of Lord Brougham succeeded in carrying the measure through Parliament. In 1855 Dr. Phillimore was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports, and in 1862 advocate-general in Admiralty, with knighthood. He was judge of the Court of Arches from 1867 to 1875, judge of the High Court of Admiralty from 1867 to 1883, and Judge-Advocate-General in 1871-2. Sir Robert was created a baronet in 1881. While judge of the Court of Arches, it fell to his lot to hear a considerable number of ecclesiastical cases of the first importance, among them being the well-known suits of *Sheppard v. Bennett*, *Martin v. Mackonochie*, and *Boyd v. Philpotts*. His judgments are marked by great erudition. As an author, Sir Robert Phillimore found time to distinguish himself. His *Commentaries on International Law* and *Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England* are well-known works.

The Law Times, lxxviii. 290; *The Solicitor's Journal*, xxix. 235. [W. M.]

Phillip, JOHN, R.A. (b. 1817, d. 1867), a native of Aberdeen, was encouraged by Lord Panmure to enter the Academy schools, London, in 1836. At first he directed his efforts to historical and Scottish subjects, such as *Tasso relating his Persecution to his Sister* (1840), and the *Presbyterian Catechising* (1847). A visit to Spain in 1852, however, revolutionised his art, and he began to exhibit those powerful and unconventional pictures of Spanish life by which he is remembered. They gained for him the honours of A.R.A.

in 1857, and of R.A. in 1859. Among his pictures in his later manner may be mentioned *La Gloria* (1864), and *A Chat round the Brasero* (1866). He was also the painter of court festivities, such as the marriages of the Princess Royal and of the Prince of Wales, and in 1863 executed a large picture of the *House of Commons*.

Phillips, JOHN (b. 1800, d. 1874), geologist, the nephew of the geologist William Smith, was instructed by him in the knowledge of rocks and fossils. For many years he lived in Yorkshire, arranging museums and organising scientific institutions, and in 1832 was appointed assistant-secretary to the British Association. In 1834 he became F.R.S., professor of geology at Dublin University in 1844, and at Oxford in 1856, having three years previously been made deputy-professor. In 1859-60 he was president of the Geological Society. His chief works are *Palaeozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset* (1841), and *Geology of Oxford and the Thames Valley* (1855).

Phillips, WENDELL (b. 1811, d. 1884), American Abolitionist, was the descendant of a Boston family of aristocratic leanings. Educated at Harvard University, he was called to the bar in 1834; but in 1837 joined the movement for the abolition of slavery, and two years later retired from his profession because he could no longer abide by the oath of fidelity to the United States Constitution. His speeches on behalf of the movement were full of inspiration and mastery of the resources of oratory, notably that uttered over the grave of Brown, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist, in 1859. He spoke with equal eloquence on temperance and the emancipation of women. When, after the Civil War, Garrison (q.v.) ceased to be President of the Anti-Slavery Society, on the ground that the cause was won, Phillips took his place, and succeeded in winning for the negro full citizenship. In 1870 he resigned his office, and his organ, *The Anti-Slavery Standard*, was converted into a monthly magazine. Wendell Phillips continued until a few years before his death to advocate social and moral reforms upon the platform.

Speeches, Letters, and Lectures (1863); *A Memorial of W. Phillips from the City of Boston* (1884).

Philpotts, HENRY (b. 1777, d. 1869), Bishop of Exeter, was a native of Gloucester, entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1791, and was elected fellow of Magdalene in 1795. He was ordained priest in 1804, became prebendary of Durham in 1809, and Dean of Chester in 1828. Two years later he was appointed Bishop of Exeter. Shortly before he had written a vigorous letter to Mr. Canning against the Roman Catholic claims; and, though he changed his opinion on the subject, he was a vigorous opponent of

most measures of ecclesiastical reform. He rapidly won for himself the position of leader of the Tory High-Church party, and was conspicuous for the orthodoxy of his opinions. In 1849 he refused to institute Mr. Gorham to a living on account of his views on baptism, and when thwarted by a decision of the Privy Council announced his intention of "renouncing communion" with the Archbishop of Canterbury as being a supporter of Mr. Gorham's heresies. Though he made many enemies, he was, on the whole, deservedly beloved in his diocese, and his advocacy of the most advanced claims of the Establishment was both able and sincere.

Phiz was the signature assumed by HARLOT KNIGHT BROWNE (b. 1815, d. 1882), the humorist and caricaturist, who was sprung of an old French family, but was born in Lambeth. His father, a merchant, apprenticed him to a mechanical engraver, who gave him what little education in art he ever received. His success began with the illustrations to *Pickwick*, the first complete edition of which, with illustrations by "Phiz" and Seymour, was published in 1837. After this the history of his life becomes merely a catalogue of the extraordinary number of humorous works to which he supplied illustrations. Amongst these were several by Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1849), *David Copperfield*, etc.; Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* and *Amelia* (1857); Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker* and *Peregrina Pickle* (1857); *A Legend of Cloth Fair* (1840); *The Commissioners (of Lunacy)* (1843); and nearly all of Lever's novels. Some of these designs, especially the illustrations to Dickens, place "Phiz" in the very first rank of this century's caricaturists, by the side of Cruikshank and Leech. In 1867 he was unfortunately visited by a serious illness that deprived him of his former powers of hand and brain, and reduced him to extreme destitution. He attempted such works as the *Derby Carnival* (1869), *Remarkable Trials* (1871), and the *Cambridge Freshman* (1871), but they are all comparatively failures. Unable to obtain a pension from Government, he was only saved from starvation by an annuity from the Royal Academy.

* **Piatti, ALFREDO** (b. 1822), probably the finest violoncellist the world has ever seen, was born at Bergamo, and studied at the Milan Conservatoire. He made his first appearance in England before the Philharmonic Society in 1844; in 1859 performed at the first Monday Popular Concert; and has subsequently missed very few of these entertainments. A consummate artist, Signor Piatti is also a composer of much refinement. Perhaps his most popular works are his setting of several songs, to which he has written a violoncello obbligato. He has also written a concertino and two concertos.

Picton, SIR THOMAS (b. 1758, d. 1815), soldier, was a native of Poyston, Pembrokeshire, and entered the army in 1773. He was stationed at Gibraltar until 1778, and was out of an appointment until 1794, when he went to the West Indies, and became aide-de-camp to Sir John Vaughan. After the capture of Trinidad in 1797 he became its governor, and in 1803 was transferred to Tobago, but was forced to resign in 1807 in consequence of the clamour against him for having ordered, while governor of Trinidad, the torture of a female slave to procure evidence. Nevertheless he took part in the capture of Flushing, and became its governor in 1809; and in the following year, proceeding to the Peninsula as general of division, won high renown for daring and ability. The capture of Badajoz in 1811 was the result of his brilliant conversion of a feigned attack into the chief effort upon the fortress. He was badly wounded at Quatre Bras, but, nevertheless, fought at Waterloo, where he fell while repulsing the enemy.

H. B. Robinson, *Life of Sir T. Picton*.

Pierce, FRANKLIN (b. 1804, d. 1869), fourteenth President of the United States, was the son of General Benjamin Pierce, a soldier of the War of Independence, who from 1827 to 1829 was Governor of New Hampshire. Franklin Pierce was educated at Bowdoin College, where he made the friendship of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and graduated with honour in 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, practised at Hillsborough, in 1833 was elected to Congress, where he remained for four years, and in 1837 took his seat in the Senate. About the year 1840 he became recognised as one of the leaders of the Democrats, but his want of means compelled him to betake himself exclusively to his profession in 1842, and he remained absorbed in it until 1847, declining the office of Attorney-General of the United States, offered him by President Polk. The Mexican War called him from his retirement, and he served in it with the rank of brigadier-general (1846-7). At the National Democratic Convention of 1842 his name was put forward on the spur of the moment by the Virginia delegates after thirty-five futile ballotings had been held, and he was nominated. In the following November he was elected by 271 votes over his opponent, General Scott. His presidency, owing to his strong pro-slavery opinions, was not a universally popular one; nevertheless Pierce undoubtedly acted according to what he really believed to be best for the States. The repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, which he approved in 1854, created great indignation among the Free State party, to whom he was firmly opposed. It was at his instigation that three of the American

ambassadors met in 1854, and issued the "Ostend Manifesto," by which Spain was informed that if she would not sell Cuba it would be taken from her by force. In the National Democratic Convention of 1856 Pierce sought nomination once more, but the claims of Buchanan were thought superior by the party. He thereupon retired into private life. Personally President Pierce was one of the most amiable of men.

N. Hawthorne, *Life of Franklin Pierce*.

* **Pinero, ARTHUR WING** (b. May 24th, 1855), actor and dramatist, was born in London. His first appearance on the stage was at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in June, 1874, and he acted in provincial and London theatres, being chiefly associated with the Lyceum until July, 1882. After an interval he re-appeared as Sir Anthony Absolute in the revival of *The Rivals* under the Bancroft management (1884). His last appearance was on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's farewell of management at the Lyceum. Mr. Pinero is the author of several admirable plays, written subsequently to 1880, which are chiefly remarkable for their crisp dialogue and happy fertility of characterisation. Among them are *The Money-Spinner* and *The Squire*, in which Mrs. Kendal had the principal part; *Imprudence*; *The Rocket* and *In Chancery*, written for Mr. Edward Terry; *Lords and Commons*, produced at the Haymarket; and the *Magistrate* and the *School-mistress*, produced at the Court Theatre, and *The Hobby Horse* at the St. James's.

Pitt, WILLIAM (b. May 28th, 1759; d. Jan. 23rd, 1806), was the second son of the great Lord Chatham and Lady Hester Grenville, sister of George Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury from 1763 to 1765. He went into residence at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1773. He was called to the bar in 1780, and at the general election of that year was returned to Parliament for the borough of Appleby. He attached himself to the party of Lord Shelburne, who had been the great friend of his father, and when, in 1782, on the death of Lord Rockingham, the king chose Lord Shelburne for Prime Minister, Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. The Shelburne Government being defeated on the Peace of Versailles in the following February, Pitt retired with his leader, and in the ensuing summer he paid his first and last visit to the Continent, of which an amusing account has been left us by William Wilberforce. The Coalition Ministry, formed by the junction of Lord North and Mr. Fox, which succeeded Shelburne, only lasted till the following December, when the king dismissed Lord North and Fox from his service, and made Pitt Prime Minister when he was only in his twenty-fifth year. The great Whig lady, Mrs. Crewe, said that it

would be only a mince-pie administration : but it lasted seventeen years, and made Mr. Pitt one of the greatest men in history. Of the first ten years of Mr. Pitt's government, that is, from 1783 to 1793, there are, at this distance of time, hardly two opinions. It is admitted, even by the opponents of the Tory party, to have been eminently wise, enlightened, and statesmanlike. Lord John Russell and Lord Macaulay both allow this, and it is not till the outbreak of the French Revolution and the commencement of the war with France, that he is supposed to have made any mistakes. As, however, the termination of his first administration is exactly coincident with the beginning of the nineteenth century, we shall not discuss his conduct of the war down to the year 1800. We may go on at once to the union of Ireland and Great Britain, and the causes of Mr. Pitt's resignation, fraught, as they were, with such momentous consequence to the country. The experience of Grattan's Parliament convinced Mr. Pitt that Ireland could not remain as she was. It may be presumed that he thought it impossible to go back to the old system, and renew the restrictions which the Constitution of 1782 had repealed. There appeared, therefore, to be no choice between a legislative union with Great Britain and the suspension of representative government in Ireland altogether. Pitt, as a matter of course, chose the former; and though the means by which the union was carried are at variance with all modern notions of political honesty, they were not worse than the means by which the Hanover dynasty was kept upon the throne of England during the administration of Walpole, and they were, perhaps, justified by the end which, had his genius been allowed full play, Pitt would certainly have accomplished. But a backstairs intrigue came between him and the object which he had in view. The repeal of the Romish disabilities, and the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy were, as is well known, parts of Mr. Pitt's great scheme, and it is generally believed that had he been allowed to unfold it to the king in his own way, and at the proper time, George the Third would, however reluctantly, have assented; but Pitt was anticipated by the treachery of Lord Loughborough at Weymouth. The result was certain. The king, who might have given way had he been properly approached, was all the more determined to resist when the idea had once been suggested to him that Pitt was working under ground, and that a mine was suddenly to be sprung upon him. The Archbishop of Canterbury came in at Loughborough's instigation to add the weight of his opinion to the one already given by the Lord Chancellor; and, as might have been expected, henceforth the king remained immovable. Pitt resigned, Mr. Addington became Prime Minister, and

Roman Catholic emancipation was deferred for thirty years. Observing the distress of mind into which the agitation of this question had plunged his majesty Pitt gave him a promise never to renew the subject during his lifetime. "Now," said the king, "my mind is at ease again." But, as far as Pitt was concerned, the mischief was already done. Addington was in, and could not decently be turned out even had that been possible. But he was popular in Parliament; the opposition affected to support him, if only to spite Pitt; he was a great favourite with the king; and in all probability his government might have lasted many years had it not been for the renewal of the war with France in May, 1803. Then Addington's incompetency seems to have been recognised on both sides of the House. And he himself, as soon as he saw that the Peace of Amiens was not likely to last much longer, made overtures to Mr. Pitt, who was living in retirement at Walmer. But Pitt very naturally declined to come back to office except as Prime Minister. The negotiations fell through; war broke out; Pitt reappeared in Parliament, and felt himself compelled to censure Addington's war measures as inadequate. The minister's majorities fell as low as twenty and thirty, and the unanimous voice of the nation recalled Mr. Pitt to power. On April 30th, 1804, he received the king's commission to form a new administration. But it was not till the middle of May that the Cabinet was completed. Pitt wished, as far as possible, to reconstitute the Cabinet as it stood when he left office, including Windham, Spencer, and Grenville, and he was also anxious to present a united front to the common enemy by bringing in Mr. Fox as well. The king resolutely excluded Fox. Grenville and his friends, however, unmindful of Mr. Pitt's loyalty to themselves in the previous year, refused to come in without Fox, and Pitt was obliged to make up his Ministry out of such materials as were afforded him by the narrower section of the Tory party. He, however, was able to secure Mr. Canning, and in process of time no doubt others would have joined him. Pitt has been blamed both for proposing Fox to the king, and for not insisting on his admission when he had proposed him. But Lord Stanhope's answer to both charges is complete. The co-operation of Fox and Pitt would not have been a coalition like the junction between Fox and North, but only a temporary alliance in face of a great national emergency, and not entailing any further obligations. In the second place, it was perfectly impossible for Pitt to force any minister on the king. He had entered his service as the representative of the contrary principle, and could not now turn round and follow the example of those his opposition to whom had been his chief title to the king's confidence. Besides, the king had

still Addington to fall back upon if Pitt was obstinate. The new Foreign Secretary was Lord Harrowby, who being compelled to retire in consequence of an accident early in the following December, left an opening for Mr. Addington to come in, and secure the support of his own particular following. Before the end of the year the latter became Lord Sidmouth, and President of the Council. But the two men could not get on together, and in the following July Lord Sidmouth was once more out of office. Pitt had enough to harass him without these internal troubles. The impeachment of Lord Melville, carried in the House of Commons by the casting vote of the Speaker, is said to have affected him more deeply than any incident of his whole career. [MELVILLE.] Clouds were now gathering over Europe, soon to burst in a storm, which fell too heavily on Pitt for his already enfeebled constitution to bear up against it. On April 11th a treaty had been signed between England and Russia to serve as the basis of another European confederation against the French emperor. The Emperor of Austria signified his accession to the treaty on Aug. 9th. Sweden followed suit, and the warmest hopes were entertained by Mr. Pitt of a triumphant issue to the struggle. The first disappointment was the capitulation of General Mack with thirty thousand men at Ulm. But this was more than counterbalanced by the great naval victory which followed only two days afterwards. On his interview with Pitt before taking command of the fleet Nelson had said that his object was not to conquer but to annihilate. Pitt assured him he should have whatever force was necessary; and when the interview was ended Pitt paid Nelson the rare compliment of leaving the room with him, and attending him to his carriage. At the Lord Mayor's dinner the Lord Mayor proposed his health as "the Saviour of Europe." Pitt replied very briefly, "I return you many thanks for the honour you have done for me; but Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." The Duke of Wellington, who was present, said, "nothing could have been more perfect." Within less than a month after those words were spoken Pitt's hopes were destroyed by the Battle of Austerlitz, fought on Dec. 2nd, and it is the common opinion that he never recovered from the blow. When he received the news he was at Bath, and recovering from an attack of gout. But the effect upon him was such as to throw the gout back into his system. On Jan. 9th he returned from Bath to his house at Putney. A fortnight afterwards he died. The death of Mr. Pitt following so soon on the death of Lord Nelson, shed a gloom over England which those only can appreciate who have conversed

with men living at the time. But their work was done. Nelson had destroyed the naval power of our great enemy, and made the invasion of England impossible. Pitt had upheld the spirit of the nation during the earlier and darker hours of the French war, and had inspired the English people with that confidence in its great men which alone enabled the Duke of Wellington to achieve his crowning triumphs. Pitt has sometimes been compared with his father, if anything to his disadvantage. But he was in reality the greater of the two. The height of moral grandeur attained by him has been attained by no other English subject. Chatham never carried on his shoulders one tithe of the responsibility which for twenty years was borne by his majestic son. Pitt was never married, though at one time of his life he had been seriously attached to Miss Eden, the eldest daughter of Lord Auckland, who subsequently married the Earl of Buckinghamshire. His debts, and the uncertainty of his fortunes in a pecuniary sense, prevented him from making her an offer. He was a virtuous man, if not a religious one. On his death-bed he told the Bishop of Lincoln that he had neglected prayer so long he feared it would be useless now, but that he found consolation in looking back on the "innocency of his life."

Bishop Tomlin, *Life of Pitt*; Lord Stanhope, *Life of Pitt*; Lord Macaulay, *Biography of William Pitt*; Sir G. C. Lewis, *Administration of Great Britain (1783-1830)*. [T. E. K.]

Pius VII., POPE (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1823), whose original name was Barnaba Chiaramonti, was a native of Cesena. In 1758 he entered the Benedictine order, and in 1785 was created by Pius VI. Cardinal and Bishop of Imola. In March, 1800, he was elected Pope by the conclave at Venice, and soon afterwards appointed Cardinal Consalvi his Secretary of State. His first difficulties with Napoleon arose over the Concordat for the re-establishment of Catholicism in France, which, however, was signed and ratified in 1801. In 1804 he was requested by Napoleon to consecrate him as Emperor of the French at Paris; and, sorely against his will, performed the ceremony in December. Pius returned to Rome, but in 1805 was compelled to submit to the occupation of Ancona by French troops; and in 1806, on refusing to expel the citizens of belligerent nations from the Papal States, was deprived of Benevento. The occupation of Rome followed in 1808, and in 1809 he was deprived of his States by a decree of the Emperor issued from Vienna. He retaliated by a bull of excommunication against his enemies, and was then arrested by General Miollis and conveyed to Grenoble, afterwards to Savona and to Fontainebleau (June 20th, 1812). Pope Pius behaved with great dignity under his afflictions, but at Fontainebleau Napoleon succeeded in extorting from him a

new Concordat, which, however, he immediately retracted, and finally declined to negotiate until restored to Rome. Early in 1814 he was reconducted to Rome, and, with the exception of a brief flight to Genoa during the Hundred Days, remained there until his death. His administration was uneventful, but by no means illiberal, timid though his innovations appear to the modern reformer. His magnanimity was admirably displayed in his allowing several members of the Bonaparte family to find asylum at Rome.

Artande de Montor, *Histoire de Pie VII.* His correspondence with Napoleon was published in 1814.

Pius VIII., POPE (b. 1761, d. 1830), was originally called Francesco Xaviero Castiglioni, and was a native of Ancona. He was consecrated Cardinal and Bishop of Cesena by Pius VII. in 1816, and in 1821 became Bishop of Frascati. In March, 1829, he was chosen as successor to Leo XII., but died in November, 1830, having during his brief pontificate given but little indication of originality or liberality of opinion.

Pius IX., GIOVANNI MARIA MASTAI FERRETTI (b. 1792, d. 1878), the most important Pope of this century, was the fourth son of Count Gerolamo Mastai Ferretti, of Sinigaglia, near Ancona, where the future Pope was born. He received his first education at Volterra, in Tuscany, and when eighteen he went to Rome to be admitted to the bodyguard of the Pope. An attack of epilepsy, however, prevented him from attaining this wish; he entered an ecclesiastical seminary, and in due course was ordained deacon in December, 1818. In 1823 he was sent as *Uditore* to Monsignor Muzzi, Apostolic Delegate in Chili. He remained in St. Iago till 1825, and on returning to Rome he was made Canon of Santa Maria in Via Lata. In 1827 he was created Archbishop of Spoleto, where he became very popular, and in 1832 he was transferred to the diocese of Imola, and on Dec. 14th, 1840, he was proclaimed a Cardinal. He acquired the reputation of a patriotic and charitable Prince of the Church, and of a true Italian of enlightened views. His election to succeed Gregory XVI. in the pontificate on June 16th, 1846, was hailed with the highest demonstration of joy. The political amnesty which he soon after granted, and which restored to their families more than six thousand prisoners and exiles, endeared him to the Italians to a high degree. His name was looked upon as synonymous with Italy and Freedom. He tried to comply, as far as his position and conscience allowed him to do, with the wishes of the Liberals, and even a Constitution (*Statuto Fondamentale*) was granted. The Pope was, however, to remain supreme in everything. The freedom of the Press was conceded, but with a censorship to restrict its abuses. A school board was created, and

something also done for the instruction of the people. A ministry was formed, consisting almost entirely of laymen. The people, however, insisted that the Pope should declare war against Austria, and unite with Piedmont and Lombardy. It was then that Pius IX. began to hesitate and draw back. He could not fight against the Austrians who were Catholics, and therefore his own children. He disavowed any complicity with the idea of an Italian Confederation with himself at its head. His troops against his orders had passed the Po and joined the national forces; Pius recalled them and disowned their general. This placed a barrier between the Pope and the Italian Liberals, and the people lost all reverence and affection for Pius IX. Count Rossi, his minister, was assassinated in the streets in broad daylight on Nov. 15th, 1848. Two days later the mob presented itself at the Quirinal asking for new reforms, and threatening massacre. Pius IX. then fled in disguise to Gaeta, near Naples, on Nov. 24th. A provisional government was formed in Rome, and on the arrival of Mazzini the Roman Republic was proclaimed, with Mazzini, Armellini and Saffi at the head of the executive power. The Pope from Gaeta excommunicated the rebels, and declared all the measures decreed in Rome during his absence null and void. In the following month of February he called upon the principal Catholic Powers to re-establish his authority. A French army of 10,000 men, commanded by General Oudinot, landed at Civitavecchia in April, 1849, and advanced to Rome, and after a siege, which lasted from June 3rd to July 3rd, the town surrendered unconditionally to the French, and it was at once garrisoned by them. Pius IX. returned to his See in April, 1850. The Pope threw from this moment the temporal administration of the Pontifical States into the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, his Secretary of State, and devoted himself entirely to spiritual affairs. He restored the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England. On Dec. 8th, 1854, he defined the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of Our Redeemer, in the presence and with the concurrence of the Catholic bishops of every part of the world. The events of 1859-60 deprived him of the greatest part of the estates of the Church. Antonelli raised a legion, composed chiefly of Belgians, French, and Irish, under General La Moricière, to oppose to the advancing Italian army; but it was defeated; Ancona, the principal Papal fortress, was taken, and the Legation, Marches, and Umbria were incorporated with the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. The Pope was maintained in Rome and its district only by a French garrison. In 1864 the Pope published the *Syllabus*, or list of prevalent errors and their reprobation. A General (Ecumenical) Council assembled in Rome on Dec. 8th, 1869, and promulgated on July 18th,

1870, the supremacy of the Pope over the authority even of an Ecumenical Council. This is what is generally called the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The truth is, however, that the Council declared only that when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra* (viz. as Doctor and Pastor of all Christians), and defines a doctrine of faith or morals, such definitions are of themselves irrevocable. When in 1870 the Franco-German War was declared, the French troops left the Papal States, and soon afterwards Victor Emmanuel notified to the Pope that his army would enter Rome to protect his Holiness, and maintain order. Pius IX. expressed his opposition, and protested in very strong terms against the intended occupation of Rome. General Cadorna, however, with a few Italian regiments, arrived at the gates of the Eternal City on Sept. 20th, 1870. The Pontifical Zouaves opposed him, but after a short bombardment they were compelled to surrender, and Rome was declared capital of the Italian kingdom. For the rest of his life Pius IX. remained unmolested in the Vatican, where he died on Feb. 8th, 1878. The chief event of his last years was his vigorous condemnation of the Falck laws in Germany. His pontificate was the longest which history records.

Leopold Wappmansperger, *Leben und Wirken des Papstes Pius des Neunten* (Ratisbon, 1878); *Banke, Die Römischen Päpste*, 7th ed.; *Hassard, Life of Pope Pius IX.* [A. O.]

Planché, JAMES ROBINSON (b. 1796, d. 1880), dramatist and antiquarian, was the descendant of French Huguenots, and a native of London. A schoolboy effort at burlesque was fortunately seen by Hayley, the actor, and in 1818 was successfully produced under the title of *Amoroso, King of Little Britain*. Planché thereupon became a dramatist by profession, adapting old plays to modern exigencies; composing the books of operas, for instance of Bishop's *Maid Marian* and Weber's *Oberon*; and writing a number of extravaganzas for Madame Vestris, which were full of genuine humour. In all, his plays amounted to about two hundred, but most of them are forgotten. His most ambitious effort was the historical drama *Charles XII.*, produced with success in 1828. Planché's antiquarian tastes were employed by Charles Kemble in "dressing" his Shakesperian revivals; he became Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald in 1866. His *History of British Costumes* (1834), and *The Pursuivant-at-Arms* are works of genuine research, and his contributions to the publications of Charles Knight are also of value. Planché was also the author of *Lays of the Rhine* (1826), and *Descent of the Danube*.

The Recollections and Reflections of J. R. Planché, a professional autobiography.

Platen, KARL AUGUST GUSTAVUS, COUNT VON HALLERMÜNDE (b. 1796, d. 1873), German

poet, was born at Ansbach, and having served through the campaign of 1814, retired to Italy, where he resided at Venice, Rome and Naples, and finally died at Syracuse. He wrote *The Abbassidae*, a kind of Oriental epic (1829), and several plays, for the most part comedies, as *The Glass Slipper* (1823), *Berengar* (1824), *The Treasure of Rhampsinitus* (1824), and some satirical farces directed against the romantic school, as the *The Fateful Fork* (*Die Verhängnisvolle Gabel*, 1826). But his real strength certainly lay in lyrical poetry, and as a lyric poet the lucidity of his thought and purity of his style give him a high place in German literature. His influence in the reaction against romanticism was, however, of even greater importance than his actual production. It was of him, not, as is generally supposed, of Heine, that Goethe said he had everything a poet should have, but wanted love.

Platen's biography was written by Prittwitz and Gaffron. He is also well known through Heine's witty but scurrilous attack in the *Reisebilder* and the *Bäder von Lucca*.

* **Playfair, THE RIGHT HON. SIR LYON, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.** (b. 1819), the son of the late Dr. George Playfair, Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal, was educated at the Universities of St. Andrew's and Giessen, and at University College, London, and was a pupil of the celebrated chemists, Graham and Liebig (q.v.). After managing for some years some calico-print works at Clitheroe, he became in 1843 Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, Manchester; Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology in 1846, and Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University (1856-69). Dr. Playfair served on numerous royal commissions, for instance that of 1844, which inquired into the sanitary condition of towns, and the Civil Service Commission of 1874, of which he was president, and which produced the "Playfair scheme." He was a special commissioner at the great exhibition of 1851 and 1862, became joint secretary to the Science and Art Department in 1853, and Inspector-General of Government Museums and Science in 1856. His political career began in 1868, when he was first returned in the Liberal interest by the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. In 1885 he was first elected by the South Division of Leeds. He distinguished himself by speeches on university education, and sanitary questions, and became Postmaster-General (1873-74), and Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker from 1880 to 1883, when he was knighted. It was Dr. Playfair's misfortune to have to deal with Irish obstruction in its most determined form, and his suspension of the Irish members *en bloc* during the session of 1882 was a remarkable parliamentary incident. In February, 1886, he became Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Education. He was president of the British Association in 1885. Sir Lyon Playfair has published numerous

addresses on education and scientific subjects, and edited Liebig's *Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology*.

* **Plumptre**, THE VERY REV. EDWARD HAYES, D.D. (b. 1821), was educated at University College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1844, was elected fellow of Brasenose College in the same year. In 1847 he received his M.A. and the chaplaincy of King's College, London. Among other appointments that he afterwards received was that of Boyle lecturer (1866-67), professor of pastoral theology (1853), and professor of New Testament exegesis in 1864. Dr. Plumptre became Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863, and in 1869 the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the rectory of Pluckley, Kent, which he exchanged with the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, for the vicarage of Bickley. During the four years, 1869-74, he was one of the committee appointed by Convocation to revise the Bible, and in 1872-4 Grinfield lecturer on the Septuagint at Oxford. In 1875 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow, and in 1881 became Dean of Wells. He has written, among other works, chiefly theological: — *Sermons at King's College* (1859); *Lazarus and other poems* (1864); *Master and Scholar* (1866); *Christ and Christendom* (the Boyle Lectures, 1867); translations of *Sophocles* (1866), and *Æschylus* (1870); *Things New and Old* (poems, 1844); *The Spirits in Prison* (1884). He was also editor of the *Bible Educator* (1877-9), contributed several sections to Bishop Elliott's *New Testament Commentary*, and published *The Commedia and Canzoniere of Dante* (1886).

Plunket, WILLIAM CONYNHAM, 1ST BARON (b. 1765, d. 1854), Irish orator, was born in Fermanagh County in July, 1765, and having received his early education at home, entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1779. There he was distinguished as a scholar, but still more so as the first among the many brilliant speakers who were then members of the Historical Society. Eloquence was then the readiest road to success at the Irish bar and in Irish politics. Plunket entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1784, and three years afterwards was called to the Irish bar. He was made a King's Counsel in 1798, practising chiefly in equity, and in the same year entered Parliament as member for Charlemont. His political opinions were those of Burke. He was a bitter opponent of the principles of the French Revolution and a warm supporter of those of 1838. Still he was a strong opponent of the Union, and was in favour of toleration for Roman Catholics and Dissenters. In 1803 he was employed for the Crown to prosecute Emmett, and in 1804 became Irish Solicitor-General, and subsequently Attorney-General in Pitt's second administration. He continued in office under Lord Grenville, warmly supporting the French War and Catholic Emancipation, and resigned with him, and returned

to lead the Equity Bar in Dublin, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He returned to Parliament in 1812 as member for Dublin University, and obtained the reputation of being, for logic and nobility and beauty of language, the first orator of the House of Commons. In 1822 he again became Irish Attorney-General, and although a supporter of Emancipation, strongly opposed the Catholic Association and O'Connell's machinery of agitation, which he endeavoured to suppress. After for a short time holding the office of English Master of the Rolls, he became, in 1827, Chief Justice of the Irish Common Pleas, and a peer of the United Kingdom. He became Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1830, and held that post while his party was in office, until 1841, when he retired from public life. He had the qualities of a great jurist, industry, memory, and learning, a capacious understanding, a strong grasp of general principles, and a clear power of analysing facts; but he was less eminent as a judge than as an advocate. Until the sixth decade of this century the greatest compliment that the House of Commons could pay to an oration was "that there had been nothing like it since Plunket." [J. A. H.]

Poe, EDGAR ALLAN (b. 1809, d. 1849), an American poet, was the son of General Poe, a scapegrace, who was distinguished for his services in the War of Independence; his mother was an actress who had figured in the playbills as "the beautiful Miss Arnold." He inherited his grandfather's pride and his father's tendency to vagaries in conduct. Both his parents died in his infancy, and he was adopted by a Mrs. Allan, the wife of a Scotchman resident in Richmond, who had enriched himself in the tobacco trade. Mrs. Allan had no children of her own, and grew passionately fond of the precocious and beautiful boy; but her husband seems to have regarded her inclination as a caprice. He was put to school in England at the age of seven years, and ten years later entered the University of Virginia, where he remained but one year, when he retired on account of gambling debts, which Mr. Allan refused to pay. The latter would not even continue the support of Poe at the University, but proposed a desk in the counting-house instead. Poe regarding himself as wronged and oppressed, left Mr. Allan's home, and went to Boston. His first enterprise there was to publish a little volume (1827) entitled *Tamerlane, and other Poems*. Tamerlane was not a success, and Poe enlisted in the United States army. Mrs. Allan died while he was a soldier, and Mr. Allan, moved by consideration of his wife's fondness for the lad, aided in the effort to procure his discharge from the service and his appointment as a military cadet. He entered West Point July 1st, 1830, but was dismissed in his first year

for deliberate neglect of duty, and naturally received no more support from Mr. Allan. In 1831 he published *Al Aaraaf, and other Poems*. In this collection were the lines to Helen—verses since noted as the best early evidence of the author's genius. *Al Aaraaf* is the name of the limbo or purgatory of the Mahometans, but the poem had no relation to any suggestion involved in the name. It is a mere rhapsody of feeble lines without any perceptible coherence of its parts. Poe was now dependent absolutely upon his own efforts. Penniless, solitary, proud, sensitive, without knowledge or capacity for any money-making occupation, he could only turn with very little hope to literature. In 1833 a publisher offered two prizes—one of one hundred dollars for a tale, and one of fifty dollars for a poem. Poe competed with a whole collection of tales, and the prize was awarded to his *Manuscript Found in a Bottle*. He would have gained the prize for the poem also, but the terms were against the capture of both prizes by one author. With one hundred dollars in ready money he was rich. But this success had an even more substantial value. It procured him the friendship of "his first true friend," Mr. Kennedy, the author of *Swallow Barn*. Through this gentleman he obtained a regularly remunerative occupation as editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. In 1835 Poe married his cousin, Virginia Clemm. His relations with the owners of the *Literary Messenger* were closed in consequence of his incapacity to restrain himself from drink. He removed to New York in the hope to find there some adequate occupation. He published at this time the narrative of *Arthur Gordon Pym*, a tale of adventure and mischance, written with a minute accuracy of detail in the expectation that it would pass as a recital of actual experiences. In 1839 he was employed by Mr. Burton, the comedian, as editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a Philadelphia periodical, but the employment ended abruptly in a quarrel. Poe's next employment was upon *Graham's Magazine*, another Philadelphia periodical. Nearly all the Philadelphia periodicals of that time were of the same quality—they were magazines for young ladies filled with love stories of the *Rosa Matilda* order, occasional poems, and a little light criticism, and illustrated with an engraving on steel and a French fashion plate. But the public had taste to appreciate much better material than the periodicals supplied, and *Graham's Magazine* attained great vogue through Poe's contributions. He subsequently contributed to Godley's *Lady's Book*—a magazine of the same class—a series of articles on the literary merits of his cotemporaries, entitled *The Literati*. These were criticisms mainly in the slashing style, and naturally made Poe very unpopular among literary men. His tales of the *Grotesque and Arabesque* were published in 1840,

and his beautiful little poem, *The Raven*, in the *American Review* in 1845. Poe entered in New York upon various enterprises in periodical literature, but could barely live by his labour. His wife died in 1847, the victim of misery and chagrin. He published *Eureka: A Prose Poem*, a speculative rhapsody on the universe, in 1848, and was in want at the time. In 1849 he seemed upon the threshold of a happier future. He was about to marry again, and this time a lady of fortune. On a journey he stopped at Baltimore, and meeting some former comrades they celebrated his prospects with such success that Poe was taken to the hospital, where he died the next day. His stories, collected under the title of *Tales of Mystery, Imagination, and Humour*, are noted for their constructive ingenuity. They begin generally at the limit of possibility and move the other way. The most popular of them are the *Gold Bug* and the *Murders in the Rue Morgue*. His poetry has been regarded by some enthusiastic admirers as without equal in the literature of his own country, but others decry it. The difference of opinion is easily intelligible. Few writers have so little thought in their verses. There is not a passage that is quotable for its intellectual quality or for any effect but its music. With this poverty of thought he combines a music and a rhythmical dexterity hardly to be found in any other writer of the English language.

George E. Woodberry, Edgar Allan Poe, in the *American Men of Letters*; J. H. Ingram, E. A. Poe; W. F. Gill, E. A. Poe. [G. W. H.]

Poggendorff, JOHANN CHRISTIAN (b. 1796, d. 1877), German chemist, was a native of Hamburg, and after some years of apprenticeship to an apothecary became a student at Berlin. In 1824 he was appointed by Barth the editor of the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, and continued its editor until close upon his death, the jubilee of his editorship being celebrated in 1874. In 1830 he became professor of chemistry at Leipzig. Poggendorff wrote numerous treatises on his favourite science, but he is remembered almost entirely as the editor of *Poggendorff's Annalen*, as it was generally called, the record of all the important chemical discoveries of half a century.

Polignac, JULES, PRINCE DE (b. 1780, d. 1847), French politician, a descendant of the old noblesse, was created a peer of France after the Restoration of 1815, and in 1823 was nominated ambassador to London. In 1829, Charles X. having determined to oppose all concessions to the popular demands, made him Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in November president of the council. Polignac's fighting policy, notably the promulgation of the *Ordonnances* [CHARLES X.], produced the Revolution of July 1830, and he fled for his life. He was arrested at Granville, tried

before the Chamber of Peers, and in spite of the brilliant defence of de Martignac (q.v.), condemned to perpetual imprisonment. In 1836, however, his sentence was remitted, and he retired to England, but returned to France a few years before his death.

Polk, JAMES KNOX (b. 1795, d. 1849), the eleventh President of the United States, was a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and graduated at the North Carolina University in 1816. He then studied law. Polk entered Congress as a representative of Tennessee, whither his family had migrated, in 1825; and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by a Democratic majority in 1835, a post which he held until 1838. In 1839 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, but in 1841 was defeated by a Whig opponent. The question of the annexation of Texas now became prominent; and it was chiefly through his advocacy of that step that Polk obtained the nomination of the Democratic National Confederation to the Presidency, and was elected in 1844. After the annexation of Texas in 1845, war promptly began between the United States and Mexico, and in 1847 the Mexicans were compelled to purchase peace by the cession of Upper California and New Mexico. Another important event was the settlement of the boundary of Oregon with the British government, which was fixed at the parallel of 49°. Polk retired from office in March, 1849, and died a few months afterwards.

L. Chase, *History of the Administration of James K. Polk*.

* **Pollock, FREDERICK** (b. 1845), jurist, the eldest son of Sir William Frederick Pollock, Bart. (b. 1815), Queen's remembrancer, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first chancellor's medalist in 1867, and took his M.A. degree in 1870. He joined Lincoln's Inn at the age of twenty-two, and was called to the Bar in 1871. He was examiner in law tripos, Cambridge, 1879-81; public examiner at Oxford, 1881-4; and professor of jurisprudence, University College, London, 1882-3. In 1883 he became professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, and in 1884 professor of common law to the Inns of Court. Professor Pollock has written largely on law and philosophy. Some of his works may be mentioned:—*Principles of the Law of Contract*, *Digest of the Law of Partnership*, *Essays in Jurisprudence and Ethics*, and *Spinoza, his Life and Philosophy*. He is editor of the *Law Quarterly Review*. Professor Pollock practises as a conveyancer and an equity draftsman in Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Pollock, SIR FREDERICK, BART. (b. 1783, d. 1870), an English judge, was born in London of Scottish extraction, and was the elder brother of Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock noticed below. Educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he came out as senior wrangler,

he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1807 and joined the Northern Circuit. In the northern counties he soon achieved an almost unprecedented success, and at Westminster he was retained in almost every cause of importance. King's Counsel in 1827, he was returned in the Tory interest as member for Huntingdon in 1831, and became Sir Robert Peel's Attorney-General in 1834 and again in 1841. On the death of Lord Abinger in 1844 he was nominated to the post of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, where he presided for twenty-two years with the highest ability and credit. He was created a baronet in 1866 on his retiring from the bench.

Times, Aug. 23rd, 1870; *Solicitor's Journal*, xiv., 370.

Pollock, SIR GEORGE, BART. (b. 1786, d. 1872), soldier, brother of the above, entered the service of the East India Company in 1803, and as an ensign in the Bengal Artillery served under General Lake in the war against Holkar [INDORE]. In 1814, having become captain ten years previously, he volunteered for Nepal, and served in the Goorka campaign. In 1819 he was appointed major and adjutant-general of artillery, and in 1824 lieutenant-colonel. He served in the Burmese campaign of that year, and was gazetted C.B. In 1829 Pollock became full colonel, but saw no active service until 1841, when the Afghan War having resulted in utter disaster [AUCKLAND] Pollock was appointed to command the expedition which was to relieve Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad and avenge the massacre of the British garrison at Cabul. The Khyber Pass was forced by a series of dashing engagements (April 5th to 6th), and Jellalabad was relieved on the 15th. After an enforced delay until Aug. 20th, due to the hesitation of the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, Pollock advanced upon Cabul. Having defeated the Afghans in the three battles of Mamoo Khail, Jugdulluck, and Tezeen, he occupied Cabul on Sept. 15th, and released the prisoners. The return march began on Oct. 12th, and was accomplished without a hitch. A G.C.B. and the thanks of Parliament were Pollock's rewards. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude and military member of the Supreme Council of India in 1844. His health compelled him to return to England in 1846, and in the following year he was voted a pension of £1,000 per annum by the Company, and from 1858-60 was one of its directors. He became Field-Marshal in 1870, succeeded Sir J. Burgoyne as Constable of the Tower in 1871, and in 1872 received the somewhat tardy honour of a baronetcy. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Pollock was not a soldier of genius, but he brought all his enterprises to a successful termination, and restored British prestige at a highly critical moment.

C. B. Low, *Life and Correspondence of Field-Marshal Sir G. Pollock*.

Pollok, ROBERT (b. 1798, d. 1827), the son of a farmer, of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, was self-educated, and having taken a degree at Glasgow University, studied for the United Secession Church. Overwork, however, brought him to the grave, but not before he had published the *Course of Time* (1827). This is a long composition in blank verse describing the spiritual future of mankind; and though its qualities are more those of good rhetoric than of good poetry, it is by no means unworthy of the enthusiasm with which it was received by the religious world.

Ponsard, FRANÇOIS (b. 1814, d. 1867), French dramatist, was a native of Vienne, in Dauphiné, and adopted the legal profession, making at the same time various adventures in literature. In 1843 he produced his play *Lucrèce* at the Odéon, with Rachel in the title-rôle; and it was immediately hailed with enthusiasm as a revolt against the romantic school and a return to classicism. *Agnès de Méranie* (1846) and *Charlotte Corday* (1850) were, however, indifferently received, and it was not until 1853 that Ponsard again achieved an undoubted triumph with his clever comedy *L'Honneur et l'Argent*. *La Bourse* (1856) and *Le Lion Amoureux* (1867) followed. Ponsard was elected to the Academy in 1855. He was undoubtedly a dramatist of ability, but his range was limited, and his plays were extremely fortunate in the moment of their appearance.

Poole, JOHN (b. 1787, d. 1872), dramatist, began at an early age to write for the stage. It was not until 1815, however, that he scored a distinct success when the farce *Who's Who?* was produced at Drury Lane. *Paul Pry*, the play with which his name is chiefly associated, was first played at the Haymarket in 1825, with Liston, Mme. Vestris, and Farren in the cast; *Married and Single* having been produced in 1824 by Elliston. Among Poole's other pieces are *Turning the Tables*, *Simpson and Co.*, *A Nabob for an Hour*, and *'Twould Puzzle a Conjurer*. Their humour is chiefly that of situation. Poole's real masterpiece was his skit *Little Pedlington* (2 vols., 1839), an admirable satire on country-town life.

Percy Fitzgerald in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1874.

Poole, PAUL FALCONER, R.A. (b. 1806, d. 1879), was born at Bristol. With little or no instruction he made himself a painter, and exhibited at the Academy in 1830, but soon left London and took up his residence at Southampton. This was a time of great hardship and adversity. In 1837 he again exhibited at the Academy, and gradually worked his way up until, in 1843, his great picture of *Solomon Eagle denouncing the Sins of the People during the Plague* startled the town. The same year he obtained a premium at the Westminster competition, and in 1846 his *Visitation of Sion*

Monastery gained him the associateship. He was elected R.A. in 1861, having in the interval produced, with other fine works, *Job and his Friends* (1850), *The Goths in Italy* (1851), *The Song of the Troubadour* (1853), and *Glaucus, Ione, and Nydia* (1860). He continued to paint in the same poetical spirit for the rest of his life, and died in September, 1879. A selection of his finest works, in most beautiful preservation, was exhibited along with the Old Masters in 1884. Poole was a great colourist and one of the most imaginative of English painters. His defects are imperfect draughtsmanship and ineffective composition, due partly to the preponderance of the sentiment of colour, partly to want of technical training. His works fall into two classes—charming idyllic groups or single figures taken from country life, and large ideal compositions full of poetical invention, and dominated by intense sentiment—ghastly terror as in *Solomon Eagle*, dreamy absorption as in *The Song of the Troubadour*, pathos as when the banished Custance floats out to the moonlit sea with her little one, savage wildness as when the naked wayfarer confronts the lion in *The Lion in the Path*. Poole's character was quaint and original; shy and reclusive towards the world, he was genial to his friends, and possessed stores of reading and conversation. [R. G.]

* **Poole, REGINALD STUART, LL.D.** (b. 1832), Numismatist and Egyptologist, was brought up in Cairo under the care of his uncle E. W. Lane (q.v.). At the age of 17 he published an ingenious work on Egyptian chronology, based upon a study of the hieroglyphic monuments, the conclusions of which, however, he has since abandoned. In 1852 he was appointed an Assistant in the Coin Department of the British Museum, of which he became Assistant-Keeper in 1866, and in 1870 Keeper, in succession to W. S. W. Vaux. During the last sixteen years he has brought his department to a high degree of efficiency, and has personally superintended the publication of more than twenty volumes of official *Catalogues*, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and Indian, besides *Guides*. His own contributions to the series consist of the catalogue of the *Coins of the Ptolemies*, and a volume on the coins of the *Shahs of Persia*. *Cities of Egypt* (1882) is a republication of contributions to periodical literature. He was one of the chief founders of the Egypt Exploration Fund. In 1869-70 he was sent on an official mission to report on the discoveries in Cyprus, and after visiting that island proceeded to Ephesus and Alexandria, where he reported on the Harris collection. He is a correspondent of the Institute of France, an hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, and of Dartmouth, U.S.A.

Poonah, THE PEISHWAH OF, BAJEE RAO (b. 1775; d. 1834), the nominal chief of the Mahratta confederacy in India at the

beginning of the century, was invested as Peishwah of Poonah in 1796. In 1802, however, he was driven from his dominions by Holkar [Indore], and to secure British assistance he signed the treaty of Bassein, by which he pledged himself to hold communications with no other Power, and to grant us districts for the maintenance of a subsidiary force. From this arrangement came the Second Mahratta War, during which the Peishwah was restored to his capital by British arms. He, however, felt the treaty to be a degradation, and when further restrictions were placed upon him by the treaty of Poonah, he flew to arms and was joined by Holkar. After a crushing defeat, Bajee Rao surrendered his dominions to the East India Company, and retired to Bithur, near Cawnpore, on a pension of £80,000 a year (1818). His adopted son was the infamous Nana Sahib.

J. Grant Duff, *History of the Mahrattas*.

Forson, RICHARD (b. 1759, d. 1808), one of the greatest of English Greek scholars, was born at East Ruston, in Norfolk, where his father was parish clerk. He was sent to Eton, and in 1777 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship; and though he refused to sign the Articles, saying it would take him fifty years' study to understand them, he became professor of Greek in 1793. He issued a complete text of *Æschylus* with several hundred emendations in 1795, and two years later his celebrated edition of *Hecuba* appeared, and at once placed him in the first rank of European scholars. Other plays of Euripides followed, the *Medea* being published in 1801. It is on his emendations to Euripides and his laws of metre or "metrical canons" that his fame chiefly rests. His success in the collation of manuscripts was chiefly due to unflinching diligence and a portentous memory. In 1800 he was appointed Librarian to the London Institution. One of his last services was the restoration of the last twenty-six lines of the Rosetta stone. The stories of his extreme intemperance are too familiar for repetition.

Biography, by J. S. Watson and by H. J. Nicoll.

Porter, JANE (b. 1776, d. 1850), novelist, was the daughter of a surgeon in the 6th Dragoon Guards. After his death, when she was a child, Jane Porter settled in London, and in 1803 published her well-known novel, *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, the romantic style of which gained for it a most successful reception. *The Scottish Chiefs* appeared in 1809, and was an equal favourite; but her best piece of fiction was *Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative* (1831). Among her other works are *The Pastor's Friends*, *Duke Christian of Luneburg*, *The Fields of Forty Footsteps*, and *Tales Round a Winter's Hearth*, written in conjunction with her sister ANNA MARIA PORTER (b. 1780, d. 1832), also a novelist of some

repute in her day. Their brother, SIR ROBERT KER PORTER (b. 1780, d. 1852), was a diplomatist of some importance, the author of several interesting books of travel, and a painter of panoramas and religious subjects.

Portland, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, 3RD DUKE OF, K.G. (b. 1738, d. 1809), was one of those great Whig noblemen who, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, were enabled, by virtue of their wealth, political influence, and knowledge of statecraft, to hold a position in the country entirely out of proportion to their abilities or their accomplishments. As with many other men, however, a great historical interest attaches to him from the ever memorable scenes in which he played a prominent, if not an influential, part. After more than a hundred years have passed away, the Coalition of which he was the head, is still the Coalition; while his connection at a subsequent period with the Peninsular War, and with the quarrels of Castlereagh and Canning, unite him to a later generation with which even our own has not yet "lost touch." He is the connecting link between the two centuries, and a fitting representative of that transition period which broke up the old Whig system as it had lasted from 1688 to 1788, and substituted for it the one with which we of the present day are most familiar. The Duke of Portland succeeded his father in the dukedom in May, 1762. In the first administration of Lord Rockingham he was Lord Chamberlain from July, 1758, to December, 1766, and when Lord Rockingham returned to power in 1782 the duke was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had, therefore, the unenviable distinction of being at the head of the Irish government when Grattan's Parliament was established. On Lord Rockingham's death in the summer of that year, and the king's appointment of Lord Shelburne to the Treasury, the Duke of Portland retired with the rest of his colleagues. But in the following year he was selected by the Whig Party, who coalesced with Lord North and a section of the Tories to turn out Lord Shelburne, as the fittest chief to preside over the new alliance; and on April 5th, 1783, he kissed hands as Prime Minister. The king had strained every nerve to avoid yielding to the Coalition, and no doubt began to work for their downfall as soon as they were installed in office. Fox's India Bill gave him the opportunity which he wanted. It made the Ministry thoroughly unpopular, and enabled the King to execute the *coup d'état*, which got rid of the Duke of Portland with perfect safety to himself and the general satisfaction of the country. The Duke of Portland was dismissed on Dec. 17th, 1783, and we hear little more of him again for twenty years. He was one of the Whigs who went over to Mr. Pitt in 1794, and he held the office of Home

Secretary from that year till 1801, when Mr. Pitt resigned. Previous to the year 1798 the duties which are now discharged by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland were included in the Home Secretary's department, so that a second time the Duke of Portland became largely responsible for the state of Ireland at a very critical period of her history. His correspondence with Lord Northampton, the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Cornwallis, the commander of the forces, is full of interest. From July, 1801, to January, 1805, he was President of the Council. But he was nearly forgotten by the public when in 1807 he was suddenly dragged from his obscurity to become the head of the Tory administration which succeeded the government of Lord Grenville. The Government was composed of elements which required a firmer hand than that of the Duke of Portland to hold together. He was a man of great integrity and amiability, but totally deficient in moral courage, and disabled by ill-health from exerting what authority he possessed. That he was ever placed in the position which he occupied for two years and a half is the more to be regretted, as it is undoubtedly owing to his weakness and vacillation that a stain has been left on the character of one of England's greatest statesmen which many believe to be totally undeserved. [CANNING and CASTLEREAGH.] Canning told the Duke of Portland that he could not continue in the Ministry if Lord Castlereagh continued to hold the War Department. The Duke of Portland agreed with Canning in his estimate of Castlereagh's qualifications, and promised that a Cabinet communication should be made to him in conformity with Canning's representations. It was never made: for the Duke of Portland could not muster up the resolution which was required for so delicate an undertaking. He was too old, too ill, and too amiable for any one to take him to task; and when he died in the following October, the share which he really had in this unfortunate complication seems to have been forgotten. His second, and Tory, Ministry will always be remembered for many remarkable events:—the seizure of the Danish fleet by Lord Cathcart, the Orders in Council, the commencement of the Peninsular War, the campaign of Sir John Moore, and the expedition to Walcheren.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Administrations of Great Britain*; J. A. Froude, *The English in Ireland*.
[T. E. K.]

Portugal, THE SOVEREIGNS OF, belong to the House of Braganza, and in 1800 were represented by Queen MARIA I. who had ascended the throne in 1777. She, however, became hopelessly insane, and in 1792 her son, Dom John, was declared regent. He entered with zeal into the war against the French Republic, and formed a close alliance

with England. For this alliance the Portuguese were chastised by the Spaniards, at Napoleon's instigation, in 1801; and, as soon as the emperor's plans permitted, he drew up the treaty of Fontainebleau (October, 1807) for the partition of Portugal, and sent Junot to march upon Lisbon. The regent, who was a man of little strength of character, saw nothing for it but flight; and taking with him Queen Maria sailed off to Brazil, leaving a Council of Regency to act as best they could. The court did not return until 1822, although the French had been driven from the Peninsula in 1814. The regent, who had become king (JOHN VI.) on the death of his mother in 1816, tarried in Brazil, while Portugal, under the military rule of the Council of Regency, in which the English representatives, Sir C. Stewart and Marshal Beresford, were supreme, was seething with discontent. At last a revolution broke out at Oporto, the Council of Regency was expelled from Lisbon, and John yielded to the pressure of the English ministry and returned to his European dominions. At first he swore to obey a Liberal constitution (1822), but in 1823 took advantage of popular disturbances to proclaim himself an absolutist. He in turn was the victim of a plot hatched by his queen and second son, Dom Miguel, and became a prisoner in his own palace. Thence he was delivered through the remonstrances of the Powers, but in 1826 quitted Lisbon once more, and died shortly after his arrival in Brazil.

PEDRO IV., his father's heir, succeeded, and proclaimed a Liberal charter; but being more attached to Brazil (of which he had been proclaimed emperor in 1822) than to Portugal, speedily resigned in favour of his daughter, MARIA DA GLORIA (b. 1819, d. 1853), on condition that she should marry her uncle, Dom Miguel. In 1827 Miguel was established as regent, but in the following year proclaimed himself king, and obtained the consent of the Cortes. Maria took refuge in England, and thither her father came to her assistance. In spite of the sympathy of the Wellington Ministry for Dom Miguel, the English people were full of enthusiasm for the young queen's cause; and by means of an English loan and English officers, of whom the most famous was Sir C. Napier (q.v.), Dom Pedro was enabled to ensure the triumphant return of his daughter to Lisbon in 1833. In the following year, however, he died; after that Miguel had, by the Convention of Evora, agreed to quit Spain for ever. The queen was now declared of age by the Cortes, but she was unfortunate in her friendships, and soon became unpopular. In 1835 she married Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenburg, and on his death, a few months afterwards, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. The remainder of the reign was one of incessant strife between the Semptembrists, or Ultra-Democrats, and the Chartists, or Liberals; the

Mignelites, whose creed was one of clericalism and reaction, rendering confusion worse founded. The armed intervention of the Powers of England, France, and Spain in 1847 for awhile restored tranquillity, but the duplicity of the queen, who intrigued with every party, and trusted none, rendered a stable government impossible. Her sudden death was a great benefit to the nation (Nov. 15th, 1853).

PEDRO V. (b. 1837, d. 1861) succeeded, under the regency of his father, the King Consort, until he came of age, in 1855. His reign was rather uneventful, except for the collision with the French government over the seizure of the French ship *Charles et Georges*, on the very justifiable suspicion of its being a slaver. Napoleon III. seized the opportunity to send a French fleet up the Tagus, and the Portuguese Government gave way (1858).

* LUIS I. (b. 1838), succeeded on the death of his brother (1861), and in the following year married the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy. He has proved a sagacious ruler, and though at first he was unable to form a stable government, of late years peace and prosperity have been uninterrupted, the last insurrection having been that headed by a veteran conspirator, the Duke of Saldanha, in 1870. In no respect did King Luis display his prudence more than by the deaf ear he turned to the schemes of General Prim (q.v.) for the union of Spain and Portugal under the House of Braganza. The marriage of his son and heir, Don Carlos (b. 1863), to the daughter of the Comte de Paris in 1886 was probably devoid of political significance, although the conduct of the French government raised it to an event of some importance. In the same year His Majesty visited England. King Luis is a friend of reform, as witness his conversion of the Portuguese Upper House from an hereditary assembly to one of life-members; he also has strong literary tastes, and has translated several plays of Shakespeare into Portuguese.

Potter, PHILIP CIPRIANI HAMBLEY (b. 1792, d. 1871), musician, was born in London, where his father was a professor of music. Under him he studied the piano, and afterwards passed into the hands of Calcott, Crotch, and Woelfl. Encouraged by the success of his early compositions, he visited the Continent in 1807, and studied music for many years in Germany, making the acquaintance of Beethoven in Vienna. After his return he became professor of the pianoforte in the new Royal Academy of Music, and in 1832 was appointed principal in succession to Dr. Crotch. He occupied this position for seventeen years. Amongst his pupils he counted Sterndale Bennett and Professor Macfarren. His own compositions, which included many overtures and symphonies, possess great merit, but unfortunately are for the most part unpublished.

Pottinger, ELDRED (b. 1811, d. 1843), British soldier, was the son of an Irish gentleman, and, having been educated at the East India Company's Academy at Addiscombe, entered the Bombay Artillery in 1827. In 1838 he was sent on a mission of inquiry into Afghanistan, and after many adventures succeeded in reaching Herat in the guise of a Cutch horse-dealer (Aug. 18th). Soon after his arrival news came of an impending attack by the Persians. Pottinger made himself known to the Vizier, Yar Mohammed, and was the guiding spirit in the heroic defence maintained against the Persian army and its Russian officers for nine months. The siege was raised in consequence of demonstrations made by the British in the Persian Gulf. After the British invasion of Afghanistan, Pottinger, now a major, was appointed political agent in Kohistan to the north of Cabul (1841), and when the general insurrection took place in favour of Akbar Khan (q.v.), succeeded in cutting his way to that city with a handful of Ghoorkhas. On the murder of Macnaughten (q.v.) he took command of the mission, and negotiated with the Afghan chiefs the safe conduct of the garrison. When that treaty was broken by the Afghans, and the miserable remnant of the fugitives had to surrender to Akbar Khan, Pottinger surrendered himself as hostage, and remained prisoner (January to September, 1842) until rescued by Pollock. A military inquiry only covered him with fresh renown; but while on a visit to his uncle, Sir H. Pottinger, in China, he died of fever.

Sir J. W. Kaye in *Good Words*, 1865.

Pottinger, SIR HENRY (b. 1789, d. 1856), soldier and diplomatist, uncle of the above, was educated at Belfast Academy, and in 1803 entered the East India Company's naval service, but in 1805 received a cadetship. In 1810 he and Captain Christie undertook a most dangerous mission of exploration into the countries between the Indus and Persia to examine the resources of the countries through which a French army might march upon India, and returned safely in 1811 (*Travels in Beloochistan and Scinde*, 1811). In the same year he became assistant to Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident at Poonah; was collector at Ahmednuggur (1816-25); and Resident at Cutch (1825-39), where he practically ruled for the infant prince. During this period Colonel Pottinger was sent on a mission into Scinde in 1831, and again in 1838, when he negotiated a passage for Lord Keane's army to Cabul. Created a baronet, he returned to England, but was despatched in 1841 as our envoy to China, where the war with England was in its third year. His firmness had much to do with bringing the war to a close by the treaty signed at Nankin on Aug. 26th, 1842. In 1844 he returned to England, received a

pension of £1,500, and was made a member of the Privy Council. He was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (1846-7), and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Madras from 1850-4.

Dublin University Magazine, 1856.

Powell, BADEN, F.R.S. (b. 1796, d. 1860), man of science, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1817), and became Vicar of Plumstead, Kent, in 1821. In 1827 he was appointed and held that office until 1854. He had been Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, made an F.R.S. in 1824. Professor Powell was an energetic promoter of the study of natural science, and published some thorough treatises on *Differential and Integral Calculus* (1829-30), *Elementary Optics* (1833), and *The Undulating Theory of Light* (1841). He contributed to the famous *Essays and Reviews*, and wrote several works from a Broad-Church standpoint, such as *Religion and Science* (1833).

Powers, HIRAM (b. 1807, d. 1873), American sculptor, was the son of a farmer of Vermont; and, after a meagre education, became librarian in a Cincinnati hotel, clerk in a store, and apprentice to a clock-maker. Having become acquainted with the Prussian sculptor, Eckstein, he acquired a knowledge of modelling in clay, and became superintendent of the wax-work department of the Western Museum at Cincinnati. In 1835 he appeared in Washington, and modelled busts of some of the leading statesmen with great success. In 1837 he went to Florence, and remained there until his death. Fortunately he did not restrict himself to portraiture, but encouraged by Thorwaldsen's warm commendation of his *Eve*, executed, in 1839, his celebrated *Greek Slave*, which at once attained popularity, and that deservedly. *The Fisher Boy*, *Il Penseroso*, *Proserpine*, and the *Indian Girl* were among the productions of his original and fearless genius.

T. A. Trollope in *Lippincott's Magazine*, Feb., 1875; *American Annual Cyclopædia* (1875).

* **Poynter**, EDWARD JOHN, R.A. (b. 1836), the son of an architect, was educated at Westminster School and at Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art at the Royal Academy schools, and under Gleyre in Paris. He settled in London in 1860, and in 1862 first exhibited in the Royal Academy. It was in 1867 that he made his reputation by the picture *Israel in Egypt*, a remarkable instance of the artist rising superior to the mere archæologist; and it was followed by the *Catapult* (1868). Mr. Poynter became A.R.A. in 1869, and R.A. in 1876. From 1871 to 1876 he was Slade Professor of Art at University College, London; and from 1875 to 1881 was Director for Art at South Kensington, combining with it the office of Principal of the Training School, which he continued to hold after 1881. His fields of activity are various;

in 1869 he exhibited landscape studies in water colours at the Dudley Gallery; in 1869, having studied mosaics in Italy, he designed a mosaic of St. George for the central hall of the Houses of Parliament, and in 1872 made cartoons for two frescoes for St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich, and decorated the grill-room at South Kensington (1868-70). Among the pictures more recently exhibited by him at the Academy were the *Ibis Girl* and *Milanon in the Temple of Venus* (1871); *Perseus and Andromeda* (1872); *The Golden Age* and *The Festival* (1875); the fine picture *Atalanta's Race* (1876); *The Fortune Teller* (1877); *A Visit to Æsculapius* (1880); *Helen* (1881); *Diadumene* (1885). *A Visit to Æsculapius*, which was purchased out of the Chantrey fund, is perhaps one of the most successful pictures of any in which artists of the present age have received inspiration from classic themes. Venus's ills were of no serious nature when they brought her, slender and noble, to the groves and gardens in which Æsculapius exercised his art, and she and her handmaidens, the attendant Graces, and the temple, woods, and fountain, inspire us with the pleasure of a concentrated and complete beauty. The theme so strongly and exquisitely treated by Mr. Poynter in oils was repeated by him in water-colour with hardly less success. Mr. Poynter is also the author of *Ten Lectures on Art* (1879).

Mr. P. G. Hamerton in the *Portfolio*, vol. 2.

Praed, WINTHROP MACKWORTH (b. 1802, d. 1839), the poet, was born in London, where his father was serjeant-at-law. In 1814 he was sent to Eton, where he published first the *Apis Matina* and then the *Etonian* (1820-1), by which his reputation for facile, and sometimes witty verse, was immediately established. He entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1821, and after a very distinguished university career, in which he took two Chancellor's medals for English verse (1823-4), he graduated as third classic, and in 1827 was elected fellow of his college. Having been called to the bar in 1829, he was returned for St. Germans in 1830 in the Tory interest, and afterwards sat for Yarmouth (1834) and Aylesbury (1837). In 1834-5 he was Secretary to the Board of Control in Sir Robert Peel's government. But he had only time to show the highest promise of a parliamentary career when signs of rapid consumption appeared, and he died at his house in Chester Square when only thirty-seven. As a poet he accomplished little that will last, for he was deficient both in true humour and seriousness. He must be classed among the imitators of Byron. His rhymes are fairly lively, and were evidently written with consummate and self-satisfied ease. Subjects and sentiments are alike commonplace and the wit seldom advances far beyond the schoolboy stage; at the same time

it is always in admirable taste. *Lilian, The Troubadour*, and the *Bridal of Belmont*, are among his longer poems. *The Vicar* and the *Red Fisherman* are as good as any others.

Præd's Poems, with a *Memoir* by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge (1864).

Preller, ERNST CHRISTIAN JOHANN FRIEDRICH (b. 1804, d. 1878), artist, was born at Eisenach, but during his first year the family removed to Weimar. Here, under the direct encouragement of Goethe, Preller devoted himself to art, especially landscape. After studying in Dresden, he visited the Netherlands with Karl August of Saxe-Weimar, and remained two years in Antwerp (1823-5). He subsequently spent three years in Italy (1827-30), and stood by the death-bed of Goethe's son. After his return to Weimar Preller was entrusted with the duty of drawing the portrait of Goethe himself as he lay in death. The result was the well-known outline of the head crowned with the laurel wreath. From 1835 to 1837 he was engaged on the series of designs for Wieland's *Oberon*, now on the walls of the Residenz in Weimar. In 1840 he visited Norway, and soon after this began to work upon the great designs in illustration of the *Odyssey*, by which his name will be remembered. The cartoons were exhibited at Munich in 1858, and Preller was commissioned by the Grand Duke of Weimar to execute them in fresco on the walls of the new museum at Weimar. A second series of cartoons was completed in 1863, and is now to be seen at Leipzig. The frescoes, or rather "spirit-frescoes," themselves were finished in 1868, and attracted much attention in all art circles throughout Germany. They consist of sixteen scenes from the life of Ulysses, and are perhaps rather to be called historical landscapes than historical paintings in the ordinary acceptance. In 1875-6 Preller again visited Rome with the intention of studying for a series of illustrations for the *Iliad*, but strength failed him.

Friedrich Preller's *Odyssee-Landschaften*, mit einer Biographie des Künstlers (Leipzig, 1881).

Prescott, WILLIAM HICKLING (b. 1796, d. 1859), American historian, was born at Salem, Massachusetts. He came of old Puritan stock, his father being a lawyer of high standing. In 1808 the family removed to Boston, which continued to be Prescott's home for the rest of his life. In 1811 he was admitted to Harvard University, from which he graduated with honours in 1814. While at college, a crust of bread, flung in jest by a fellow-student, struck the pupil of Prescott's left eye with such force as permanently to blind it. The sight of his other eye, however, remained for a time unimpaired, and after graduation he commenced the study of law in his father's office. But in Jan., 1816, his right eye was attacked by acute rheumatism, and at first it was feared that he would

become completely blind. After a European tour, however, an improvement was manifest, but to the end of his life the condition of his eyesight was such as to preclude all thought of active employment, and painful inflammatory attacks were of frequent occurrence. His cheerful temperament, however, would not let him succumb to his misfortunes, and he was resolved to be a worker in some capacity. After his marriage, in 1820, he studied successively the English, French, and Italian literatures, and contributed a review of Byron's *Letters to Pope* to the *North American Review* in 1821. Many of his articles on European literature were republished in 1 vol. in 1845. In 1824 he began the study of Spanish, under the influence of his friend Ticknor, the future historian of Spanish literature. Preparations for his *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* were commenced in 1826, and for the next ten years he was engaged almost continuously upon the work, under enormous difficulties caused by his weakness of sight. He was naturally indolent; this, however, he attempted to overcome by bets with his friends upon the accomplishment of given tasks within given times. He wrote with a noctograph, and the light was carefully regulated by a contrivance of his own. His method of composition was to make a mental digest of his materials, and then to shape his thoughts in literary form. On one occasion he is said to have re-written a chapter of his *History of Philip II.* no less than sixteen times. The *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* was completed in June, 1836, and published in London and Boston in Dec., 1837. The romantic nature of its subject, and the rich colouring of the author's style, contributed greatly to the popularity of the work—a popularity which has continued to the present day. After an interval of rest he resumed his historical studies, choosing the conquest of Mexico as his next subject. Irving had selected the same theme for historical treatment, but relinquished the field to Prescott upon learning the latter's intentions. The *Conquest of Mexico* was written under more favourable conditions than its predecessor, Prescott's eyesight having considerably improved, and the work was completed and published in 1843. Among the many compliments he received, an appreciative letter from Humboldt gave more gratification to the author than anything else. During 1844-5-6 he was engaged on his *Conquest of Peru*, which was published in March, 1847. In the spring of 1850 he revisited England and the Continent, and while in England he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1855 appeared the first two volumes of his unfinished *History of Philip II.*, upon which he had been at work since 1849, and in 1856 he published a continuation of Robertson's *Charles V.* A stroke of apoplexy in Feb., 1858, did not

permanently interfere with his labours, but he finally succumbed to a second attack of the same disease. As an historian he is deemed to excel in vigorous and picturesque narration, in the arrangement of his materials, and the vivid presentation of events—qualities which have procured him a wide popularity. Of history in its profounder aspects, of the philosophy which deals with causes rather than consequences, with tendencies rather than individuals, there is little to be found in his writings; but all voices agree that he has adorned the literature of his country and his age.

George Ticknor, *Life of William Hickling Prescott*. [E. J. H.]

Pretorius, ANDRIES (*b. circa 1795, d. 1853*), the real founder of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal Republic, began life as a farmer at Graaf Reinet in Cape Colony. In 1834 he led the Dutch exodus from British territory, which resulted in the foundation of the Orange Free State. After the massacre of the Dutch by the Zulus in 1838 he defeated the Zulu king Dingaan, and won the interior of Natal for European colonisation. Outlawed by the British government as a rebel in 1848, he "trekked" into the Transvaal, and there founded the Transvaal Republic. A free pardon was given him in 1851, and in 1852 he negotiated the Sand River Convention for the independence of the Transvaal. The town of Pretoria is named after him. His son, MARTINUS WESSEL PRETORIUS (*b. circa 1830*), also a farmer, was elected in 1859 second President of the Orange Free State, and made an ineffectual attempt to effect a union of the Republics. From 1869–72 he was President of the South African (Transvaal) Republic, when he was forced to resign on the ground that he had exceeded his constitutional authority in agreeing to the "Keate" award concerning the West Griqualand frontier. He took a prominent part in the agitation which preceded the Boer War of Independence, and in December, 1880, was elected, with Messrs. Krüger and Joubert, a member of the provisional government, which carried on the successful struggle against the British.

Prichard, JAMES COWLES, M.D. (*b. 1786, d. 1848*), anthropologist, a native of Ross, was educated at Bristol and at Edinburgh University, where he took his degree, and was afterwards attached to Trinity College, Cambridge, and to more than one college at Oxford. In 1810 he established himself at Bristol as a doctor, and remained there until 1845, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Lunacy, and came up to London. Dr. Prichard's great work was his *Researches into the Physical History of Man* (1st ed. 1813), in which he contended for the origin of the whole human race from a common source, and especially established the connection between the Celts and the other European nations. A

supplementary treatise was published in 1831, *The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, and a summary entitled *The Natural History of Man* in 1843. Among Dr. Prichard's works of minor importance may be mentioned *Analysis of Eastern Mythology*, and some medical treatises which have been rendered obsolete by subsequent discovery, such as one on the *Nervous System* (1822) and on the *Different Forms of Insanity* (1842).

Prim, JUAN (*b. 1814, d. 1870*), marshal, Marquis de los Castillejos and Count de Reuss, was a native of Catalonia, and on the outbreak of the first Carlist War (1834) supported the cause of the regent Christina with such ability that he became colonel in 1837. After the peace of 1839 he constantly opposed Espartero in the Progressist interest, and in 1843 succeeded in driving him from Madrid. For a brief period Prim was governor of Madrid, but he soon fell out with the reactionary Prime Minister, Narvaez, and being accused of attempting his assassination, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He was speedily released, but lived in retirement until the Crimean War, when he was sent to the East as military representative of Spain. Prim greatly distinguished himself in the Morocco campaign of 1859, was created marquis, and in 1862 commanded the Spanish contingent in the expedition of the English, French, and Spanish Powers to Mexico. As soon, however, as he discovered Napoleon's design of establishing an empire in Mexico he withdrew his troops to Cuba and thence to Spain. He again engaged in revolutionary attempts, and after having to fly the kingdom in 1866, succeeded, in 1868, with the aid of Serrano and Admiral Topete, in overthrowing Isabella. He became Minister of War in Serrano's provisional government, and took in charge both the suppression of the revolt in Cuba and the selection of a Sovereign. Prim was, in fact, virtually Dictator, and acted with great energy, though with but little success. After his encouragement of the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had precipitated the Franco-German War, Prim succeeded in obtaining the consent of Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and he was elected King of Spain by the Cortes (Nov. 16th, 1870). On leaving the Chamber Prim was mortally wounded by Carlist assassins, and died three days afterwards.

Procter, B. W. and A. [CORNWALL.]

Proudhon, PIERRE JOSEPH (*b. 1809, d. 1865*), was the son of a poor cooper living at Besançon. Having become a working printer, he lived in that capacity until 1837, and acquired a knowledge of Hebrew. His earliest work, an *Essay on Grammar* (1837), and its immediate successors were devoted to philology, but were valueless. In 1838 he gained a pension of 1,500 fr. from the Besançon Academy, tenable for three years, and going

to Paris published his famous *Qu'est-ce que la Propriété? (What is Property?)* The answer, *Property is Theft*, was found in the first page, and the work contained the further development of Proudhon's speculations that government of men by men is oppression, that anarchy is the only true order. In this and his subsequent writings, which were collected after his death in 26 vols., Proudhon denounced equally the orthodox and socialistic economists. For his *Avertissement aux Propriétaires* in the following year Proudhon was prosecuted, but acquitted. For five years subsequently he worked at Lyons as general man of business to the brothers Gautier, who had established a water-transport system between the Rhone and Rhine, and published among other works his *Creation of Order in Humanity* (1843) and *Economic Contradictions; or, the Philosophy of Poverty* (1846), containing his analysis of value and a history of economic evolution. During the revolution of 1848 he returned to Paris and edited the *Représentant du Peuple*, and was returned a deputy to the Constituent Assembly at the July elections. But his paper was prosecuted, and thrice suppressed, and Proudhon, flying to escape a sentence of three years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 fr., was compelled to relinquish the project of a People's Bank, to be carried on without interest. Returning to France in 1850, he was arrested, and married while in prison at St. Pelagie, where also he wrote his *Confessions of a Revolutionist*, and continued to edit his paper. His *Justice in the Revolution and the Church* (1858) resulted in a similar term of punishment, to escape which he fled to Belgium, whence he returned in 1863, continuing his restless activity until his death.

Sainte-Beuve, Proudhon: *sa Vie et sa Correspondance*.

Prout, SAMUEL (b. 1783, d. 1852), the artist, was born in Plymouth, and received little education in art till he came to London in 1802, at the invitation of Britton, who asked for his assistance in the *Beauties of England*. In 1804 he exhibited a picture of St. Keyne's Well, Cornwall, at the Academy, and he soon became so well known for the picturesque effects of his country and village scenes, that in 1815 he was elected to the Water-Colour Society. In 1818 he made his tour in Normandy, so important for the subsequent development of his art. Next year he exhibited his great picture of the *Indianman Ashore*, and in 1824 he made a prolonged journey through Italy, Germany, and Bohemia, fondly recording the memorials of a past that even then was beginning to disappear. Prout had the true romantic feeling for lands of history and antique beauty. Few have done higher service for the cause of antiquarian art. In such works as his *Views of Northern England* (1821), and *Sketches in France, Italy, and*

Switzerland (1839), he has handed down to us the true portraits of the old English and Continental towns as they were before the railways came. He was above all things an artist of the pencil, and was one of the first to make large use of lithography in his publications. An exhibition of his works was held in 1880 at the Fine Art Society's Rooms.

John Ruskin, *Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt* (1890). See also *Modern Painters* (passim).

Pugin, AUGUSTUS WELBY NORTHMORE (b. 1811, d. 1852), architect, was born in London, and was the son of a French emigrant, Augustus Pugin, himself a writer of high reputation on architectural subjects, and the author of the *Microcosm of London* (1808), *Picturesque Tour of the Seine* (1821), and *Gothic Ornaments* (1831). The younger Pugin early displayed his extraordinary capacity for architectural detail and ornamentation by his Gothic boyish designs for silver plate and furniture. Having also tried his hand at scene-painting, he amused himself by cruising about the German Ocean in fishing boats, adopting the sailor's dress which he never abandoned. Returning to the diligent study of architecture in 1830, he devoted himself with wild enthusiasm to the revival of Gothic architecture in England that always remained the chief object of his life. He entered the Church of Rome in 1834, and two years later published his first great onslaught upon Protestantism, *Contrasts*, a series of comparisons between such churches as St. Mary Redcliffe and All Souls', Langham Place. Partly owing to the "Oxford Movement," and the general Gothic and Romantic tendency of the time, the book had an extraordinary effect, and Pugin's reputation as an art-critic was subsequently maintained by his more valuable works, *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* (1841), *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume* (1844), and *Floriated Ornament* (1849). Numerous important structures were also entrusted to him by the Roman Catholic Church, such as St. George's Cathedral, Southwark; St. Bernard's Monastery, in Leicestershire; and the cathedrals of Kilmarnock and Ennischorthy. He also designed and built at his own expense the church and conventual buildings of St. Augustine, near Ramsgate, in which he himself for the most part resided during his closing years. It is now generally admitted that nearly all of the designs for the new Houses of Parliament, except the outside skeleton, were due to Pugin rather than to Barry. He was himself ceaselessly engaged upon the masses of detail for the interior when in 1851 he was suddenly overtaken by insanity and confined in Bedlam, whence he was removed to his home near Ramsgate, only a short time before his death. His strength undoubtedly lay rather in ornamentation and elaborate detail than in

grandeur of conception or creation of a whole, but no one can claim a larger share in the overthrow both of pseudo-classic and of sham Gothic.

Benjamin Ferrey, *Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin and of his father, Augustus Pugin* (1861).

Punjaub, THE MAHARAJAHS OF THE, consist of Runjeet Singh and his sons Khuruk Singh and Dhuleep Singh. Their capital was at Lahore, and they ruled over the Sikhs, who, at first a religious sect founded by Nanak (d. 1539), established themselves as a nationality independent of the Mogul Empire in 1764. They formed a confederacy of twelve military organisations, chief of which was that of Puttiala. RUNJEET SINGH (b. 1780, d. 1839) was the son of Maha-Singh, the sirdar or chief of the Sukur-Chukeah organisation (misul). His father died in 1792, and Runjeet Singh, who had been attacked at an early age by small-pox, and had recovered at the cost of an eye, was left to the care of his mother, who allowed him to indulge in every kind of debauchery. He grew up absolutely ignorant; but ignorance was no check to his ambition. Arrived at the age of seventeen, he seized the government, and relieved himself by poison of the inconvenient presence of his mother. He next set himself to overcome the rival sirdars, and embracing the alliance of Shah Zeman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, when he invaded the Punjaub, obtained from him the grant of Lahore. Thence he gradually spread his power over the Punjaub, exterminating the more able of his opponents and rendering the weaker sirdars tributary. By 1809 he had rendered himself supreme of the district west of the Sutlej, and now began to attack the sirdars on the east of that river. They invoked the aid of the British, and Runjeet Singh, prudently avoiding a struggle with a superior power, came to an arrangement by which he was to be excluded from the territory east of the Sutlej. Beyond that river, however, he was supreme, and in 1812 proclaimed himself Rajah of the Punjaub. His army, which was officered by Europeans, was everywhere successful. The disorder in Afghanistan relieved him of anxiety from that quarter; indeed, when Shah Shujah came to his court as a fugitive, Runjeet Singh became the possessor of the Koh-i-noor under false promises of assistance, and increased his dominions at the expense of that power by the conquest of Attock (1813), Multan (1818), and Cashmere (1819). Having further reorganised his army by the aid of some French officers, he crossed the Indus, and in 1829 annexed the province of Peshawur. Runjeet Singh, who had assumed the title of Maharajah in 1819, was now at the height of his power. He maintained peaceful relations with the British, confirmed by a meeting held with Lord W. Bentinck on the Sutlej in 1831; order and tranquillity reigned within his boundaries,

and even a considerable defeat inflicted on his forces by the Afghans in 1836 did not disturb the loyalty of the annexed districts. He belonged, in fact, to the highest type of Oriental despot. The death of Runjeet Singh, however, was a signal for general anarchy. His imbecile son, KHURUK SINGH (b. 1812, d. 1840), succeeded him, but he died in the following year, and his successor, NAO NIBAL SINGH, only reigned a day. Two more phantom rajahs came and went, and then * DHULEEP SINGH (b. 1838), a son of one of Runjeet Singh's favourite wives, was placed on the throne (September, 1843). The first Sikh War soon followed (1845-6), caused chiefly by the Sikh generals being desirous to find a field for their turbulent soldiery, and after the British had won the great battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sohraon, a council of regency was appointed during the minority of the Maharajah, and a British resident sent to Lahore. [LAWRENCE, SIR H.] A general rebellion, however, necessitated the second Sikh War, and after the victory of Guzerat it was resolved to annex the Punjaub. The Maharajah on March 29th, 1849, agreed to a treaty by which he transferred his dominions to the East India Company, and received an annuity of £50,000. He took up his abode in England, embraced Christianity, and married a Christian wife. His chief residence was at Thetford. In 1886 he was allowed to revisit India; but having incautiously promulgated a manifesto, in which he renounced Christianity and claimed the possessions of his father, he was arrested at Aden and brought back to London.

J. D. Cunningham, *History of the Sikhs*; Prinsep, *Runjeet Singh*; Sir J. Malcolm, *Sketch of the Sikhs*; Sir L. Griffin, *Rajahs of the Punjaub*. [L. C. S.]

Punshon, THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY LL.D. (b. 1824, d. 1880), Wesleyan minister, was born at Doncaster, and in 1838 entered the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant at Hull. He conceived, however, a strong desire to enter the Wesleyan ministry, and in 1844 went to the Wesleyan College at Richmond. In the following year he took charge of a congregation at Marden in Kent, but was shortly afterwards transferred to Whitehaven in Cumberland, where his fame as a preacher spread far and wide. In 1849 he was ordained to the ministry at Oldham Street Chapel, Manchester, and then went the circuit for three years. In 1868 Mr. Punshon went to Canada, and became known as the most eloquent preacher in the Dominion. In 1871 he represented the Canadian churches at the Annual Wesleyan Conference of July. In 1873 he returned to England, and was appointed to the chapel at Warwick Gardens, Kensington. In 1875 he was president of the Wesleyan Conference. Dr. Morley Punshon was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his time; he was hardly less

celebrated as a lecturer, and his lectures on *John Bunyan* and *The Huguenots* have gone through many editions. Selections of his *Sermons* and *Lectures* have been published by the Rev. W. Arthur (1882).

T. MacCullagh, *The Rev. W. Morley Punahon*.

PURCHAS, THE REV. JOHN (b. 1823, d. 1872), divine, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge. After holding various curacies, he was, in 1866, appointed perpetual curate and incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Brighton. Mr. Purchas was by this time well known as an advanced Ritualist, having already published a remarkable book of ceremonial, the *Directorium Anglicanum* (1852). He was speedily arraigned before the court of Arches, and the well-known case *Hebbert v. Purchas* terminated in Mr. Purchas being admonished to discontinue certain illegal practices. As he did not do so, he was suspended *ab officio* in 1872, and shortly afterwards died.

PUSEY, EDWARD BOUVERIE, D.D. (b. 1800, d. 1882), theologian, was the son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, half-brother of the Earl of Radnor, and was descended from a Flemish family that settled in England in the sixteenth century. He was born at Pusey House, in Berkshire. Having been educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he obtained a first class in classics in 1822, the Latin essay prize in 1824, and a fellowship at Oriel in the same year. In 1826 he went to Germany to study the condition of German theology, and in 1828 published the results of his visit in the impartial *Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rationalistic Character lately predominant in the Theology of Germany*. In the same year he was appointed Regius professor of Hebrew, with a canonry and residence in Christ Church. He also married the widow of J. R. Barker, by whom he had one son, Philip Edward Pusey, who wrote some treatises on Cyril, but died two or three years before his father. Having long protested against "dead orthodoxy," Pusey in 1833 contributed a short treatise on the *Benefits of Fasting to the Tracts for the Times*, but he did not appear as a leader in the Tractarian cause till the publication of his great pamphlet on *Scriptural Views of Holy Baptism* (1835-6). Under his influence the Oxford Movement changed its character. Newman says, "He gave us a position and a name." "He introduced sobriety and gravity." He further supported his position in the celebrated sermon in which he maintained that wilful sin after baptism is irreparable (1837). Meantime he was taking a prominent part in the Hampden controversy, and was beginning the publication of his great series of the *Library of the Fathers*, the *English Translation of the Fathers*, and the *Anglo-Catholic Library*. He also endeavoured, with Newman, to establish a hall for reading graduates

in the house opposite Christ Church. After 1838 he and the movement were continually attacked in various pulpits, especially in the university sermons. He further increased the indignation by preaching in the university church, in 1843, a sermon on the *Holy Eucharist a Comfort to the Penitent*, containing high sacramental theories. Pusey was suspended from preaching in St. Mary's for two years. Again in 1850 he was inhibited from preaching by Bishop Wilberforce. Meantime, by the secession of Newman in 1846, he had been left almost alone as the leader of the movement that became naturally known as "Puseyite." It was through his unwavering persistence and belief in the cause, illustrated especially in his *Letter to Keble* (1846), that the Anglican party regained confidence and extended its dominion. He maintained the continuity of the Greek, Roman, and English Churches, but was himself not a Ritualist, being comparatively indifferent to outward ceremonies. In 1866 he published the *Eirenicon*, a proposal for the reuniting of Christendom, which was adversely commented upon by Dr. Newman. As a scholar he was eminent for linguistic powers and profound knowledge of theology. He was thoroughly acquainted with Arabic, having studied it under Freytag. He learnt Ethiopic when he was over sixty. Latterly, he seldom left his rooms in Christ Church, except for an occasional visit to the convalescent home founded by him and Miss Sellon, at Ascot, where he died. As a memorial, the Pusey House, containing his library, and endowed for three priests, to form a centre of theology in Oxford, was opened in 1884. Besides numerous letters to the *Times* on Church and State, Royal Supremacy, Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, etc., the following are perhaps Pusey's most important remaining publications:—*The Real Presence* (1857), *Sermon on Everlasting Punishment* (1864), *Nine Lectures on Daniel the Prophet* (1864), *The Church of England, Letters to Keble, Newman, etc.* (1865), *Historical Preface to Tract 90* (1865), *Blessed are the Meek* (sermon at the opening of Keble Chapel, 1876), *What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment?* in reply to Canon Farrar's *Eternal Hope* (1880), *Sermons for the Church's Seasons* (edited by R. F. Wilson, 1883), and *Private Prayers* (edited by Canon Liddon, 1883).

Times, July 17th, 1882; *Memorial Sermons* by Canon Liddon (1884) and Canon H. S. Holland (1882). [H. W. N.]

PUSHKINE, ALEXANDER SERGEEVITCH (b. 1799, d. 1837), the greatest Russian poet of the century, was born at Moscow, educated at the lyceum of Tsarskoe-Selo, and in 1817 became a clerk in the Russian Foreign Office. In 1820 appeared his romantic poem *Ruslan and Luniela* in the Byronic style, and the author was hailed as a genius by his contemporaries. It deals with the legendary

period of Vladimir. His next compositions of importance were *The Pioneer of the Caucasus* (1822) and *The Fountain of Bakhkhiseraï* (1824). These were followed by the deeply interesting study *The Gipsies* (1824), the scene of which is pitched in Bessarabia, where the poet had been living in exile on account of his revolutionary opinions. He was now suffered to return to his estates, but was soon placed under police supervision. There he wrote his fine tragedy *Boris Godunoff*, an imitation of Shakespeare (1825), and the narrative poem *Poltava*, of which Mazeppa is the hero (1828), and *Eugene Onyegin*, a satire on Russian society (1832). His best prose story, *The Captain's Daughter*, appeared in the same year. By this time Pushkine had married, and was leading a life of great happiness. His wife, however, began to suffer from anonymous lampoons, and the poet fell mortally wounded in a duel with D'Anthès, their supposed author. Pushkine's fame is European, yet he was confessedly indebted to foreign models. Of these the most influential was Byron, and *Eugene Onyegin* is a distinct imitation of Don Juan. Pushkine, however, had a genuine passion which Byron too frequently lacked; and in him the poet was never replaced by the rhetorician.

Annenkoff, *Materials for the Biography of Pushkine, and Pushkine in the reign of Alexander.*

Pye, JOHN (b. 1782, d. 1874), engraver, was self-taught, and coming to London at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the engraver Heath. In 1811 his engraving after Turner of *Pope's Villa* delighted the painter, and Pye was engaged to engrave his *Temple of Jupiter in Ægina*. He also engraved Turner's *Junction of the Tees and Greta*, *The Rialto*, and *Redcliffe Church, Bristol*. His exquisite line was displayed no less happily in Claude's *Annunciation* and *Classical Landscape* and Poussin's *Abraham Preparing for the Sacrifice*. Pye was not amicably disposed towards the Royal Academy, and published a trenchant attack upon it in 1845, entitled *The Patronage of British Art*.

Q

Quain, JONES (b. 1796, d. 1865), the most distinguished of a distinguished family of doctors, was a native of Mallow, Ireland, and studied at Paris. After being lecturer on anatomy at the Aldersgate School of Medicine, he was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at London University, now called University College, from 1831 to 1836. Dr. Quain was a most successful lecturer, and his *Elements of Anatomy* (1st ed. 1828, 9th ed. 1882), did much to popularise the science, and to teach it in a rational manner. In

conjunction with Dr. Erasmus Wilson, he published some valuable anatomical plates of *The Muscles of the Human Body*.

* **Quain, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.S.** (b. 1816), an eminent physician, studied for his profession at the medical school of the University of London. He was made Bachelor of Medicine, gaining the university scholarship, in 1840, and Doctor of Medicine in 1842. He subsequently became a member of the Senate, and chairman of the Brown Institution. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Cattle Plague. Dr. Quain has been the Queen's representative on the Medical Council, and treasurer for many years, and also chairman, of the Pharmacopœic committee of the Council. In 1851 Dr. Quain became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and was member of the Council and censor in 1867, 1868, and 1882, and senior censor in 1877. In 1872 he delivered the Lumleian lectures, the subject being *The Diseases of the Muscular Walls of the Heart*, and was Harveian orator in 1885. Dr. Quain is consulting physician to the Brompton Consumption Hospital, to the Seamen's and other hospitals. He has been vice-president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, president of the Pathological Society and of the Harveian Society. He is a well-known practitioner, and he attended Lord Beaconsfield in his last illness. His most valuable contribution to medical literature is *The Dictionary of Medicine* (1882), which he edited, and for which he wrote some valuable articles. Among his other contributions to science, may be mentioned one on *The Fatty Diseases of the Heart* in the *Medical and Chirurgical Transactions* of 1852.

Quinet, EDGAR (b. 1803, d. 1875), French man of letters, was a native of Bourg, and embarking on a literary career, attracted the notice of Cousin by his translation of Herder's *Philosophie der Geschichte*. He was sent by the Government on a mission to Greece in 1829, became professor of foreign literature at Lyons in 1839, and at Paris in 1841, where he and his friend Michelet made themselves notorious by violent attacks upon Ultramontanism. He fought in the revolution of 1848, and opposed the Second Empire in the spirit of a true republican, refusing to accept the amnesties of Napoleon III. His works, which fill some 30 vols., are on miscellaneous subjects:—*Ahasuerus* (1833) and *Merlin l'Enchanteur* are wildly imaginative allegories; *Préméthée* (1833), and *Les Esclaves* (1853) are dramas: *Les Révolutions d'Italie* (1852), and *La Révolution* (1865), are historical; and *Le Génie des Religions* (1842) is perhaps the most remarkable specimen of the works produced under the influence of the religious mysticism which influenced so many of the great Frenchmen of Quinet's time.

E. Quinet, *Histoire des idées* (1858); Chassin, E. Quinet, *sa Vie et son Œuvre* (1858).

R

Rachel, ELISA (b. 1820, d. 1858), French actress, properly called Elisa Rachel Felix, was born at Mumf, in Switzerland, and was of Jewish origin. In her childhood she attracted notice while singing for bread in the streets of Lyons, and in 1833 appeared on the stage as an actress. It was not until 1838 that she really took hold of the public in Corneille's *Les Horaces*. From that time forward she was without a rival as the exponent of the dramas of the classical school of Racine and Corneille, and her *Phèdre*, first given in 1843, has probably never been equalled as a representation of supreme human woe. In 1848 her recitations of the *Marseillaise* were not the least among the precipitant causes of the revolution. In London (1846), and in America (1855), she was received with great enthusiasm, but during the latter tour her health broke down and she died of decline near Toulon. Her private life was abandoned, and she had inordinate love of wealth.

E. de Mirecourt, *Mme. Rachel*.

Radetsky, JOHANN JOSEPH WENZEL (b. 1766, d. 1858), Count of Radetz, and an Austrian field-marshal, was a Bohemian by birth, entered the Austrian service in 1784, and fought through the wars against Napoleon. It was not until 1848, however, that he particularly distinguished himself, when, while commander of the troops in Lombardy, he was confronted by an insurrection in the Quadrilateral. Having effected a masterly retreat to Verona, he turned upon the Italians, and after some partial reverses succeeded in driving Charles Albert of Sardinia into Milan, and in March, 1849, utterly defeated him at Novara. Radetsky then laid siege to Venice, and took it after an obstinate defence. From 1850 to 1856 he ruled Lombardy and Venice with a rod of iron.

Radowitz, JOSEPH VON (b. 1797, d. 1853), Prussian statesman, was of Hungarian origin, and in 1812 entered the army of Westphalia. He subsequently exchanged into the Hessian service, and in 1823 entered that of Prussia. He married a Prussian countess, and gradually worked his way to the leadership of the Conservative party, and in 1836 was sent as military plenipotentiary of Prussia to the Diet of Frankfurt. In 1847 he was commissioned by Frederick William IV. to draw up a memorandum on the reconstitution of the German Confederation; but the revolution of 1848 cut short his projects. In the National Assembly at Frankfurt he proposed the union of Germany under Prussia, and in 1850 entered the Prussian Cabinet to carry out his schemes. At the eleventh hour, however, the king yielded to the armed opposition of Austria, and dismissed his minister.

Fernsdorff, *Joseph von Radowitz*.

Raeburn, SIR HENRY (b. 1756, d. 1823), Scottish portrait painter, was the son of an Edinburgh manufacturer, was educated at Heriot's Hospital, and, influenced probably by the career of its founder, was apprenticed to a goldsmith. In the workshop he insensibly took to sketching, and soon attracted the interest of his fellow-townsmen. He was at length absolved from his articles, when he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the principles of his art. A happy marriage enabled him to travel in other countries. In London he was received by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who sent him to Italy with letters of introduction. After a stay of two years on the Continent, Raeburn returned to Edinburgh in 1787, and set up his easel in George Street. He now began a career of portrait-painting unsurpassed in Scotland, his success being chiefly due to the highly gifted manner in which he represented the intelligence as well as the mere flesh of the human countenance. His best portraits were those of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Eldon, Professor Playfair and Francis Jeffrey. In 1815 he became a Royal Academician, and in 1822 he was knighted by George IV. An exhibition of Raeburn's works was opened at Edinburgh in October, 1876.

Tait's *Edinburgh Magazine*, 1843 and 1844.

Raffles, SIR THOMAS STAMFORD (b. 1781, d. 1826, naturalist and administrator, entered the East India House as an extra clerk in 1795, and on the establishment of the new settlement at Penang, since called Prince of Wales' Island, on the coast of Malacca, in 1805, he was appointed assistant secretary, becoming shortly afterwards chief secretary, with the responsibility of arranging the forms of the new government. When on furlough, in 1808, he made the acquaintance of the two Orientalists, Marsden and Leyden, in whose company he began his elaborate researches into the history, the laws, and the literature of the Hindu and Malay races. At his instigation Java was wrested from the French in 1811, and annexed to the dominion of the East India Company. Raffles was nominated governor of the new territory. He at once introduced a system of upright administration, but he found a stubborn antagonist to all reforms in the vested interests, for Java had long been misgoverned; so much so that he was recalled in 1816 by the directors. They found on inquiry, however, that his reforms were based on "motives perfectly correct and laudable;" and to meet the growing demand for information about Java, he published a *History of Java* (2 vols.) in 1817. As a recompense for his recall, Raffles was knighted and sent out to govern Bencoolen in Sumatra in 1817. He forthwith set to work to abolish slavery, and subsequently established Singapore as a station for the protection of British shipping. In 1820 he sent home a large

collection of preserved animals, now in the museum of the London Zoological Society; and in 1824 returned home with his collections in botany and zoology, and his papers and manuscripts, of which there were many volumes. The ship suddenly took fire, and every scrap was lost. Sir Stamford Raffles died two years afterwards, but not before he had aided to found, and been first president of, the Royal Zoological Society. In company with Dr. Arnold he found in the interior of Sumatra the *Rafflesia-Arnoldi*, said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world.

Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Stamford Raffles (1830), by his widow.

Raglan, FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET, BARON (*b.* Sept. 30th, 1788; *d.* June 25th, 1855), field-marshal, was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and served as aide-de-camp to Wellington at Copenhagen, in the Peninsular War (1809-14), and at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. Lord Fitzroy Somerset was Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris in 1815, and Secretary to the French Embassy from 1816 to 1819, when he became secretary to the Duke of Wellington, whom he succeeded as Master-General of the Ordnance (1852). He had previously sat in the House of Commons for Truro from 1818-26. He was then raised to the Upper House as Baron Raglan. On the outbreak of the Crimean War he was appointed commander of the English forces, despite the fact that it was years since he had seen active service. In September, 1854, the victory of the Alma was won; Balaklava followed with its immortal cavalry charge, concerning which it may safely be said that whoever the "someone" who blundered was, he was not Lord Raglan; and then came the terrible carnage of Inkermann. Raglan was now created a field-marshal; but it gradually began to dawn upon the public that all was not well in the Crimea, and the terrible sufferings endured by the troops before Sebastopol during the winter of 1854-5, owing to the hopeless confusion in the commissariat, confirmed that impression. Lord Raglan felt bitterly the charges brought against him, and when the general attack, ordered on June 18th, failed utterly, he sank under the blow. He was said to have died of dysentery; it would be truer to say that he died of a broken heart. Lord Raglan was a knight without fear and without reproach, and his knowledge of the technique of war was thoroughly sound, but he lacked initiative, and inspired affection rather than enthusiasm. At the same time it should be mentioned that he objected from the first to the plan of the campaign.

Mr. Kinglake's brilliant defence of Lord Raglan in the *Invasion of the Crimea*.

* **Ramsay**, SIR ANDREW CROMBIE, LL.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1814), geologist, a native of Glas-

gow, was educated at the university of that city. He was given an appointment on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and was its director from 1872 to 1881, holding at the same time the post of director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Previously to this he had held the offices of professor of geology at University College, to which he was appointed in 1848, and at the Royal School of Mines (1851). In 1862 and 1863 he was President of the Geological Society. He holds numerous foreign knight-hoods and associateships, and has been President of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Andrew Ramsay's works on geology are widely read, especially his *Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain* (1st ed. 1853, 5th ed. 1878). Of more local interest are his fine monographs written for the Geological Survey. He is also the author of *The Geology of the Island of Arran* (1841), *The Old Glaciers of Switzerland and Wales* (1859), and has published many of his lectures.

Ramsay, THE VERY REV. EDWARD BANNERMAN BURNETT (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1876), the well-known Dean of Edinburgh, was the fourth son of Alexander Burnett, an Edinburgh advocate, and was born at Aberdeen. At an early age he was taken in charge by his grand-uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay, whose surname he subsequently adopted, and by whom he was educated in Yorkshire. Graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, the future dean was in due course received into holy orders, and afterwards spent some time in the curacy of Rodden, Somersetshire, where he laboured with zeal and discretion among the Methodists of the district. In 1823 he removed to Edinburgh, where, after occupying several subordinate posts in the Scottish Episcopal Church, he became dean of the diocese of Edinburgh in 1846. He declined the bishopric of New Brunswick in 1835, that of Glasgow in 1847, and that of Edinburgh in 1862. Dean Ramsay was the author of *Advent Sermons* (1850), *Canon Law* (1861), *Life of Dr. Thomas Chalmers* (1850), *Manual of Catechising*, and *Genius and Works of Handel* (1862); but by far his most popular work was *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character* (1857, 22nd ed. 1874). Dean Ramsay held a unique position in Scotland, justly due to his catholic spirit, to his zeal as a minister, and to his shrewd appreciation of Scottish humour.

Professor Cosmo Innes, *Biography*, prefixed to the *Reminiscences* (1874); Dr. Rogers, *Memoirs*; *Sunday Magazine*, January, 1885.

Randolph, JOHN, of Roanoke (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1833), American orator, a native of Carsons, Virginia, claimed to be a descendant of the Indian Princess Pocahontas. He entered the law, and in 1799 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat and follower of Jefferson. He soon distinguished himself as a political Ishmaelite with powers of biting sarcasm;

and some of his witticisms, notably his designation of the Northern members who voted for the Missouri compromise of 1820 as "dough-faces," have been perpetuated. In 1826 he fought a harmless duel with Mr. Clay, whom he had styled a "combination of the Puritan with the black-leg." In 1822 and 1824 he visited England, was elected a Senator of the United States in the last year, and was appointed Minister to Russia in 1832. By his will he manumitted over three hundred slaves, and provided for their maintenance.

H. A. Garland, *Life of John Randolph*.

Ranke, LEOPOLD VON (b. 1795, d. 1886), historian, was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, and was educated at Schulpforta and the University of Leipzig. In 1817 he became professor of history at the Gymnasium of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. He utilised the leisure of a country schoolmaster so well as to publish in 1824 a *History of the Romance and Teutonic Nations between 1494 and 1535*, to which he added in an independent work a series of criticisms of some of the chief contemporary sources employed by him. This won for him an extraordinary professorship at the University of Berlin. Here he found in the manuscript collections of the Royal Library a large number of Relations and Reports of Venetian ambassadors, from which he drew the materials for his first really important work, his *History of the Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. Of this, the first volume, *The Ottomans and the Spanish Monarchy*, appeared in 1827, and at once established its author's reputation as an investigator of inedited documents, who possessed profound historic insight and great literary power. He obtained a long leave of absence from Berlin to prosecute further the researches thus auspiciously begun. For four years he laboured at the public and private archives of Vienna, Venice, Rome, and Florence. On these was based what has always remained his most generally-known work, the *History of the Popes*, of which the first volume appeared in 1834, the last in 1837. The same years also witnessed the publication of the *History of the Serbian Revolution*, the foundation with Savigny of an historical and political review, as well as the establishment of Ranke's reputation as a professor. Ranke's next great work was his *History of Germany during the Reformation*, published in six volumes between 1839 and 1847. Written in more detail and with less coldness than the *History of the Popes*, this work is generally regarded as his masterpiece. In 1841 he became royal historiographer, and published in his *Nine Books of Prussian History*, which subsequently became twelve, an excellent account of the first century of Prussian greatness. Between 1852 and 1861 appeared his

History of France, principally in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, in five volumes. Between 1859 and 1874 appeared the nine volumes of his *History of England, chiefly in the Seventeenth Century*. Though already advancing in years, he now plunged with undiminished ardour and ability into the composition of a long series of works on German history, which in a sense supplement his great work on the sixteenth century. These include a *History of Germany between the Religious Peace and the Thirty Years' War* (1868), a *History of Wallenstein* (1869), *Contributions to the History of Austria and Prussia between the Treaties of Aachen and Hubertsburg* (1875), *The German Powers and the League of Princes* (1872), *The Origin and Beginning of the Revolutionary War* (1875), the *Memoirs of Hardenberg* (1877), and the *Correspondence of Frederick William IV. with Bunsen* (1873). While issuing this vast series of works, Ranke also found time for composing a good many smaller essays and monographs, as well as for his professor's work at Berlin, though for the last twenty years he ceased to lecture. When more than eighty years of age he undertook the stupendous new task of writing a *Universal History*, or rather a series of reflections on the greater turning-points of the world's history. A volume of this work appeared regularly every year until the author's death, when he had brought it down to the middle ages. For considerably more than a generation Ranke has occupied a unique position among German historians, as the founder and most conspicuous exponent of modern historical research. Besides the great fame won by his works, he was the teacher and master of nearly every German historian of note. Though never a very popular or brilliant lecturer, he exercised a profound influence over the narrower circles of his pupils, who formed his *Seminar*. About 1830 this class undertook under his direction the *Jahrbücher des Deutschen Reichs* under the Saxon Emperors. Though his own work lay mostly in recent periods, he inspired pupils like Waitz or Giesebrecht to do as much for mediæval history as he himself accomplished for the last three centuries. The universal homage and distinguished honours he received in his later years were but inadequate expressions of his great position in his country. It is difficult to express clearly and concisely the great debt which historical literature owes to Ranke. The long series of independent works already enumerated nearly all formed parts of a great whole whose subject was nothing less than the diplomatic history of nearly three centuries. Though in his histories of France, or England, or Germany, he often threw a new and brilliant light on internal history, it is his regard to the mutual relations of the members of the European State system that constitutes the unity and harmony of his works.

Another main object of his studies was to trace the development of the systems of administration which culminated in the governments of Louis XIV. and Frederick William I. But whatever his immediate subject, a severe impartiality of tone and scientific objectivity of treatment characterise all that came from his pen. A comparison of Ranke and Macaulay in their treatment of the Revolution of 1688 will sufficiently illustrate the difference between the scientific student whose great object was to explain how events had happened and what men had thought, and the political partisan who saw in the controversies of two hundred years back the counterpart of the party struggles in which he was himself engaged. Similarly, all religious or philosophical bias, all prejudices which stood in the way of the clear investigation of events, were equally alien to Ranke's mind. Ranke's researches cover a very wide field. He combined a great capacity for brilliant generalisation with that of minute investigation of particular points, though he seldom wrote mere monographs, and it is for general outlines more than for detailed researches that the student most frequently consults his works. Yet no one has done more than he in the way of discovering new matter and basing his work upon inedited documents. It was one of his greatest glories that he revealed to historical students the enormous importance of the *Relazioni*, or Reports of Venetian Ambassadors to the Senate, as materials for political history. Though never aiming at merely literary effects, he wrote strongly and vigorously, and with considerable capacity for artistic grouping and arrangement. It must, however, be remembered that none of Ranke's books present a complete picture of the age they delineate. They are almost entirely confined to political and diplomatic history: the relations of States and the acts of statesmen. Thus his account of the Puritan movement is less complete than his exposition of English foreign policy in the seventeenth century; and his numerous writings on the history of the French Revolutionary period tend to ignore the great movements of ideas and concentrate attention on the diplomatic intrigues. And a certain impatience of repeating what is already known when he has so much new to say gives an incompleteness even to that side of his history on which he desired to say most. He wrote, moreover, so much that he did little towards correcting or expanding his earlier works, so that, though he gave the impulse, it was for his disciples to say the last word on almost every point treated of by him. But with all his defects, Ranke remains one of the greatest historians of the century.

Many of Ranke's works have been translated into English; the *History of the Popes* three times by independent translators, of which the best is that by Mrs. Austin, who also did into English the early part of the *Reformation in Germany*. The *English History* has been trans-

lated by a body of Oxford tutors for the Clarendon Press. The *Prussian History*, the earlier part of the *French History*, treating of the Civil and Religious Wars of the sixteenth century, the *Ottomans and Spanish Monarchy*, the *History of Serbia*, and several of the minor works are also to be found in English versions. Part of the *Universal History* has been translated by Mr. G. Prothero. An article on German historians by Lord Acton in the first number of the *English Historical Review* shows clearly Ranke's place among historical writers; and an excellent summary of his life and labours by M. R. Keuss is to be found in vol. 31, No. II., of the *Revue Historique*. [T. F. T.]

Raspail, FRANÇOIS VINCENT (b. 1794, d. 1878), French chemist and revolutionist, was the son of poor parents in the department of Vaucluse. After indulging in a little hero-worship of Napoleon, he became a free-thinker, Socialist, and scientific lecturer. In the last capacity he was successful, and published besides some remarkable works, among which were *Système de Chimie Organique* (1833), *Histoire Naturelle de la Santé et de la Maladie chez les Végétaux et chez les Animaux* (1843), and *Manuel Annuaire de la Santé* (1846). He took part in all the revolutionary outbreaks, and was frequently imprisoned, the last occasion being in 1875 for a violent preface to a new edition of his *Manuel*.

* **Rassam**, HORMUZD (b. 1826), Assyriologist and traveller, a native of Mossul in Mesopotamia, was employed by Mr. Layard (q.v.) from 1845 to 1847 as his assistant in his Assyrian explorations and excavations, and again from 1849 to 1851. He was then appointed by our Government to be Mr. Layard's successor, and returned to England in 1854, having discovered the palace of Assur-Banipal, the Sardanapalus of Herodotus. Mr. Rassam was next employed as judge and British agent at Aden, and in 1861 was sent by the Bombay Government to mediate between the Imâm of Muscat and his brother, the Seyyid of Zanzibar. In 1864 he was despatched to the court of Abyssinia to demand the release of Consul Cameron and the other European captives, but the tyrant Theodore threw him and his comrades into prison. The expedition of Sir Robert Napier was sent to relieve them (1868), and on his return to England Mr. Rassam published an interesting account of *The British Mission to Theodore, the King of Abyssinia* (1869). From 1876 to 1882 he was employed by the authorities of the British Museum in making explorations at Nineveh and throughout Mesopotamia, and contributed numerous additions to the Assyrian gallery of that institution, besides discovering the site of numerous cities, of which the most important is Sepharvaim. His interesting little monograph on *Babylonian Cities* was published in 1813.

Rattazzi, URBANO (b. 1810, d. 1873), Italian statesman, was a native of Piedmont, and became an advocate at Casale. In 1848

he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, and became the leader of the democratic party. In 1848 he became a member of Gioberti's ministry, which was dissolved after the defeat of Novara. He became Minister of Justice under Cavour in 1854, but excited opposition by his bill for the abolition of convents, and retired in 1857, owing to his supposed sympathy with Mazzini's insurrection; but was again a member of the ministry in 1859. In 1862 he formed a cabinet, and incurred undeserved unpopularity from his opposition to Garibaldi's rash expedition against Rome, resigning in December. He was again Prime Minister for a brief period in 1866.

Rauch, CHRISTIAN (b. 1777, d. 1857), sculptor, was born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, his father being in the Prince of Waldeck's service. After being apprenticed for a time to a stonemason in Cassel, he became one of the lacqueys of Frederick William II. in Berlin (1797), and afterwards of the Queen Louise. Partly through her influence he was sent to study at Dresden in 1802, and in 1804 quitted the royal service and settled in Rome, where he gained the patronage of William von Humboldt, and became the pupil of Canova and Thorwaldsen. After the death of Queen Louise he won the competition for a design for her statue, returned to Berlin in 1811, and finally completed the work in marble at Rome (1814). It is now in her chapel at Charlottenburg. Rauch had become suddenly famous, and the memorials of nearly all the great Prussian heroes of the War of Independence, such as Blücher, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Yorck, von Wartenburg, were entrusted to his care. Of Blücher he made two statues, the one in Berlin, designed in 1815 and unveiled in 1826, and the other later in Breslau. He also modelled a bust of the Czar Alexander II. (1815), and designed the memorial to Max Joseph, King of Bavaria, in Munich (1825-35). But his masterpiece beyond question was the celebrated equestrian statue of Frederick the Great that stands at the end of the Linden in Berlin. It was begun in 1830, and unveiled by Frederick William IV. in 1851. It represents the old King in his favourite uniform with the well-known cocked hat, as he rode at the head of his troops.

W. Heinrich, *Christian Rauch und seine Schüler* (1894).

* **Rawlinson**, THE REV. GEORGE (b. 1815), the brother of Sir H. Rawlinson (q.v.), historian and Orientalist, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in the Final Schools in 1838, and was elected fellow of Exeter in 1840. In 1859 he preached the Bampton lectures, his subject being the *Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Scripture Records*, and in 1861

he was appointed Camden professor of ancient history. In 1872 he was made a Canon of Canterbury. In the same year he contributed a paper on the *Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch* to Dr. Thomson's *Aids to Faith*, and preached nine sermons on the *Contrasts of Christianity with the Heathen and Jewish Systems*. For the series known as *Present Day Tracts*, he has written essays on the *Antiquity of Man*, the *Early Prevalence of Monotheistic Belief*, and the *Religious Teachings of the Sublime and Beautiful in Nature*; and to the *Pulpit Commentary* (1880, etc.) he has contributed expositions on the books of Esther, Ezra, and Nehemiah. His great work on the book of Exodus appeared separately in 1882-5. The results of his more directly historical investigations into the records of ancient Europe form an almost complete history of the ancient world. The series began with the *New Version of Herodotus, with copious notes and appendices* (1858-62), still universally recognised as the standard authority on the early historian. In its preparation Professor Rawlinson was largely assisted by Sir Gardner Wilkinson and, especially in the appendices on oriental antiquities, by Sir Henry Rawlinson. This translation was followed by the vast undertaking of the history of the *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*, began in 1862. The *Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy* followed in 1873, and the *Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy* in 1876. The *History of Ancient Egypt*, in two volumes, was published in 1881, and *Egypt and Babylon* in 1886. Professor Rawlinson has also written two smaller text-books on more general subjects, namely, a *Manual of Ancient History from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire* (1869), and *The Religions of the Ancient World* (1882).

* **Rawlinson**, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., L.L.D. (b. 1810), soldier and diplomatist, the brother of the above, was educated at Ealing School, and entered the Bombay army in 1837. From 1833-9 he served in the army of the ruler of Persia, Muhammad Shah, who relied upon British assistance against the competitors for the throne, and aided him to reorganise his forces. In 1839 the relations between Persia and England became strained, Mr. Rawlinson was recalled, and sent to Candahar as political agent (1840-42), where he maintained British influence intact during the troubled period of the massacre of Cabul and Pollock's expedition of vengeance. From 1843-55 he was political agent in Turkish Arabia, becoming in addition Consul at Bagdad in 1844, and Consul-General in 1851. His next appointment was a Crown Directorship of the East India Company, when he retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and

became a K.C.B. (1856), and during part of 1858 he was a member of the Council of India. He was, however, despatched as envoy to the Court of Teheran in September, as successor to Mr. Murray, but remained there barely a year, being recalled at his own request. Before being sent to Persia he was for a few months Liberal member for Reigate, and from 1865 to 1868 was member for Frome. Re-appointed a member of the Council of India in 1868, he was its vice-president in 1876, and afterwards continued a member of the Council (1886). Sir Henry Rawlinson's honours are numerous; he was president of the Royal Geographical Society from 1871 to 1876, became a trustee of the British Museum in 1879, and is a director of the Royal Asiatic Society and corresponding member of the French Institute. It was during his first visit to Persia, when stationed at Kermanshah, that Sir Henry began to study cuneiform inscriptions, and he announced the result of his discoveries in the journals of the Royal Asiatic Society from 1837 to 1838, publishing at the same time the records of his travels in Susiana in the Geographical Society's journal. In 1836 he made a most important addition to our knowledge by deciphering the great inscription at Behistun, which contains more than a thousand lines, and gives an account of the genealogy of Darius Hystaspes, the chief events of his reign, and the extent of his power, besides recording the building of palaces, and prayers to Ormuzd (Sir H. Rawlinson, *The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun Deciphered and Translated*, in the journal of the Asiatic Society, 1846). His other works are *A Commentary on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Babylon and Assyria* (1850), *Outline of the History of Assyria* (1852), *Notes on the Early History of Babylonia* (1854), a translation of *The Inscription of Tiglath Pileser* (1857), and the five folio volumes of *The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, edited in conjunction with E. Norris and George Smith between 1861-70. He also wrote in 1874 a work on *England and Russia in the East*, in which the occupation of Herat by the British was advocated; and aided his brother in his edition of *Herodotus*.

Reade, CHARLES (b. 1814, d. 1884), was the son of John Reade, an Oxfordshire squire, and was born at Ipsden in 1814. Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was demy and afterwards fellow, he took his degree in 1835, with a third class in classics, was elected Vinerian Reader in Law in 1842, and a year later was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he made his first appearance as a dramatist, *Gold* being the title of the piece produced. It secured only a moderate success. Not until 1862, when he was bordering upon forty years of age, did he begin to write novels. He used to say that he had studied

the great art of fiction closely for fifteen years before he had presumed to write a line. His first book, *Peg Woffington* (1852), at once established his position. *Christie Johnstone* followed in 1853, and then came his best known work, *It's Never too Late to Mend* (1856), a novel which exposed the abuses of prison discipline. Some years later, when the story had become highly popular, the author dramatised it, and his own version has since held the stage against several rival versions. In rapid succession there appeared *The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth* (1857), *Jack of All Trades* (1858), *The Autobiography of a Thief* (1858), *Love Me Little, Love Me Long* (1859), *The Double Marriage, or White Lies* (1860), and the *The Cloister and the Hearth* (1861). The last, perhaps the finest of his productions, is an exception to Reade's works in being full of learning and shrewd reflections on the past. It has been generally regarded as Reade's masterpiece. Two years previously he had dealt with the subject in *Once a Week*, but seeing its capabilities he expanded his periodical contributions into their present bulk and form. In 1860 he published *The Eighth Commandment*, a vigorous protest against the class of thief who steals the product of the brain. In 1863 *Hard Cash* appeared. In that book Reade drew attention to the abuses of private lunatic asylums. *Griffith Gaunt*, which was published in England and America in 1866, was looked upon by the author as his best novel. *Foul Play*, which appeared in 1869, aroused public interest in the iniquities of ship-knackers, and in *Put Yourself in His Place*, which followed in 1870, Reade represented the tyranny practised by trades unions. *A Terrible Temptation* appeared in 1871. *A Simpleton* appeared in 1873, and *A Woman Hater* in 1877. In the latter book Reade advocated women's rights. All this time he was pursuing a dramatic career. He wrote, in conjunction with Tom Taylor, *Masks and Faces*, founded on the novel *Peg Woffington* (1854), which retains its popularity, *The King's Rival*, and *Two Loves and a Life*. He dramatised Lord Tennyson's *Dora* in 1867. In 1869 he wrote *Foul Play*, in combination with Mr. Dion Boucicault. The collaboration failed, and alone he produced another version in 1877, under the title of *A Scuttled Ship*, but with no better result. *The Lyons Mail*, however, first produced in 1854, still holds the stage. His greatest dramatic success was *Drink*, founded on Zola's *L'Assommoir*. This play is said to have yielded him more than £5,000. *Love and Money* was produced in 1883, and on the lines of this play he afterwards wrote a story, which was published under the title of *A Perilous Secret*. It is curious that Reade should have regarded himself as a dramatist first and a novelist afterwards, for his greatest successes were certainly not secured on the stage. Throughout the thirty odd years of his literary life he was

perpetually at war, either with the critics, his publishers, or some theatrical manager who had used his work without permission. Now and again he stormed the judicial bench on account of some judgment which he considered illegal and unjust. Warfare was, if not his pleasure, his element; perhaps the only element in which he could breathe freely and enjoy life. Within a narrow circle he was sincerely beloved. Reade's great merit as a novelist is his extraordinary narrative power. No man could tell a story more swiftly, directly, and effectively. Reade's method was the reverse of that of George Eliot. Never for an instant does he clog the wheels of his narrative with essays on the character of the characters. His characters evolve themselves. Reade's faults are, no less than his merits, on the surface of his work. He is often theatrical and not always dramatic. There is too much of the pasteboard art in his writing. You sometimes see the skeletons of his schemes, and perceive that they have their origin in the theatre. There are the leading young man, the leading young woman, the heavy villain, the light comedian, the low comedian, the chambermaid, and so forth. His best books, *Griffith Gaunt* and *The Cloister and the Hearth* are the freest from this theatrical defect. Certainly Reade carries the art of the stage as far into the art of the novel as is desirable, or perhaps possible. But in spite of his manifest faults, his occasional vulgarity, his tawdry effects, he was unquestionably a great novelist. The author of *Griffith Gaunt* cannot fail of a high place in the literary history of the century.

[R. H. C.]

Récamier, JEANNE FRANÇOISE BERNARD (b. 1777, d. 1849), a native of Lyons, married M. Récamier, a banker, in 1793, and arriving in Paris, became an intimate friend of Mme. de Stael, whom, in consequence of her husband's bankruptcy, she joined at Coppet in 1806. Here she enthralled Prince August of Prussia, but gave way to the mild remonstrances of M. Récamier, and refrained from so compromising herself as to make a divorce possible. She was banished from Paris in 1811, but returned in 1815, and until her death was the acknowledged queen of Parisian society. Her salon at Abbaye-aux-Bois was frequented by the rank and genius of the time, notably by Chateaubriand, who asked for her hand, but in vain. If incapable of love, Mme. Récamier was a sincere friend, and her despotism was one tempered, not by epigrams, but by amiability.

Souvenirs et Correspondance tirés des Papiers de Mme. Récamier (1859).

Redesdale, JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, BARON (b. 1748, d. 1830), an English lawyer, was descended from the ancient family of Mitford, of Mitford Castle, in Northumberland, and was educated at Oxford. Having joined the

English bar, he soon became a distinguished Chancery pleader, and published in 1787 a valuable work *On the Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery by English Bill*, which ran through several editions. In 1788 he was returned to Parliament for Beeralston, through the interest of his cousin, the Duke of Northumberland, and in 1793 succeeded Sir John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon), in the solicitor-generalship, when he was knighted. In 1799 Sir John Mitford became Attorney-General, and in 1801 Speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1802 Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was in consequence raised to the dignity of a peer. The unsettled state of Ireland made him very unpopular with the Catholic party, and he was removed from the Chancery bench by the short-lived administration of 1806, of which he loudly complained. Lord Redesdale subsequently heard appeals in the House of Lords, and was considered a very high legal authority. He took a prominent part in removing the hardships of the old bankruptcy laws, and was the author of several political pamphlets.

Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1830.

Redesdale, THE RIGHT. HON. JOHN THOMAS FREEMAN MITFORD, EARL OF, D.C.L., F.S.A. (b. 1805, d. 1886), Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was educated at Oxford. Soon after his accession to the peerage in 1830 he began to manifest an interest in practical measures of legislation, and it was not long before his clearness of judgment began to make itself felt in the House. He acquired considerable authority for his general acumen and his capacity for grasping the details of a measure, so much so that on the retirement of Lord Shaftesbury in 1851 he was unanimously chosen Chairman of Committees. Henceforth his lordship exercised enormous influence over the private bill legislation of the Upper House; he kept agents and attorneys rigidly in order, and invariably resisted all attempts to bias his judgment. Lord Redesdale was likewise an able controversialist. In 1849 he published his *Reflections on the Doctrine of Regeneration*, and in the following year he mingled in the fray in connection with the famous Gorham case. He strongly opposed the introduction into our law of the dissolution of the marriage tie by the Civil Court, and vindicated his views on the subject in a pamphlet entitled *The Law of Scripture against Divorce*, published in 1856. In 1874 he brought out *Reasonings on Some Disputed points of Doctrine*, and in 1875 he entered into a controversy with Cardinal Manning on the subject of Communion in both kinds. The correspondence was afterwards published under the title of *The Infallible Church and the Holy Communion*. Lord Redesdale took much delight in literary recreations, and in 1859 published *Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace*, which

was followed by *Further Thoughts on English Prosody*. He was created an earl in 1877. He never married, and the peerage became extinct with his death.

Times, May 3rd, 1898.

* **Redgrave**, RICHARD, R.A. (b. 1804), a native of London, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1826, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838, when his picture was *Ellen Orford*. He was elected an A.R.A. in 1840, and an R.A. in 1851. Mr. Redgrave's services to English art are very considerable. After being head-master of the Government School of Design, he drew up the system and course of instruction for the Department of Practical Art, now the Science and Art Department, and became Inspector-General of Art Schools, an appointment which he resigned in 1880. He aided Sir Henry Cole in founding the museum of ornamental art at Marlborough House, which they afterwards developed into the museum of art at South Kensington. Further, Mr. Redgrave played a prominent part in the various international exhibitions, especially at that of 1862, in which he arranged the specimens of British painting. He was surveyor of the Crown pictures from 1872 to 1880. Mr. Redgrave, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, the writer of the valuable *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*, is the author of the well-known work, *A Century of Painters* (1866), and edited many valuable catalogues, including that of the *National Gallery* (1874). Among his principal paintings may be mentioned *The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter* (1841); *The Attiring of Gressolda* (1850); *The Flight into Egypt* (1851); *Sermons in Stones* (1871); *Calling the Sheep to Fold*, and *The Oak of the Mill Head* (1876); *A Well-Spring in the Forest* (1877); *Friday Street, Wotton* (1878); and *Hidden among the Hills* (1881).

The Art Journal, vol. ii.

* **Reed**, SIR EDWARD JAMES, K.C.B. (b. 1830), was educated at Portsmouth for the navy, and after occupying several appointments, among which was the editorship of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, he became Chief Constructor of the Navy in 1863. In 1870, however, he resigned, and for some time devoted himself to privately inspecting the foreign dockyards of Europe. At the general election of 1874 he contested the Pembroke boroughs in the Liberal interest, and was returned, continuing to sit for that constituency until 1880, when he was returned for Cardiff. He has written several works on shipbuilding, and after a visit to Japan he published, in 1880, *Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions*. He has also contributed to the Press articles relating to the state of the Navy which have awakened considerable attention. In 1886 he was a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He has received several foreign decorations.

* **Reeves**, JOHN SIMS (b. 1822), the celebrated English tenor singer, born at Shooters' Hill, Kent, was the son of a musician, and as a child was gifted with a beautiful treble voice and great musical talent. In his eighteenth year he appeared on the stage at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the character of Rudolpho in *La Sonnambula*, this being the one of the few instances of a tenor beginning his career as a baritone. After studying under Mr. Hobbs and Mr. T. Cooke, he joined Macready's company at Drury Lane as second tenor (1841), and first attracted the attention of the public by his singing of the celebrated war song in Purcell's *King Arthur*. In 1843 he went to the Continent, studying in Paris under Bordogni, and at Milan under Mazzucato; at the latter place he appeared with great success as Edgardo in Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*. After singing at several other Italian theatres, he returned to England, and was engaged by Jullien for the new English opera at Drury Lane, and his success was instantaneous (1847). At the Norwich festival of 1848 he showed his ability in oratorio singing, delighting his audience in *Israel in Egypt*. After 1860 he appeared but seldom in operatic parts, but was frequently heard in the concert hall, and at the musical festivals, until in 1882 he virtually retired from public life. Among his most remarkable performances were undoubtedly his appearances in oratorio, notably in *Judas Maccabeus*, *Elijah*, *Eli*, and *Messiah*. As a ballad singer he excelled all his predecessors. His wife, formerly known on the concert stage as Miss Emma Lucombe, had great reputation as a soprano singer, and his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, is a tenor of much refinement.

H. Sutherland Edwards, *Life of Sims Reeves*.

Regnault, HENRI VICTOR, French chemist, and one of the greatest experimentalists of his time, was educated at the École Polytechnique, and after being professor of chemistry at Lyons, was appointed professor at the École Polytechnique in 1840, and at the Collège de France in 1841, becoming director of the porcelain manufacture at Sèvres in 1854. His experiments on the specific heat of gases were particularly acute, but unfortunately the results of many of them were destroyed during the siege of Paris in 1871. Among his pupils was Sir William Thomson. Regnault was the author of an admirable *Cours Élémentaire de Chimie* (1847-49).

Reichstadt, NAPOLÉON FRANÇOIS CHARLES JOSEPH, DUKE OF (b. 1811, d. 1832), known as Napoleon II., was the only son of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise of Austria, and received at his birth the title of King of Rome. In 1814 Napoleon I. abdicated in favour of his son; Louis XVIII. being, however, elected by the Senate, Marie Louise returned with the young Napoleon to Austria, and took up her residence at Schönbrunn, near Vienna.

In 1817 his mother retired to the duchy of Parma, assigned to her by the treaty of Vienna, the young prince remaining with his grandfather, Francis I. at Vienna, where he entered the Austrian army, and was created Duke of Reichstadt. At the time of the Revolution of 1830, Talleyrand is said to have come to Vienna, in order to propose the Duke of Reichstadt as a candidate for the French throne, but his proposals were very coldly received at the Austrian Court, and the claims of Napoleon's son were not pressed further. He had some intellectual ability, but his bodily health was very feeble.

J. de Saint Félix, *Histoire de Napoleon II*:

Reid, CAPTAIN MAYNE (b. 1819, d. 1883), novelist, was a native of the north of Ireland, and was intended for holy orders, but fired with a love of adventure, started for America in 1838, and roamed about Missouri as a trapper. He accepted a commission in the United States Army in 1845, fought with distinction in the Mexican War, and attracted the favourable notice of General Winfield Scott. He then came to Europe, hoping to lead a volunteer band in Hungary against the Austrians, but finding that the insurrection had collapsed, settled down to a literary life, first in London, then in Buckinghamshire. He made a considerable income until about 1866, when he began to lose his hold upon public favour, and suffered in addition pecuniary losses. During his last years the quality of his work fell off considerably, but taken at his best Captain Mayne Reid fully deserved the adoration with which he has been regarded by generations of school boys. His style, although not polished, was full of vigour, and his fund of perilous situations and hair-breadth escapes was simply inexhaustible. His Red Indians and trappers may have been more fruitful in deeds of prowess than the ordinary Red Indian and trapper; none the less are their individualities thrown into impressive relief and they are consistent works of art. Captain Mayne Reid's strongest point was perhaps his vigorous and accurate description of natural scenery. Among his very numerous works it is sufficient to mention here—of those for juveniles, the *Boy Hunter* (1853), the *Bush Boys* (1856), and the *Boy Tar* (1860); and of the novels, which practically appealed to the same audience, though supplied with a larger allowance of slaughter, the *Scalp Hunters* (1847), the *Rifle Rangers* (1860), the *War Trail* (1857), and the *Headless Horseman* (1865). The best of his later novels was *Afloat in the Forest* (1868).

Rémusat, CLAIRE ELIZABETH DE VERGENNES, Comtesse de (b. 1780, d. 1824), married the Comte de Rémusat when quite a girl, and entered the service of the Empress Joséphine. She was much appreciated as a woman of intellect, and the favourable judgment of her contemporaries is confirmed by her clever

essay on *Female Education* (1824), and still more by her remarkable *Mémoires* (1879), which give a wonderfully complete picture of the court of the First Empire, and of the strength and weakness of Napoleon's character. Her son CHARLES, COMTE DE RÉMUSAT (b. 1797, d. 1875), man of letters and politician, played in his time a rather important second-rate part. At first a journalist, lawyer, and disciple of Cousin, he entered public life after the July Revolution, and acted with M. Thiers, becoming in 1840 Minister of the Interior for a few months. After a long interval of literary retirement he became Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Thiers' cabinet (1871-3). His works include several on English subjects, such as *L'Angleterre au XVIII. Siècle* (1856), *lives of Bacon, Wesley, Channing, St. Anselm*, and *Histoire de la Philosophie en Angleterre depuis Bacon jusqu'à Locke* (1875). He also published *Philosophie Religieuse* in 1864.

Rémusat, JEAN PIERRE ABEL (b. 1788, d. 1832), French orientalist, studied medicine and took a doctor's degree, but came under the influence of De Sacy, who induced him to take up the study of Chinese. His *Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chinoise* appeared in 1811, and in 1814 he was elected to the Chair of the newly created professorship of Chinese at the Collège de France. He became editor of the *Journal des Savants* in 1818, Keeper of the oriental MSS. in the Bibliothèque Royale in 1824, and in 1829 President of the Société Asiatique. His too early death was caused by cholera, but not before he had made known to Europe the life and opinions of the philosopher Laou-tsze, the founder of Taoism. Among his more important works are, *Recherches sur les Langues Tartares* (1820), *Éléments de la Grammaire Chinoise* (1822), *Observations sur l'Histoire des Mongols Orientaux* (1832), and *l'Histoire du Bouddhisme* (1836).

* **Renan, JOSEPH ERNEST** (b. 1823), orientalist, historian, and essayist, was born at Tréguier, in Brittany, and is fond of tracing the characteristics of his genius to his Breton origin, modified as it was by his mother's Gascon temperament. His father was a master-mariner, and was drowned at sea. Having been trained in Latin and the strictest Catholicism by the priests who controlled the school of Tréguier, Renan was in 1836 selected for his talents to be sent to the Collège of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, in Paris, at that time presided over by M. Dupanloup (q.v.). Here he was taught the significance of literature and the power of style; but in 1839 he returned to theological studies at Issy, the suburban adjunct of the seminary of St. Sulpice. In 1842 he was admitted to St. Sulpice itself, and began the study of Hebrew and Syriac under the distinguished orientalist M. le Hir. These pursuits, however, gradually undermined his belief in the Roman Catholic dogma. "My faith," he insists again and

again, "was destroyed, not by metaphysics nor philosophy, but by historical criticism." In 1845 he gave up all intention of becoming a priest, left the seminary, and for three and a half years served as an assistant master in a Parisian school. But he continued his historical and linguistic studies. He had already conceived the idea of the *Vie de Jésus*. In 1848 he obtained the Volney prize for an essay on the Semitic languages, afterwards amplified into the *Histoire Générale et Système Comparé des Langues Sémitiques* (1855). In 1849 he published *L'État des Esprits*, and was sent on a mission to Italy by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. On his return he obtained an appointment in the manuscripts department of the Imperial Library (1851), and in 1852 published his first really important work, *Averroës et l'Averroïsme*. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and having published some *Études d'Histoire Religieuse* in 1858, was again sent on a mission to Syria in 1860. His elder sister Henriette, who was intimately versed in German speculation, accompanied him, but died at Byblos in 1861. To her he dedicated the *Vie de Jésus*; it was almost entirely written in Palestine, though not published till 1863. Meantime, in 1861, Renan had been appointed Professor of Hebrew in the Institute of France, but his first lecture, in 1862, caused such disturbance that the course was suspended, and the lecturer, in spite of protestations, was transferred to a high position in the Imperial Library. He was, however, restored to his Chair in 1870. The *Vie de Jésus* was the first part of a comprehensive work on the *Histoire des Origines du Christianisme*, which now includes *Les Apôtres* (1866), *St. Paul* (1867), *L'Antechrist* (1873), *L'Eglise Chrétienne* (1879), and *Marc Aurèle* (1880). The publication of the *Vie* created intense excitement throughout Europe. It was condemned alike by the Catholic Church and by the German Protestants of the Tübingen school. It gave rise to an interesting correspondence between the author and Dr. Strauss, and its ingenuity and admirable style have secured it a high place in modern literature. Of M. Renan's remaining writings we may mention:—*Mission de Phénicie* (1865-74), *La Réforme Intellectuelle et Morale* (1871), *Dialogues et Fragments Philosophiques* (1876), *Spinoza* (1877), *Caliban, suite de la Tempête*, a satirical drama (1878), *L'Eau de Jouvence, suite de Caliban* (1880), *Qu'est ce qu'une Nation ?* (1882), *L'Islamisme et la Science*, and *Le Judaïsme comme Race et comme Religion* (1883), and *Nouvelles Études d'Histoire Religieuse* (1884). In 1878 M. Renan was elected to the French Academy, and in his address on Claude Bernard in 1879 he introduced the celebrated onslaught on German manners, literature, and politics. He explained his meaning in a *Lettre à un Ami*

en Allemagne in the *Journal des Débats*. In 1880 M. Renan delivered the Hibbert lectures in London on *The Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity, and the Development of the Catholic Church*, and also gave a lecture on *Marcus Aurelius* at the Royal Institution. His *L'Abbesse de Jouarre*, published in 1886, created an immense sensation in Paris. He has twice unsuccessfully attempted to enter political life (1869 and 1876).

Ernest Renan, *Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse* (1883), translated by C. B. Fittman; *Fortnightly Review*, May, 1880; *Appleton's Journal*, 1870; *Harper's Magazine*, Feb., 1864.

Rennie, JOHN (b. 1761, d. 1821), engineer, the intimate friend and companion of James Watt, was born in East Lothian, N.B., and settled in London in 1783, where he soon won a name for himself by the ability he displayed in the construction of the Albion Mills. In 1800 he erected the fine bridge at Kelso. Mr. Rennie afterwards developed extraordinary qualities as a civil engineer, and some of his works still speak volumes for his boldness of design. Among his public works may be mentioned Waterloo bridge, begun in 1811 and finished in six years, Southwark bridge, and new London bridge, the last, however, begun after his death; the Crinan, the Lancaster, and the Avon canals; the docks at London and Hull; and the extensive drainage schemes for the Lincolnshire fens. He also commenced three other great works—the Sheerness dockyard, the Ramsgate harbour, and the Plymouth breakwater, but death having intervened, the completion was effected by his sons John and George, noticed below.

Gentleman's Magazine, Oct., 1821; *Smiles, Lives of the Engineers*, vol. iii.

Rennie, SIR JOHN (b. 1794, d. 1874), a distinguished civil engineer, was a son of the preceding, and was trained to his father's profession. On the death of his father in 1821, he succeeded him as engineer to the Admiralty, and on the completion in 1831 of London Bridge, one of the great works planned by his father, was knighted. Among the more important engineering works designed and executed by Sir John Rennie himself were the docks constructed at Whitehaven for Lord Lonsdale, and a portion of the Cardiff docks. In conjunction with his brother GEORGE RENNIE (b. 1791, d. 1866) he attained eminence as a mechanical engineer, having greatly contributed to the introduction of Sir F. P. Smith's invention, the screw-propeller, into the royal navy. With him also he designed and erected the machinery for the mints of Bombay, Calcutta, and Mexico; while the brothers likewise erected the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Plymouth. Sir John Rennie was admitted to be the highest authority on all subjects connected with hydraulic engineering, harbours, canals, drainage, irrigation, the storage of water, and the management of rivers. He was the first

to recognise the value of the diving-bell in engineering works, and to adopt it in that connection. His pamphlet on the *Drainage of Lombardy* attracted the practical attention of the Italian Premier, Signor Sella. Amongst other works executed by him for foreign governments may be mentioned the harbour of Ponte Delgada, in the Azores. Among the papers contributed by him to the Institute of Civil Engineers is one upon the *Harbour of Ostia*, which is full of instructive practical facts relating to the effect of the action of tides and of rivers in the formation of deltas, shoals, and bars at the entrances of harbours. (See *Transactions* for 1844). His presidential address in 1846 is worthy of notice as being a condensed history of the rise and progress of engineering science in modern times. Sir John Rennie also contributed in an eminent degree to professional literature by his great work on *The Theory, Formation, and Construction of British and Foreign Harbours* (2 vols., 1851-4).

Sir John Rennie's *Autobiography* (1875); Engineering, xviii., 206.

Reschid Pasha (b. 1802, d. 1858), Turkish statesman, was born of a wealthy family at Constantinople, and embracing a political life, took part in the negotiations with Russia at Adrianople in 1829, and is supposed generally to have been the author of the Treaty of Kutahia, 1833, by which the aid of Russia was secured against Mehemet Ali. In 1839, on the accession of Abd-el-Medjid, Reschid Pasha became his chief adviser. He immediately helped to conclude the Quadruple Alliance, by which Turkey was saved from the victorious advance of Mehemet Ali [Egypt], and proclaimed the Hatti-Sherif of Gulhané, a charter of constitutional reform. Overthrown by the forces of reaction, he was recalled to power on the eve of the Crimean War, 1853, but succumbed to a palace intrigue. After the Peace of Paris he once more became Grand Vizier, and took part in the reorganisation of the principalities, but exercised little real power, owing to the hostility of the French ambassador, M. Thouvenel.

* **Reuter, Baron Paul Julius** (b. 1818), was born at Cassel. He is chiefly known in connection with the development of the system of telegraphic communication. In 1849 he established an office at Aix-la-Chapelle, from which he supplied newspapers with the latest intelligence collected from all sources, and by this means revolutionised the press of Europe. In 1851 he became a naturalised Englishman, and opened an office in London. In 1865 he converted his business into a limited liability company, of which he was for some years managing director, and in 1871 received the title of baron from the Duke of Cobourg-Gotha. He has laid down several important telegraphic cables, and in 1872 was granted the privilege by the Shah of developing the

resources of Persia in several important directions.

Reuter, Heinrich Ludwig Christian Friedrich, always known as Fritz (b. 1810, d. 1874), the humorist, was born at Stavenhagen, or Stemmhagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where his father was bürgermeister during the French occupation. After attending the school in Parchim, he went to Rostock University in 1831, and to Jena in 1832. There he became an enthusiastic member of the Germania, the most advanced of the Burschenschaften, and the next year, owing to Metternich's proclamations against these societies, he was summoned home, but during a visit to Berlin he was arrested (October, 1833), and imprisoned at Silberberg. The capital sentence was commuted to imprisonment for thirty years, but after seven years' confinement in Magdeburg, Berlin, and Dömitz, he was released on the accession of Frederick William IV. (1840). Returning home, he supported himself by farming, and afterwards by teaching gymnastics for some years, till in 1850 he removed to Treptow, and there published his first volume of humorous poems in low German (*Laüschchen un Rimels*, 1853). In 1856 he removed to New Brandenburg, and published some comedies, and a second volume of poems. The success of his Platt-Deutsch rhymes was extraordinary. In 1859 he published the first part of the *Olle Kamellen (Old Camomile)*, a series of prose tales that includes his greatest works, namely: *Wo ans ik tan ne Fru kamm (How I got a Wife)*; *Ut de Franzosentid* (1859; translated with the title *The Year '13*); *Ut mine Festungstid (My Prison Life)*, 1862, *Ut mine Stromtid* (1862-4); translated with the title *An Old Story of my Farming Days* (1878); and *Dörchlaüchtung (His Highness)*, 1865. Of his other works we may mention *Hanne Nüts*, a poem (1860), and *Schurr Murr* (1861). In 1863 Fritz Reuter settled at Eisenach, where he remained till his death. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest humorists of the century.

H. Ebert, *Fritz Reuter, sein Leben und seine Werke* (1874); K. T. Gaedertz, *Fritz Reuter—Reliquien* (1885). [H. W. N.]

* **Réville, Albert** (b. 1826), French divine, was born at Dieppe, his father being a pastor of the French Protestant Church. He followed in the steps of his parent; became in rapid succession vicar at Nîmes, pastor at Luneray, and in 1851 pastor of the Walloon (Belgian) Church at Rotterdam. In 1862 he received the degree of doctor from the University of Leyden. M. Réville acquired a high reputation as a lecturer both in France and in England, where he delivered the Hibbert lectures in 1884, on *The Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Native Religions of China and Peru*. In 1880 he was appointed titular professor of the history of religions at the Collège de France, a Chair which was then created. M. Réville has

translated into French several of the works of Archbishop Whately, Olshausen, and Scholten. His works comprise *Essais de Critique Religieuse* (1860); *Études Critiques de l'Évangile Selon Saint-Mathieu* (1862); *La Vie de Jésus de M. Renan*, a reply (1863); *Théodore Parker sa Vie et ses Œuvres* (1865); *Histoire du Dogme de la Divinité de Jésus Christ* (1869); *L'Enseignement de Jésus Christ* (1870); *Prolégomènes de l'Histoire des Religions* (1881).

Reynolds, JOHN HAMILTON (b. 1796, d. 1852), poet and man of letters, was the author of *Safie*, an Eastern tale in verse (1814), which was much admired by Byron, Leigh Hunt, and other well-qualified judges. His other works are, *The Eden of Imagination* (1814), and *Odes and Addresses to Great People*, written in conjunction with his brother-in-law Thomas Hood, in 1825. He was for many years a constant contributor to the principal London reviews, and was on terms of intimacy with Charles Lamb, Allan Cunningham, Carey, and other leading literary men. It was he who defended Keats from the bitter attacks of the reviewers, remaining to the last the poet's faithful friend. At the time of his death he was clerk of the county court of the Isle of Wight.

* **Rhys, JOHN** (b. 1840), a native of Cardiganshire, after receiving an elementary education in the neighbourhood of the place of his birth, proceeded, in 1865, to Jesus College, Oxford, and in 1869 was elected a fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He afterwards prosecuted his studies abroad at the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, the universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Göttingen. In 1871 he was appointed Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for Flintshire and Denbighshire; and in 1877 Celtic Professor at Oxford. In the same year, 1877, he published *Lectures on Welsh Philology*; and in 1882 *Celtic Britain*.

Ricardo, DAVID (b. 1772, d. 1823), political economist, the son of a Jewish broker, was born in London, and became a member of the Stock Exchange in partnership with his father. In consequence of his marriage with a Christian in 1793, this partnership was dissolved. Ricardo subsequently amassed a large fortune, and retired from business soon after the peace of 1815. From 1819 he was member of the House of Commons for Portarlington, but seldom spoke on subjects other than those dealing with finance and commerce. In 1810 he published his lucid tract on *The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes*, and in 1817 his *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, in which he briefly expounds the doctrine of production, and chiefly occupies himself with the theories of distribution and circulation. In these subjects he shows originality, although he is wanting in clearness, and reasons too much from the abstract. He, however, made im-

portant investigations on the laws of profits and of value, on banking, on money, on private and public credit, and on the elasticity of taxation. But Ricardo's fame rests on the theory of rent, which had already been expounded by Dr. James Anderson in 1777; by Sir Edward West, afterwards a judge of the supreme court of Bombay, in 1815; and by Malthus, but with less profundity and fulness. This doctrine, long misunderstood by economists, has become an important acquisition to the science; indeed, according to Mill, it is the *pons asinorum* of political economy. Ricardo's works were collected and published by J. R. McCulloch in 1846.

J. R. McCulloch, *Life of Ricardo*, prefixed to Ricardo's works (1846); *Edinburgh Review*, June, 1818.

Ricasoli, BETTINO, COUNT (b. 1809, d. 1880), Italian statesman, was a Florentine by birth, and lived quietly on his estates until 1847, when he appeared in public life as a supporter of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany. The flight of the latter, and his return with Austrian military support, disgusted Ricasoli, and he again devoted himself to agriculture. In 1859, however, on the final flight of the Grand Duke, Ricasoli was appointed Dictator of Tuscany, co-operated with Victor Emanuel in the war of Italian liberation, and steadily refused to consent to the recall of Leopold. In 1861 he succeeded Cavour as Prime Minister of Italy, but had only time to proclaim administrative unity when he was overthrown by Rattazzi (1862). He was again Prime Minister in 1866-7.

Rich, CLAUDIUS JAMES (b. 1786, d. 1821), orientalist, was born near Dijon, but was brought to England, and educated at Bristol. He became a remarkable linguist, and in 1804 entered the service of the East India Company. He was so complete an orientalist that he was able to travel in disguise from Alexandria to the Persian Gulf without discovery. In 1808 he was appointed Resident at Bagdad. There he explored in all directions, and in particular the ruins of Babylon. His *Memoirs of Ancient Babylon* appeared in 1815, and his *Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan* was published in 1836 by his widow, the daughter of Sir J. Mackintosh. His collection of oriental MSS. and coins is in the British Museum.

Richards, HENRY BRINLEY (b. 1819, d. 1885), pianist and composer, was born at Carmarthen, and educated for the medical profession, which he abandoned, however, for the more congenial study of music. He became a pupil at the Royal College of Music, gaining the king's scholarship in 1835 and 1837, and subsequently attained a high rank as a pianist. He devoted much time to the study of Welsh national music. His musical compositions are very popular, and consist of orchestral works, pianoforte pieces, and songs, both sacred and

secular. His name will be best remembered in connection with the well-known national hymn *God Bless the Prince of Wales* (the welsh poetry beginning "Ar Dwysog gwlad," published in 1862), which has attained a popularity well nigh as great as that of the National Anthem.

* **Richardson, BENJAMIN WARD, M.D.**, F.R.S. (b. 1828), man of science, was educated at Burrow-on-the-Hill, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He became M.B. (St. Andrews) in 1854, gaining in the same year the Fothergill Gold Medal, and the Astley-Cooper prize in 1856. Dr. Richardson became M.R.C.P. in 1856, F.R.C.P. in 1861, F.R.S. in 1867, and Croomian lecturer to the Royal Society in 1873. He has been president of the Medical Society of London. Dr. Richardson is well known to the general public for his papers and treatises on the evils of alcohol-drinking and smoking, the cruelties of slaughter-houses, the use of anæsthetics, the spread of contagious diseases, and the necessity of sanitary precautions. They gained him in 1868 the honour of a public testimonial from the medical profession. Many of his investigations appeared in the first instance in papers edited by him, such as *The Journal of Medical Health, The Social Science Review*, and the *Asclepiad*. He is the author of *Alcohol, its Action and its Use* (1869); *Diseases of Modern Life* (1876); *Hygeia, a City of Health*, a lecture delivered before the Social Science Congress (1876); *The Action of Alcohol on the Mind* (1877); *Dialogues on Drink* (1878); *Moderate Drinking, For and Against* (1879); *Health in the Home* (1882); *Twenty-one Years of Scientific Progress in Temperance Reformation* (1882); *The Field of Disease* (1883).

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Richardson, SIR JOHN (b. 1787, d. 1866), Arctic explorer, was born at Dumfries, entered Edinburgh University in 1801, and entered the navy as assistant-surgeon in 1807. In 1816 he took his M.D. Dr. Richardson first visited the Arctic regions in 1819, when he was appointed surgeon and naturalist to the expedition of that year, commanded by Sir John Franklin. In 1825 he again sailed northwards under Franklin, and, in company with Kendal, surveyed the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. (See Franklin's *Narrative*.) On his return to England Richardson resumed his duties of surgeon to the Royal Marines at Chatham. In 1829 appeared the first part of his *Fauna Boreali-Americana*, which was completed in 1837, in four parts, in the second of which, that on birds, Dr. Richardson was assisted by Swainson. In 1838 Dr. Richardson became physician of Haslar Hospital and inspector of naval hospitals and fleets, and in 1846 he received the honour of knighthood. In 1848 he commanded the Franklin Search expedition of that year, returning from his fruitless

labours in November, 1849. In 1852 he published his journal, under the title of *The Arctic Searching Expedition: A Journal of a Boat Voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea* (1851). Sir John Richardson retired from his post at the Haslar Hospital in 1855. His zoological appendices to the voyages of Parry and the other Arctic heroes are of great value; and as late as 1861 he published a volume on *The Polar Regions*.

J. Mellraith, *Life of Sir J. Richardson*.

* **Richmond and Gordon, CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, 6TH DUKE OF, K.G.** (b. 1818), was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1839). He entered the army, became captain in 1844, and served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge. He entered the House of Commons as Conservative member for West Sussex in 1841, and in 1859 became President of the Poor Law Board and member of the Privy Council. In 1860 he was raised to the Upper House on the death of his father. The Duke of Richmond was President of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby in 1867-8, and in 1870 became leader of the Opposition in the Upper House. In the Disraeli Ministry of 1874 he became Lord President of the Council, and led the Government in the House of Lords until the elevation of the Prime Minister to the peerage (1876). During that period he introduced the Scottish Church Patronage Bill of 1874, and the Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875. In 1876 he assumed the additional dukedom of Gordon, and became Lord-Lieutenant of Banff in 1879. The duke waived his claims to the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Lords on the death of Lord Beaconsfield (1881) in favour of Lord Salisbury, and served under that statesman as President of the Board of Trade until August, when he became Secretary for Scotland in the Conservative government of 1885-6, but held no office in Lord Salisbury's second Ministry.

* **Richmond, GEORGE, R.A.** (b. 1809), one of the leading English portrait painters, became a student at the Royal Academy in 1824, and, like John Linnell, formed one of the small group of admirers that gathered round William Blake in his old age. In 1837 he went to Italy, and resided for some years in Rome, as is described by Mr. Ruskin in *Præterita* (vol. ii., *Rome*). After his return he soon established a reputation as a distinguished portrait-painter in oil colour, and during a long and laborious career he has perhaps executed more portraits than any other living painter. Merely as examples of his work, the following portraits may be mentioned:—*Lord Elgin, The Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Inglis, Bishop Selwyn* (now at St. John's College, Cambridge), *Sir Moses Montefiore, The Bishop of Carlisle, Earl*

Granville, and *The Marchioness of Salisbury*, the last three of which were exhibited at the Academy in 1877. He also designed the monument to Bishop Blomfield in St. Paul's. He was elected R.A. in 1867.

Müller, *Künstler-Lexicon der Gegenwart* (1882).

* **Richmond, WILLIAM BLAKE** (b. 1842), the artist, the son of Mr. George Richmond, R.A., was born in London, where he was educated by private tutors. He afterwards studied art for some years on the Continent. Following in his father's footsteps, he early became distinguished as a portrait-painter, and the numerous examples of ideal art which he has exhibited during the last ten years have always attracted much attention. In 1876 he contributed a portrait of *Miss C. H. Richmond* to the Royal Academy, but since the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery he has been represented almost entirely there. The following is a list of his principal works, with the dates of their exhibition:—Portraits of *Miss E. A. Cambell, W. Stewart, Esq.*, and two others (1878); *Sarpedon, The End of the Story*, a few portraits, and a statue of an athlete in bronze (1879); *The Song of Miriam*, and portraits of *Charles Darwin* and *Mr. Holman Hunt* (1880); *Behold the Bridegroom Cometh*, and portraits of *H.R.H. Princess Louise* and the *Bishop of Salisbury* (1881); *Release of Prometheus by Hercules*, and portraits of *Gladstone, Browning, William Morris*, and several others (1882); *the Lady Mary Glyn, Mrs. Frederic Harrison*, etc. (1883); *Viscount Cranborne, Miss Dora Mirless*, and *May* (1884); *An Audience in Athens during the Representation of the Agamemnon*, *Athena in a Mist from the Road to Eleusis*, and portraits of the *Lady Loyd Lindsay, Miss Mary Burne-Jones*, and *Mr. Andrew Lang* (1885); and *Hermes*, portraits of *Miss Burne-Jones, Mrs. Blanche Cumberlege*, and several other portraits (1886). Mr. Richmond was in 1880 elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, in succession to Mr. Ruskin, but resigned the professorship in 1883.

Richter, ADRIAN LUDWIG (b. 1803, d. 1884), artist and engraver, was born at Dresden, and learnt the elements of his art from his father, till in 1820 he went to study in France, and three years later in Italy. At first he was especially devoted to landscape, and after serving as instructor of landscape-painting in the china-works at Meissen, he was appointed Professor of Landscape in Dresden (1836). From landscape he turned to the illustration of poems and fairy tales. It was not till comparatively late in life that he discovered his true function in his own original designs of German village life and the ways of children, as in the collections, *Edification and Contemplation* (*Erbauliches und Beschauliches*), *House and Home* (*Fürs Haus*), *Our Father* (*Das Vaterunser*), etc., that are almost as familiar in England as in Germany. Per-

haps the best general idea of his art, its tenderness, simplicity, and understanding of the old national life, may be gained from the well-known *Familienschats* (Leipzig, 1878), or the *Richter-Album* (Leipzig, 1876).

For the life of Richter see his *Selbstbiographie* (1885), and the minute classification of his works by J. F. Hoff (1877).

* **Richter, GUSTAV KARL LUDWIG** (b. 1823), artist, was born at Berlin, and having studied at the Academy there, visited Paris in 1844, and became a pupil of Cogniet. After studying in Rome (1847-9) he was commissioned to execute some of the frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin, and in 1856 attracted general attention by his *Raising of Jairus' Daughter*, now in the Berlin National Gallery. He was next commissioned to represent the *Building of the Pyramids* in the Maximilianeum at Munich, and having studied the subject in Egypt he completed the work in 1873. It is, however, as a portrait-painter that Professor Richter gained most renown in Germany. Of his most celebrated portraits we may mention: the *Duchess of Edinburgh*, the *Emperor William*, two portraits, one at Berlin, and one at Breslau (1877); the *Empress Augusta* (1878); the *Countess Karyoli*; and, above all, the well-known ideal portrait of *Queen Louise of Prussia* (1879), now in the Cologne museum. The national heroine is represented coming down the palace steps; thunder-clouds gather behind her, but over her head a star is shining through.

Müller, *Künstler-Lexicon der Gegenwart* (1882.)

Richter, JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH (b. 1763, d. 1825), "the Unique," was born at the little village of Wonsiedel in the Fichtelgebirge, not far from Bayreuth. Two years later his father, who was a poverty-stricken pastor and schoolmaster, was appointed to Joditz, a neighbouring village, and in 1775 the family again removed to Schwarzenbach-am-Saale. After attending the school at Hof for two years Jean Paul was sent as a penniless theological student to Leipzig University in 1781. From theology he turned naturally to literature, and in 1783 gained a few pounds by the publication of the *Greenland Lawsuits* (*Grönländische Prozesse*), satirical essays of little value, the satire being inevitably second-hand. For his *Selections from the Devil's Papers* (*Auswahl aus des Teufels Papieren*), written in 1784, he found no publisher till 1787, and in the meantime he had returned to live with his widowed mother in penury at Hof, though he occasionally varied the starvation of literature with the painful ease of residential tutorships in the neighbourhood. *The Invisible Lodge* (*Die unsichtbare Loge*) his first original work, written with the same serious purport as may be traced in the greatest productions of the following years, was published in 1792, and was at least noticed as extraordinary. *Hesperus* (1792-4), still con-

sidered Richter's masterpiece by some, was read with enthusiasm, and after the appearance of *Quintus Fizelein und Siebenkäs* (*Blumen-Frucht-und-Dornenstücke, oder Ehestand, Tod und Hochzeit des Armenadvocaten F. S. Siebenkäs*) in 1796, Jean Paul was, for a time, the most universally popular author in Germany. In 1796 the *Biographical Recreations under the Cranium of a Giantess* (*Biographische Belustigungen*, etc.) were written, and in the same year Jean Paul made his first visit to Weimar, where he settled for a time two years later, attracted by the influence of Herder. His minor writings at this time, such as the treatise on immortality, *Das Kampaner Thal* (1797), *Palingenesien* (1798), and his attack on Fichte's system, *Clavis Fichtiana* (1798), were of no great importance, but the appearance of the four volumes of *Titan* (1799-1802) revived the popular interest in the author, though opinions were much divided as to the merits of the book. Meantime Jean Paul had married Caroline Meyer in Berlin, and was living at Meiningen, and then at Coburg, till in 1804 he finally established his home in Bayreuth. The *Fliegjahre* (*Wild Oats, or Youth's Young Dream*), the last and greatest of his peculiarly characteristic works, appeared in 1803. This was the year of Herder's death, and to this event some critics have traced the subsequent change. The next two publications, *Introduction to Aesthetics* (*Vorschule der Ästhetik*, 1804-13), and *Levana* (1806), a thoughtful treatise on education, are almost scientific in tone; and *Army-chaplain Schmelzle's Journey to Flätz* (*Des Feldpredigers Schmelzle Reise nach Flätz*, 1807) and *Dr. Katzenberger's Trip to the Watering-place* (*Dr. Katzenbergers Badereise*, 1808), though more distinctly amusing, have lost something of the old enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose. The *Life of Fidel* (1811) and *The Comet, or Nicholas Margraf*, were neither of them successful, and the latter was, indeed, never properly finished, though begun in 1813 and published in 1820-2. In 1818 Richter began his *Autobiography*, but unfortunately threw it up in impatience after completing a few chapters. His old age was saved from poverty by the grant of a small pension from Prince Carl von Dalberg. His *Twilight for Germany* (1809) and his *Words of Peace for Germany* (1818), prove his patriotic interest in the great drama of German independence. Otherwise he lived out his days quietly amidst a small circle of friends at Bayreuth, till grief at the death of his eldest son reduced him to total blindness during the last year of his life. A complete edition of his works in sixty-five volumes was published after his death. Posterity has seldom reversed the verdict of its grandfathers so completely for the worse as in the case of Jean Paul. In England he is now almost unknown at first hand. In Germany his name is only mentioned with a scornful

smile and the final criticism of "antiquated stuff" (*nicht mehr Modern*). The temper of the times has indeed changed. Even Germans now demand the concise and concrete. Sentimentality and diffuseness are the two undeniable sins that condemn Jean Paul almost hopelessly before the modern judge. As stories his romances are forced, unreal, confused, and inevitably disappointing. Hardly any of his characters are human. It is noticeable that Jean Paul seems never to have written a single line of verse. And yet, unread and despised, for many reasons justly, as he is, Jean Paul remains the most profound German humourist, and there are passages in *Siebenkäs* and the *Fliegjahre* that must ultimately take a high place in the literature of the world. He must be read by passages as an essayist; the interest of his work is mainly personal, and the humour does not lie in situation, but in thought. For an English student of Jean Paul the first necessity is to forget the time-honoured comparison between him and Carlyle; but for the deep human sympathy of both, few men of genius have been more unlike.

Jean Paul's *Briefwechsel mit seinem Freunde Otto* (1829); Ernst Förster, *Denkwürdigkeiten von Jean Paul* (1863); Paul Nerlich, *Jean Paul und seine Zeitgenossen* (1876); Carlyle's *Miscellaneous Essays*, vol. i.; C. Lee, *Richter's Levana and Autobiography* (translated, with a short memoir, 1876) and *Life of Jean Paul* (*Catholic Series*, 1849).

[H. W. N.]

Rickman, THOMAS (b. 1776, d. 1841), architect, born at Maidenhead, was of Quaker family. His father was a surgeon, and the son started life as a chemist's assistant. He went next to a grocery establishment at Saffron Walden, thence to Lewes to assist his father, then he entered the service of a corn-factor in London, and at last, in 1808, settled down in Liverpool as a clerk in an insurance office. He now began to study architecture. Obtaining the first prize for a design for one of the Government churches, he adopted architecture as a profession, and removed to Birmingham. He received a great many commissions, and among his works are to be mentioned the New Buildings of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oulton Church, near Leeds, and the church of Hampton Lucy, near Stratford-on-Avon. At his death it is surmised that he had designed more churches than any other architect. He wrote a treatise, *An Attempt to discriminate the Different Styles of Architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation*, which was the first satisfactory attempt to classify the different periods of Gothic.

* **Riddell, CHARLOTTE ELIZA LAWSON**, née COWAN (b. circa 1837), novelist, born in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, married Mr. J. H. Riddell, of Winsor Green House, Staffordshire, in 1857. Her first novel, published under the name of "F. G. Trafford," was *The Moor and The Fens* (1858). *Too Much Alone* followed in

1860, and *George Geith of Fen Court* in 1864. Mrs. Riddell now wrote under her husband's name, and produced a succession of novels, dealing chiefly with city and commercial subjects, which have commanded great popularity. They include *City and Suburb* (1861); *The World and The Church* (1862); *Maxwell Drewett* (1865); *The Race for Wealth* (1866); *The Rich Husband and Far Above Rubies* (1867); *Austin Friars* (1870); *A Life's Assize* (1871); *Home Sweet Home and The Earl's Promise* (1873); *Montmorley's Estate* (1874); *The Ruling Passion and Above Suspicion* (1876); *Fair Water* (1878); *The Mystery in Palace Gardens* (1880); *The Senior Partner and Alaric Spencer* (1881); *Daisies and Buttercups and The Prince of Wales's Garden Party* (1882); *A Struggle for Fame, The Uninhabited House and the Haunted River* (1883); *Berna Boyle* (1884); and *Mitre Court* (1885).

Ripley, GEORGE, LL.D. (b. 1802, d. 1880), American man of letters, was born at Greenfield, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1823, and in 1826 at the Cambridge Divinity School. From 1828-31 he was a Unitarian minister at Boston, but then resigned his pastorate and went to Europe to study philosophy. On his return he edited, with Dr. Hedge, *Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature* (1838-42), and published *Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion* (1839), which produced an animated controversy with Professor Andrews Norton. Dr. Ripley was one of the initiators of transcendentalism, wrote for the *Dial*, and in 1844 lost his fortune in the socialistic experiment of Brook Farm. In 1849 he became literary editor of the *Tribune*, and later "reader" for Harpers. In 1852 he edited a *Handbook of Literature and the Fine Arts* with Mr. Bayard Taylor, and in 1858 *Appleton's New American Cyclopædia* with Mr. C. A. Dana.

Ripon, THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, 1ST EARL OF (b. 1782, d. 1859), Prime Minister of England, was the second son of the 2nd Earl Grantham. After taking his degree at Cambridge in 1802, he entered public life as a moderate Tory and member for Carlisle in 1806, a seat which he exchanged for Ripon in 1807. Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1809, he became a member of the Admiralty Board in 1810, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1812. In 1823 Mr. Robinson became Chancellor of the Exchequer, in succession to Mr. Vansittart, but inaugurated no new era in finance. When his friend Canning became Prime Minister in 1827 Robinson was created Lord Goderich, and led the Tory party in the Upper House as Secretary for the Colonies. The "Prosperity Robinson" of Cobbett became the "Goody Goderich" of Sir C. Napier. In August, 1827, on the death of Canning, Goderich was chosen by the King

to form a Cabinet and carry on Canning's system. It lasted seven months and then collapsed from internal dissension, the Premier wavering feebly between his Canningite and Tory supporters (Jan. 8th, 1828), after it had signally failed to make use of the battle of Navarino in order to secure independence for Greece. This government had never encountered Parliament. In Grey's Ministry of 1830 Lord Goderich became Secretary for the Colonies, a post which he exchanged in 1833 for the office of Lord Privy Seal, when he was created Earl of Ripon. In 1834 he resigned, in consequence of the consent of Lord Grey to a commission of inquiry into the Irish Church after the success of Mr. Ward's motion. In 1841 he accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade from Sir Robert Peel, moved to the Indian Board in 1843, and retired with his chief in 1846, after which he took no active part in politics. His last effort was to introduce the Bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, having been the author of the Corn Law Bill of 1815. Lord Ripon was a hum-drum, plodding man, and a useful subordinate, but it would be difficult to conceive anyone more unsuited for the position of Prime Minister.

* **Ripon, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.** (b. 1827), accompanied a special mission to Brussels in 1849, and entered the House of Commons as member for Hull, in the Liberal interest, in 1852, succeeding his father as Earl of Ripon in 1859. He was Under-Secretary of State for War 1859-61, for India 1863, Secretary of State for War 1863-6, Secretary of State for India 1866, and Lord President of the Council 1866-73, resigning a few months before the fall of the Government. In 1871 he had been raised to a marquessate. In 1874 he became a convert to Roman Catholicism. Lord Ripon was appointed Viceroy of India on the return of the Liberals to office in 1880. His policy included the withdrawal from Afghanistan and the admission of the natives to a share in the government of the Empire; and several of his measures, notably the Ilbert Bill of 1883, the object of which was to place native civil servants on an equality with English as far as criminal procedure was concerned, irritated the Anglo-Indian population not a little. He resigned in 1884, and on his return to England delivered a number of speeches in defence of his administration. In 1886 he became First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's third administration.

* **Ristic, JOHANNES** (b. 1831), Servian statesman, was educated at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. In 1860 he entered the diplomatic service of Servia, and in 1861, while acting as *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople, succeeded in preventing a rupture between Servia and Turkey, in consequence

of the bombardment of Belgrade by the Turkish garrison, and subsequently arranged the evacuation of the country by the troops of the Porte. He now became a popular hero, and in 1867 was nominated President of the Council. During the minority of Prince Milan, M. Ristic was a member of the Council of Regency, until 1872, when the prince assumed the government. M. Ristic, although filling for some time the position of Foreign Secretary, remained in the background until 1876, when he assumed the entire direction of Foreign Affairs, and urged on the declaration of war against Turkey. Despite the reverses sustained by the Servian troops, the policy was entirely successful, and M. Ristic, at the Congress of Berlin, triumphantly pleaded the cause of Servian independence. He was now virtually dictator, but in 1880 the "Servian Cavour," as he has been rather absurdly called, was forced to resign, on account of his attempt to tax Austrian imports. He became the leader of a Radical opposition.

* **Ristori**, ADELAIDE (b. 1821), the celebrated Italian actress, a native of Friuli, and the child of strolling actors, appeared on the stage when but two months old. Her first instructress was her grandmother, Teresa Ristori; but having made her *début* as Francesca da Rimini, 1835, she joined a year later the Royal Sardinian Company, where Carlotta Marchioni, perceiving the genius of the young actress, trained her as her own successor in the leading parts. A romantic love affair, followed by her marriage in 1847 with the young Marquis Capranica del Grillo, caused Ristori to relinquish her profession for a short period, but fortunately the objections of her husband's family were overcome by an exhibition of her genius at a charitable performance, and she returned to the stage. Caroline Internari gave her lessons in tragedy, and having established her reputation in Italy as Myrrha, Rosamunde, Ottavia, Antigone, Mary Stuart, and other characters, she went in 1855 to Paris, where she made her *début* as Francesca, while Rachel was at the zenith of her fame. In spite of the severe nature of the test, Ristori's genius triumphed, and her acting was praised by Lamartine, Dumas, and other celebrated critics, nor was she less successful in England (1858). Fresh laurels were gained in every European capital, from Moscow to Dublin, and her travels were extended to Egypt and Constantinople. Nor was she less successful in the New World, where she visited not only the United States, but also the principal countries of South America. In 1873 Ristori revisited England, and gave her farewell performance at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. Her grand impersonation of Lady Macbeth, despite the inadequate support accorded to it, was received with enthusiasm by London audiences during a short season in 1884. Twice (in Spain, 1857, and in Chili,

1874) the enthusiasm aroused by her acting enabled her to plead successfully for the remission of a sentence of death.

Ritter, CARL (b. 1779, d. 1859), geographer, was born at Quenlenburg, in Prussia, and educated at Halle, and after travelling about Europe in the capacity of private tutor became professor of geography at Berlin University in 1820, and at the same time was appointed director of studies at the Military Academy, and member of the Supreme Council of Public Instruction. These appointments he filled until his death. Ritter was the first man to place the science of comparative geography upon a sound basis, and to show how intimate is the connection between the formation of the surface of the globe and the historic development of humanity. His great work, *Die Erdkunde im Verhältnisse zur Natur und Geschichte des Menschen* (Geography in its Relation to Nature and the History of Man), appeared in seventeen volumes between 1822 and 1854. It deals with Asia alone, the geographer's design of following up the achievement by a geographical description of Europe having been cut short by death. The accompanying *Atlas* is a work of great value. Among Ritter's other works are:—*Europe: a Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Picture* (1807); *The Colonising of New Zealand* (1842); and *The Jordan and the Navigation of the Dead Sea* (1850). His academic writings were collected under the title, *An Introduction to Universal Comparative Geography* (1852).

* **Rivière**, BARRON, R.A. (b. 1840), the well-known artist, was born in London of French descent, his ancestors having come over to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Of artistic antecedents, he had the advantage of studying under his father, William Rivière, successively principal of the Drawing School at Cheltenham College, and art teacher at Oxford. The son also studied at this university, and graduated B.A. in 1867; but his earliest exhibitions at the Royal Academy, *Rest from Labour* and *Sheep on the Cotswolds* (1858), and *On the Road to Gloucester Fair* (1859) show that the young artist was seeking inspiration from his own observation rather than from his classical studies. It was not until 1864 that he again exhibited at the Academy, when he sent *Iron Bars* and *Romeo and Juliet*, and in 1866 he had the good fortune to get *The Poacher's Nurse* tolerably well hung. Since then his pictures, distinguished for the most part by dramatic and impressive treatment, now humorous, now pathetic, and especially strong in the representation of wild animals, have always been conspicuous objects of attention to visitors at this exhibition. Among his works we may mention *The Long Sleep* (1866), *The Prisoners* (1869), *Charity* (1870), *Come Back* and *Circe transforming the Friends of Ulysses to Swine*

(1871), *Daniel in the Lion's Den* (1872), *Argus* (1873), *Apollo and The Genius Loci* (1874), *War Time and The Last of the Garrison* (1875), *A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase*, *Pallas Athene and the Swineherd's Dogs* (1876), *A Legend of St. Patrick and Lazarus* (1877), *Sympathy and Persepolis* (1878), *The Poacher's Widow*, and *In Manus Tuas, Domine* (1879), *The Last Spoonful*, *The Night Watch* (1880), *Let Sleeping Dogs Lie*, *A Roman Holiday*, and *Envy, Hatred, and Malice* (1881), *The Magician's Doorway* (1882), *Giants at Play*, *The Last of the Crew*, *Old Playfellows* (1883), *The King and his Satellites and Acteon* (1884), *Vae Victis*, and *After Naseby* (1885), *Union is Strength and Ruzpah* (1886). Mr. Rivière was elected A.R.A. in 1878 and R.A. in 1881.

Roberts, David, R.A. (b. 1796, d. 1864), Scottish painter, was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, where his father was a shoemaker, and his mother eked out a scanty livelihood as a laundress. In due course he was apprenticed to a house-painter. The apprenticeship over, Roberts commenced his career as a scene-painter, and to the grief of his parents joined a company of strolling players, on the understanding that he was to make himself generally useful as actor or artist. Afterwards he obtained the situation of scene-painter in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in 1820 he married. Two years later, like all enterprising Scotsmen, he flitted to London, and with his friend Clarkson Stanfield was engaged by Elliston at Drury Lane Theatre. He employed his leisure hours in painting pictures, and before he was thirty years old gained a name and patrons. His progress was now rapid. In 1824 he exhibited at the British Exhibition in London. In 1825 he sought on the Continent for new and higher subjects for his pencil—the Cathedral of Rouen and Old St. Germain's at Amiens. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he threw scene-painting aside, and devoted himself wholly to architectural pictures. In 1832 he produced his fine illustrations of Bulwer's *Pilgrims of the Rhine*—a book, indeed, written to "illustrate" the illustrations. He next travelled in Spain, and then proceeded to Syria and Egypt. He was absent for about eighteen months, and the immediate result on his return was the publication (1842) of the splendid illustrated work in four large folio volumes, *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia*. Meantime he had attained the highest formal honours of his profession. In 1830 he was elected president of the Society of British Artists, in 1839 associate of the Royal Academy, in 1841 full academician. He painted no fewer than 300 finished pictures, and 11,000 sketches in oil and water colour.

The Life of David Roberts, R.A., by his old "colour boy," James Ballantine; Macmillan's Magazine, October, 1886; John Dennis, in *Fortnightly Review*, January, 1867.

* **Roberts, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Sleigh, Bant, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.**, etc. (b. Sept. 30th, 1832), the son of the late General Sir A. Roberts, was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. In 1851 he entered the Bengal Artillery, and served through the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the storm of Delhi, the capture of Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow, and gaining the V.C. at Khodagunj for rescuing a standard. Created a major in 1860, Roberts served on the north-west frontier in 1863, where the tribes were uneasy. In 1868 he served as assistant-quartermaster-general with the Bengal Brigade in the Abyssinian expedition; and in 1871-2, having attained the grade of colonel, he organised and took part as senior staff officer in the expedition for the punishment of the marauding Loochhai tribes of south-east Bengal. For his services he was created C.B. The declaration of war against Afghanistan (1878) found him a major-general and commandant of the irregular force on the Punjab frontier, and he at once was placed in command of the Kurum Valley column. The attack on the Peiwar Kotai (ridge) was a brilliant success, and after wintering in the Kurum Valley, whence he was compelled to issue in order to chastise the Mangal tribes in the Khost Valley, he advanced upon Cabul in the spring. The arrival of Yakub Khan in his camp (May 8th, 1879), and the conclusion of the treaty of Gundamak, brought the campaign to a close, and he returned to India. When the second campaign (1879-80) was necessitated by the massacre of the British mission at Cabul, General Roberts was placed in command of the army of invasion, and after defeating the Afghans at Charasiah occupied Cabul on Oct. 12th. His position becoming uncomfortable, he retired into cantonments at Sherpur. On Aug. 11th, 1880, he went to the relief of Candahar, which was being besieged by Ayoub Khan (q.v.). In that magnificent march, which received the warm admiration of Moltke, Skobelev, and all the great military authorities of the Continent, over three hundred miles were accomplished in twenty days, and on Sept. 1st the enemy were utterly defeated outside Candahar. General Roberts for these services was created a baronet, G.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament. In 1881 after the defeat of the British by the Boers at Majuba Hill, Sir Frederick Roberts was appointed commander-in-chief and High Commissioner in South Africa, but peace was concluded before he arrived at Natal. From 1881-5 he was a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, in 1885 became commander-in-chief in India, and in 1886, on the death of General Sir Herbert Macpherson, assumed the command of the army in Burmah.

C. R. Low, *Life of Sir F. Roberts*.

Robertson, The Rev. Frederick William (b. 1816, d. 1853), the popular preacher

and suggestive thinker, was born in London, and spent a happy boyhood at Leith Fort, Beverley, and Tours. After winning distinctions at the Edinburgh Academy, he attended the Edinburgh University for a session, and at eighteen was articled to a solicitor at Bury St. Edmunds. A year of this work was enough to test its uncongeniality. He was anxious to join the army (his father's profession), but eventually the Church was agreed upon, and with that object in view he entered at Brasenose College, Oxford. His first curacy was at Winchester, in 1840, and in the following year he was forced to travel abroad to recruit his health. At Geneva he married Helen, the third daughter of Sir George Denys, Bart., and on returning to England in 1842 accepted the curacy of Christ Church, Cheltenham, where he remained for five years. Here he laboured hard among all classes, and was an earnest student of every science that had any bearing on his work. But he suffered much agony of doubt (the Tractarian Movement was then at its height), and he had an unfounded notion that he was "doing his work badly," and that his "life was being misspent." His health suffered; and at length he was compelled to try again the healing and rest of foreign travel. In 1847 he was offered the church at St. Ebbes, Oxford, and three months later Trinity Chapel, Brighton. He entered on his work at Brighton sadly, "with small hope," he says, "and much misgiving." But it is by his work at Brighton that Mr. Robertson will be remembered; it was there that his too brief ministry ripened, his powers were developed, his teaching was enunciated in its fullest form. It was a work, however, of little outward interest. Outside the pulpit its chief incidents were a lecture or two at the Athenæum and a lecture or two to working men. Suffering, the torture of a sensitive heart constantly and rudely wrung, intense mental effort quickly consuming the energy of body and brain, brought it to a premature end. A melancholy crept over him that sometimes sunk into gloom; partly the melancholy of profounder thought, of a more intense sympathy with men, partly of the weight of disease. He died at the age of thirty-seven; and was buried in a hollow of the Downs that he loved so well. He was at first little missed; but in a year or two a volume of his sermons was published, with the drawbacks inseparable from all posthumous publications. Other volumes followed, even more imperfect and less authoritative, yet their circulation spread with extraordinary rapidity; their popularity at home and in America has been unprecedented, and they have been translated into several foreign languages. Although Robertson is perhaps inferior to Archer Butler in eloquence, and to Newman in metaphysical and dialectic power, he stands out as a man representative of his

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time and the leader of a great movement in theology.

Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, *Life and Letters of Rev. Frederick W. Robertson.* [W. M.]

* **Robertson, GEORGE CROOM** (b. 1842), a native of Aberdeen, was educated at the grammar school and university of that town, graduating M.A. in 1861. During the years 1861-3 he pursued his studies at University College, London, and at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen. In 1864 he became assistant to the professor of Greek in Aberdeen, and in 1866 professor of philosophy of mind and logic in University College, London. He was examiner in mental and moral science in the University of London during the years 1868-73, which appointment he again received in 1883. In conjunction with Professor Alexander Bain he edited Grote's *Aristotle*, which was published posthumously in 1872. From 1876 he has edited *Mind: a Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy*, to which he is a constant contributor. He is the author of *Hobbes in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics*. In 1872 he married Caroline, second daughter of the late Mr. Justice Crompton.

Robertson, THOMAS WILLIAM (b. 1829, d. 1871), dramatist, was the son of actors, and the elder brother of Miss Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal). He went early on the stage in the provinces, but was never a success, and lived for many years a life of privation as "utility" actor, literary hack, and the writer of plays which no one would look at. In 1850 he came to London and earned a precarious living by journalism, contributing especially to *Fun*, under H. J. Byron's editorship. In 1851 he succeeded in persuading the management of the Olympic to accept his play *A Night's Adventure*, but it was not until 1864, when Sothorn produced his adaptation from the French piece *Sullivan*, entitled *David Garrick*, that he gained any considerable triumph. In the following year *Society*, which had been refused at the Haymarket, was brought out at Liverpool, and afterwards at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, by Mrs. Bancroft. It was a complete success, and was followed by *Ours* (1866), *Caste* (1867), *Play* (1868), *School* (1869), and *M.P.* (1870), all at the same theatre. Robertson during his later years produced many other pieces besides those written for the Prince of Wales's company, of which the most successful were *The Ladies' Battle*, *Dreams*, and *Home*, adaptations from the French. In none of them, however, did he attain the same level of excellence as in the comedies written for the Bancrofts, and when he attempted sensational drama he distinctly failed. In *Caste* and *School* he is seen at his best, and their bright dialogue, promptness, simplicity of story, and

developed contrasts of character have secured them a permanent place among the best works of modern English playwrights.

* **Robinson, AGNES MARY FRANCES** (b. 1867), poetess, the daughter of Mr. G. F. Robinson, F.S.A., a native of Leamington, was educated at Brussels and University College, London. In 1878 her first collection of poems, *A Handful of Honeysuckles*, was published, and was immediately hailed as the effort of a cultured and graceful fancy. In 1880 appeared her translation of *The Crowned Hippolytus* of Euripides, with new poems. Miss Robinson contributed a volume on *Emily Brontë* to the *Eminent Women Series* in 1883, and published a novel, *Arden*. Her *New Arcadia*, and other Poems appeared in 1884.

Robinson, HENRY CRABB (b. 1775, d. 1867), man of letters, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, was sent to school at Devizes, and was articled for a time in a lawyer's office at Colchester (1790-5). In 1796 he went to London, where he spent a few unsettled years, till in 1800 he made his first visit to Germany, and there became acquainted with Goethe, the Brentanos, Schiller, and most of the leading poets and men of letters of the time. On his return in 1805 he entered literary society in London, and for a time acted as foreign correspondent for the *Times* in Germany, Spain (1809), and elsewhere. During these years he was intimately acquainted with Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Flaxman, Hazlitt, Madame de Staël, and Mrs. Barbauld, and subsequently with Wordsworth, Southey, De Quincey, Blake, and nearly every other leading personality in literature and art. He visited Weimar again in 1818 and 1829. In 1813 Crabb Robinson was called to the bar; but he took little interest in the profession, and quitted it in 1828. He was a prominent supporter of the Athenæum Club at its foundation in 1824, and of the London University when it was opened in 1828. But his real function in life was to be a student of character, and an observer of contemporaries. His wide opportunities, and the carefulness with which he recorded his observations, have made his *Diary*, *Reminiscences*, and *Correspondence*, published by Thomas Sadler in 1869, an invaluable authority for the student of the literary and social history of this century.

* **Robinson, THE RIGHT. HON. SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT, G.C.M.G.** (b. 1824), colonial administrator, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army, from which he retired in 1846. He held civil appointments in Ireland until 1852, was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of the Leeward Islands in 1855, Governor of Hong-Kong in 1859, and Governor of Ceylon in 1865. In 1872 he became Governor of New South Wales, and two years later, as High Commissioner, effected

the annexation of the Fiji Islands. From 1870 to 1880 Sir Hercules was Governor of New Zealand, and in the last year was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner of South Africa, in succession to Sir Bartle Frere. Before many months were out he was confronted by the difficulties attendant upon the Transvaal rebellion, and on May 10th, 1881, took his seat as president of the Royal Commission to settle the question of boundaries and other questions still at issue between England and the Boers. In consequence of the filibustering expeditions of the Boers into Bechuanaland, an English expedition to expel them was despatched under Sir C. Warren in 1884-5. Sir Hercules was accused of holding aloof from the expedition, but the difficulties of his position were not taken into account. As Governor of the Cape he was bound to be guided by the Cape ministry, as High Commissioner he had authority over the whole of South Africa, and yet Sir C. Warren had an independent command. The Cape Government was of double mind concerning Basutoland, the government of which they took over in 1884, but relinquished in 1886. Sir Hercules was sworn of the Privy Council in 1883.

Robson, FREDERICK (b. 1821, d. 1864), comedian, took early to the stage, and performed for many years in provincial companies. In 1845, or thereabouts, he came up to London, and was engaged at the Grecian Theatre, City Road, and in 1848 made a great hit at the Olympic in the burlesques of *Macbeth* and *The Merchant of Venice*. He increased his reputation as Jem Baggs in the farce *The Wandering Minstrel*, the feeble humours of which he eked out by the comic song, *Villikins and his Dinah*. The *Yellow Dwarf*, *Boots at the Swan*, and *Medea* in the burlesque of that name, were among his other successes. Robson was undoubtedly the greatest low comedian of his day, and probably the British stage has not had his equal since.

G. A. Sala in *The Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 13.

* **Roby, HENRY JOHN** (b. 1830), scholar, a native of Tamworth, was educated at Bridge-north Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which foundation he became a fellow and lecturer, having graduated in 1853 senior classic. During his subsequent residence at Cambridge, Mr. Roby was examiner in the university in law, classics, and moral science. He was under-master of Dulwich College Upper School from 1861-5, and professor of jurisprudence at University College, London, from 1866-8. In 1864 he was appointed secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, and in 1869 to the Endowed Schools Commission, and was one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners from 1872 to 1874. Mr. Roby then established himself

in business at Manchester, where he has played a prominent part in politics. Mr. Roby is widely known as the author of a *Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius* (1871-4), a work of universally recognised authority. He published in 1884 an *Introduction to Justinian's Digest*, of which an Italian translation appeared in 1886.

* **Rocheport**, VICTOR HENRI DE ROCHEFORT-LUCAY, COMTE (b. 1830), French politician, commonly known as Henri Rochefort, and the son of a Legitimist marquis, spent his youth and early manhood as a medical student, a clerk in the Hôtel de Ville, a successful playwright, and a journalist. He became attached to the *Figaro* about 1863, when his caustic comments upon the Second Empire brought the paper into collision with the authorities, and in 1868 caused the management to dispenise with the services of M. Rochefort. His articles were collected in three volumes, entitled *Les Français de la Décadence*. On June 1st, 1868, he started *La Lanterne* on his own account. It was seized by the police on its eleventh appearance, and Rochefort was condemned to a fine of 10,000 francs and a year's imprisonment, to which four months were added for an assault upon a rival journalist. He fled to Belgium, and after two unsuccessful candidatures was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Ultra-Democrats of the first *circonscription* of Paris, and after a few hours' arrest on crossing the frontier took his seat. In the Chamber he attacked the Imperial régime with great bitterness, and started at this time a new paper called the *Marseillaise*, in which was inserted the article which caused Prince Pierre Bonaparte to kill the journalist Victor Noir. In January, 1870, Rochefort was arrested, in consequence of the violence of his attacks upon the Imperial family, and condemned to a fine and six months' imprisonment. Set free by the downfall of the Empire, Rochefort became a member of the Government of the National Defence, but showed distinct sympathy with the first Communitistic outbreaks, and was compelled to resign. Elected by the department of the Seine to the Assembly of Bordeaux, he voted against the preliminaries of peace, but then retired from the Assembly. On the establishment of the Commune on March 19th he at first supported its excesses in the *Mot d'Ordre*, but finding its tyranny insupportable, fled in disguise from Paris on May 11th. Arrested by the Versailles Government, he was condemned by martial law to perpetual imprisonment in September, and despite Victor Hugo's efforts to obtain his release, was deported to New Caledonia. Thence in 1874 he escaped in an open boat, went *vid San Francisco* to London, and thence to Geneva, whence he contributed freely to the Parisian press. In 1880, after being severely

wounded in one of his numerous duels, he took advantage of the general amnesty of July to return to Paris, and started a new paper called *l'Intransigeant*. In 1881 he commented with his usual incisiveness upon the Tunis expedition, which he declared to be a mere stock-jobbing affair, and gained a triumphant acquittal in December in an action for libel brought against him by M. Rouston, the Resident at Tunis, who had been the motive power in the annexation. In 1886 he proposed to take part in the workmen's riots in Belgium, but the authorities would not allow him to cross the frontier.

Rodbertus, CARL JOHANN (b. 1805, d. 1875), the founder of scientific Socialism, a native of Greifswald, was the son of a professor. After studying law at Göttingen and Berlin, and travelling about for some time, he in 1836 settled at Jagetzow, an estate that he had purchased, and entered upon the study of political economy. In 1848 he was elected to the Prussian National Assembly, sat among the members of the Left Centre, and for fourteen days was Minister of Public Worship and Education. In 1849 he represented Berlin in the Chamber; and after a contest for a seat in the first North German Diet, in which he was unsuccessful, he withdrew from public life. Rodbertus's chief contribution to economic science is his development of the Ricardian theory of value. That theory, coupled with the wage-system, explains how over-production arises; as labour becomes more and more productive, the consuming power of the labourers becomes less and less; and as the labourers are the majority of consumers in every country, there is no consequence more natural in our present economic system than glutted markets and trade depression.

Roebuck, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ARTHUR (b. 1801, d. 1879), was the son of an Indian civil servant, and was related on his mother's side to Tickell the poet, the intimate friend of Addison. His boyhood was spent in Canada, but on his choosing the legal profession he came to this country in 1824, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1832. For some time he went the Northern Circuit, taking silk in 1843. It soon became apparent, however, that he was more fitted for political life than for the law. He first came before the public as a prominent Radical reformer. In 1832 he was returned for Bath in the first Reformed Parliament, and became the exponent of the principles of the new Radical party in the House. He sided with O'Connell in his opposition to renewed coercion in Ireland; indeed, it was a marked feature in Roebuck's character that he was ever ready to take up the cause of those to whom injustice, in his opinion, had been done. He advocated the adoption of the ballot and the abolition of sinecures. He defended the Crimean

War on the ground that it was necessary "to stop the Emperor of Russia in his career of spoliation;" and in the discussions connected with that war Mr. Roebuck secured his greatest party triumph, for he caused the overthrow of the Aberdeen Ministry by his motion for the formation of the "Sebastopol Committee" (of which he became chairman) to inquire into the condition of the army in the Crimea. About 1862 Mr. Roebuck began to show a growing divergence from his chief Liberal supporters, and gave offence to the working classes, who had hitherto idolised him, by his attack on the morality of the working men of our northern towns. He embarked with impetuosity in the cause of the Southern States of America, then at war with the North, and subsequently lost the confidence of many of his friends by his action in connection with the Trades Unions Commission of 1866-7 and the Irish Church question. He lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence in 1868, but was again returned at the general election of 1874, when he supported the policy of Lord Beaconsfield on the Eastern Question, with something of that old vigour of attack which had formerly gained him the title of "Tear'em." The Queen admitted him a Privy Councillor in 1879. Mr. Roebuck was the author of a *History of the Whig Ministry of 1830 to the passing of the Reform Bill* (1852).

Rogers, SAMUEL (b. 1763, d. 1855), poet, was the son of a London banker, and after a sound education entered his father's business. Though his courage was not sufficient to enable him to call upon Dr. Johnson, he ventured to publish numerous poetical effusions, such as *An Ode to Superstition* (1786), *Pleasures of Memory* (1792), by which he is now chiefly remembered, *Columbus* (1812), *Jacqueline*, published in company with Byron's *Lara*, (1814), *Human Life* (1819), and *Italy* in 1822. Though an indifferent poet, Rogers was an enormous success in society. He retired early from business, and devoted himself to poetry, good living, and the serious amusements of the virtuoso. Latterly he ceased from authorship, but to the end of his long life was held in deserved esteem as a genial host and witty companion. His *Table Talk* was published in 1859.

Rolfe, R. M. [CRANWORTH.]

Rolleston, GEORGE, M.D. (b. 1829, d. 1881), man of science, was a native of Maltby, Yorkshire, and was educated at Gainsborough Grammar School, Sheffield Collegiate School, and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became a fellow in 1851, having obtained a first class in classics in the previous year. Having studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was appointed in 1855 one of the physicians to the British Civil Hospital at Smyrna, and worked vigorously until the end of the campaign. On his return to England in 1857 he was appointed physician to the Radcliffe

Infirmary at Oxford, and in the same year Lee's reader in anatomy. In 1860 he was appointed to the recently created Linacre professorship of anatomy and physiology, a post which he held until his death. He became an F.R.S. in 1862, and a fellow of Merton College in 1872. Rolleston's energies were chiefly taken up by lecturing, and for clearness and thoroughness it was not easy to find his equal. A collection of his *Scientific Papers and Addresses* was edited after his death by Professor Tylor, and among his more important publications in volume form may be mentioned *Forms of Animal Life* (1870), and a remarkable treatise on craniology in Greenwell's *British Barrows* (1877).

Biographical sketch by Dr. Tylor prefixed to the *Scientific Papers and Addresses*.

* **Romanes, GEORGE JOHN**, F.R.S. (b. May 20th, 1848), man of science, was born at Kingston, Canada, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, taking his degree in natural science honours in 1870. He obtained the Burney essay prize in 1873, and in 1879 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Romanes was Rede lecturer before the University of Cambridge in 1885, and was lecturer on the philosophy of natural history at Edinburgh University in 1886; he has also lectured extensively in London and the provinces on scientific subjects. He is a contributor to periodical literature on topics of philosophical interest, and has published various works, chiefly connected with evolution, among which may be mentioned, in the series of *Science Lectures for the People*, *Mental Evolution* (1878); *Animal Intelligence* (1882); and *The Starfish, Jelly-fish, and Sea-Urchins* (1885), in the *International Scientific Series*; *Charles Darwin, his Character and Life* (1882); and *The Scientific Evidence of Organic Evolution* (1882), in the *Nature* series. His *Mental Evolution in Animals*, containing a posthumous essay by Darwin on *Instinct*, appeared in 1883.

Romilly, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, BARON (b. 1802, d. 1874), was the son of Sir Samuel Romilly, noticed below, and was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. In 1827 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, and selected the same department of practice as his father—viz., Chancery. On the passing of the Reform Bill he was elected M.P. for Bridport in the Liberal interest, but at the next general election, in 1835, was defeated by Horace Twiss (q.v.). For the next eleven years he was out of the House. During this interval he rose very quickly in his profession, and obtained a silk gown. In 1848 he became Solicitor-General, and in 1850 succeeded Sir John Jervis in the office of Attorney-General. In 1851, on the death of Lord Langdale, he was appointed Master of the Rolls. After his appointment to this post he continued to sit for some time in the House of Commons, and in 1866 he was raised

to the peerage. In 1873 he retired on a pension. As a legislator Lord Romilly's name is associated with the Leases under Powers Relief Acts of 1849 and 1850, and the Irish Encumbered Estates Act. It was, however, as a judge that Lord Romilly made his name. Many of his decisions are admirable instances of case law, such as the leading case of *Edwards v. Edwards*, in which he laid down rules that have ever since governed the Rolls court; and cases such as *Hoghton v. Hoghton*, in which he clearly defined the limits of equitable doctrines and principles. Lord Romilly also did good service in the discharge of his non-judicial duties as Keeper of the Public Records. His appointments of editors were judicious, and the service he rendered in this department in the way of calendaring the State papers will not soon be forgotten by the historical world.

Poss, Judges of England, vol. ix.; *Solicitor's Journal*, vol. xix., 153.

Romilly, SIR SAMUEL (b. 1757, d. 1818), a celebrated English lawyer, was born in London, the grandson of a French Huguenot who had settled in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, in whose shop he spent some years, was a jeweller, but disliking that work he entered a lower grade of the legal profession, and eventually became a barrister of Gray's Inn in 1783. He immediately set up as equity draftsman, and joined the Midland Circuit, of which in due time he became leader. In 1784 he became acquainted with Mirabeau, who was then in London, having previously made the acquaintance of Dumont at Geneva. Mirabeau introduced him to Lord Lansdowne, in whom he found a patron and friend. A Whig in politics, he was regarded with hope by the Opposition of that day, and his *Fragment on the Constitutional Power and Duties of Juries* justified that hope. Lord Lansdowne directing Romilly's attention to a recent sanguinary tract on criminal punishments, by Madan, induced him to study the question, and the result was the production of an anonymous pamphlet, *Observations on "Thoughts on Executive Justice."* This led him into a thorough investigation of the criminal law, in which his name is honourably associated with that of Bentham. In 1806 he was elected to Parliament, appointed Solicitor-General (1806-7), and was obliged, much against his will, to accept the honour of knighthood. He acquired a reputation by his speeches against the slave trade, and his investigations into the state of the criminal law were already bearing fruit. Nearly three hundred crimes of various grades were punishable by death. In 1809 he procured the repeal of a statute which made stealing from the person punishable by death. In 1810 he published his *Observations on the Criminal Law of England*, and he agitated in vain for the repeal of the statute which

punished with death the crime of stealing from a shop goods valued at five shillings, but he succeeded in introducing ameliorative punishments in minor offences. In his profession he is said to have been more successful and distinguished than any other lawyer of his day. In 1818 he was returned to Parliament for Westminster; a few months later his wife, to whom he was dearly attached, died; and in the following week, in a fit of delirium, he committed suicide at his house in Russell Square.

The Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, written by himself, and edited by his sons (1840); *Edinburgh Review*, February, 1812; J. H. Croker in *Quarterly Review*, September, 1840.

Roon, ALBRECHT THEODOR EMIL, GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON (b. 1833, d. 1879), the reorganiser of the Prussian army, was born at Pleushagen, near Colberg, in Pomerania. His father was an officer in the Prussian army during the French occupation, and died in poverty in 1811. Von Roon was brought up by his maternal grandmother, till in 1816 he entered a corps of cadets at Kulm, and after attending the military school in Berlin, obtained a commission in a Pomeranian regiment in 1821. In 1826 he became one of the instructors in the cadet school in Berlin, devoting himself especially to the study of military geography. The result was that in 1832 he published his celebrated *Principles of Physical, National, and Political Geography* (*Grundzüge der Erd-, Völker- und Staatenkunde*), which may be said to have laid the foundations of a new science. Pursuing the same object, he afterwards wrote his popular *Elements of Geography* (*Anfangsgründe der Erdkunde*, 1834), his *Military Geography of Europe* (*Militärische Länderbeschreibung von Europa*, 1837), and the beginning of a minute account of Spain and Portugal (*Die Iberische Halbinsel*, 1839). Meantime, in 1832, he had been stationed at Crefeld, had witnessed the siege of Antwerp, and had found sufficient opportunities to estimate the disgraceful disorganisation of the Prussian army. In the following year he was appointed to the Topographical Bureau, and became a member of the General Staff in 1835, captain in 1836, and major in 1842. In that year he was present at the manoeuvres on the Rhine, when the inefficiency of the Prussian troops became the laughing-stock of Europe. In 1844 he was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick Charles, and in 1848 became chief of the staff of the 8th Army Corps. During the disturbances of that year he served under Prince William, now Emperor, in suppressing the rising in Baden, and on that occasion laid before him some of his schemes for reform. It was not, however, till 1859 that the new plans of reorganisation could be seriously discussed. The prince was then regent, and Roon was supported by Moltke and Manteuffel. In December Roon succeeded Bonin as Minister

of War. He became lieutenant-general, and two years later the Ministry of Marine was also entrusted to him. The aim and object of his policy was to make the army identical with the people in arms. To attain this end he proposed a universal three years' service, and a reserve (*Landwehr*) for the defence of the country when the line was actively engaged. Though supported by Bismarck's authority, these proposals were met with the bitterest opposition. Even the Danish campaign of 1864 did not wholly convince the majority of the nation, and it was not till the "Six Weeks' War" of 1866 that obstinate hostility was changed to enthusiastic admiration. The system was adopted by the North German Confederation, and produced its natural and inevitable results in the series of triumphs of 1870-71. During the campaign, General von Roon attended the Emperor, but took no part in the direction of the armies. After the triumphal entry into Berlin, he was created count, and soon afterwards resigned the Ministry of Marine. In the same year (1871) he succeeded Bismarck for a few months as President of the Prussian Ministry, but towards the end of the year retired altogether from public life, content with the glory of the great national instrument which he had created.

Times, Feb. 24th, 1879.

* **Roscher**, **WILHELM** (b. 1817), German economist, was born in Hanover, and graduated at Göttingen and at Berlin. In 1844 he became professor of political economy at Göttingen, and in 1848 passed to the University of Leipzig. He, along with Hildebrand (*d.* 1878) and Knies, is the originator of the historical school in political economy. Its fundamental principle is stated, though with some hesitation, in his *Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die Staatswirthschaft nach geschichtlicher Methode* (1843). His greatest work is a course of political economy, which is one of the most remarkable economic treatises of our time. His *System der Volkswirthschaft* (vol. i., *Grundlagen der National-ökonomie*, 1854, 15th ed. 1880; vol. ii., *N. O. des Ackerbaues*, 1860, 10th ed. 1882; vol. iii., *N. O. des Handels und Gewerbfleisses*, 3rd ed. 1882) is devoted to the exposition of general theories, and their application to territorial industries. Fundamentally a follower of the doctrines of Adam Smith, Hermann, and Mill, he has gathered together valuable materials from classical literature, from books of travel, and from historical, geographical, and statistical works, to illustrate the various phases of economic civilisation in nations, and to show that legislation ought to take these varieties of culture into account. His *Geschichte der National-ökonomik in Deutschland* (1874), to which he is said to have devoted fifteen years of study, is among the most valuable works of its kind.

* **Roscoe**, **PROFESSOR SIR HENRY ENFIELD**, M.P., F.R.S., LL.D. (b. 1833), man of science, is a grandson of the historian, and a son of his biographer **HENRY ROSCOE** (b. 1799, *d.* 1836). He was educated at University College, London (B.A. London, 1852), at Heidelberg, and when quite a young man was appointed professor of chemistry at Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University), which has since been the centre of his activity. He was examiner in chemistry at London University from 1874 to 1878, and has been a member of several royal commissions. He has also been president of the Chemical Society (1880) and of the Society of Chemical Industry (1881). Sir Henry Roscoe became an F.R.S. in 1863, and in 1873 received the Society's gold medal for his researches, chiefly connected with the chemical action of light. He was knighted in 1884, and in 1885 was first returned in the Liberal interest for the south division of Manchester. Many of Sir H. Roscoe's discoveries are to be found in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, but to the wider scientific world he is known as the joint-author with Professor Bunsen of Heidelberg of *Gasometry*, comprising the leading and physical properties of gases (1857), and as editor of Kirchhoff's *Researches on the Solar Spectrum* (1862). Many of his lectures have been republished; those on *Spectrum Analysis* (1869) have been through three editions, and he has contributed to the series of *Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science: Spectrum Analyses Explained* (1874) and *What the Earth is Composed of* (1879). His *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry* (1st ed. 1866) is a textbook of almost universal acceptance, and in conjunction with Professor W. J. Russell he has published an admirable *Outline of Experiments Suitable for Illustrating Elementary Instruction in Chemistry* (1882). He has also, in conjunction with Prof. Schorlemmer, published an elaborate *Treatise on Chemistry* (1879-82).

Roscoe, **WILLIAM** (b. 1753, *d.* 1831), historical biographer, was the son of a Liverpool market gardener, was articled to an attorney at the age of fifteen, and in 1774 was admitted an attorney of the Court of King's Bench. Meanwhile he had educated himself, and in 1777 published a collection of poems. He was also an opponent of the war against the French Republic, and published some *Strictures* upon Burke's manifestoes. In 1799 appeared the *Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent*, and it was immediately received with great favour. Its literary merits are indeed very considerable; but it is, as Sismondi did not fail to point out, an ingenious apology for despotism rather than a trustworthy account of Lorenzo's career. The same fault, in a no less marked degree, occurs in Roscoe's *History of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X.*, in which the utter deadness of religion at Rome under that great pope is hardly touched upon at all. In

1806 he was returned for Liverpool in the Whig interest, but did not offer himself for re-election in 1807. His later years were clouded by pecuniary losses, but he retained his keen interest in things around him, and aided in founding the Royal Institution at Liverpool.

H. Roscoe, *Life of W. Roscoe* (1836).

Rose, GEORGE (b. 1817, d. 1882), humorist, who generally wrote under the assumed name of "Arthur Sketchley," was a nephew of Sir John Rose, formerly Master in Chancery. He began life as a clerk in the Custom House, but subsequently took his B.A. degree from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and was ordained. He was successively curate at Camberwell and Hoxton, and assistant reader at the Temple Church. About 1845, however, he seceded from the English Church, and became tutor to the Duke of Norfolk. Arthur Sketchley is widely familiar as the author of numerous skits on the topics of the day collectively known as the *Brown Papers*, most of which originally appeared in *Fun*. Among them were *Mrs. Brown at the Sea-side* (1868), *Mrs. Brown on the Tichborne Defence* (1873), *Mrs. Brown at Margate* (1874), *Mrs. Brown on Spelling Bees* (1876). Among his other works are *The Great Country*; or, *Impressions of America* (1868), and some novels and plays.

Rose, SIR H. [STRATHNAIRN.]

* **Rosebery, THE RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE**, 5th Earl (b. 1847), was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. At first he devoted himself chiefly to the turf, but about the year 1876 made his mark in the House of Lords by some clever speeches on foreign affairs, and gave some admirable literary addresses. In 1878 he married Hannah, the daughter and heiress of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild. Lord Rosebery supported Mr. Gladstone with zeal in the Midlothian campaigns of 1879 and 1880, and held the office of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs from 1881 to 1883, and from February to June, 1885, was a member of the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works. In the session of 1884 he moved a resolution in favour of the reform of the House of Lords in a clever speech. On the return of the Liberals to office in 1886 Lord Rosebery became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to his clever statesmanship is due much of the credit of the successful coercion of Greece by the Powers which averted a Græco-Turkish war; and the establishment of amicable relations between the Porte and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. He has been Lord Rector of Aberdeen University (1878-81), and of Edinburgh University (1881-83).

* **Rosecrans, WILLIAM STARK** (b. 1819), American general, was born at Kingston, Ohio, and educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1842. He was employed as an

engineer until 1854, when he resigned his commission. On the outbreak of the Civil War, however, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded the Union forces in West Virginia. In June, 1862, he commanded the army of the Mississippi, and gained an important victory at Corinth (Oct. 4th). In Jan., 1863, he defeated Bragg at Stone River; and going in pursuit of him into Georgia on Sept. 9th, occupied Chattanooga, but on the 19th and 20th was defeated by Bragg at Chickamauga, and compelled to retire. He was then relieved from his command. General Rosecrans subsequently held some military and diplomatic appointments, and was American minister at Mexico in 1868.

Ross, SIR JAMES CLARK (b. 1800, d. 1862), admiral and Arctic voyager, was the nephew of Sir John Ross noticed below, and was born in the county of Wigtown, N.B. In 1812 he entered the navy, and in 1858 became Rear-Admiral of the White. He served in all the naval expeditions for the discovery of the North-West Passage from 1818 to 1833, and in 1831, during his uncle's second expedition, discovered, and planted the British flag on, the North Magnetic Pole. During the years 1835-8 he was chiefly employed on the magnetic survey of Great Britain, but in 1836 he crossed the Atlantic to relieve the frozen whalers in Baffin's Bay. He commanded the expedition of the *Erebus* and *Terror* to the Antarctic regions from 1839 to 1843, when he attained the latitude of 78 deg. 10 sec., and approached within 160 miles of the South Magnetic Pole. His *Narrative of a Voyage in the Antarctic Regions* appeared in 1847, and in 1848 he made a voyage in the *Enterprise* in search of Franklin.

Ross, SIR JOHN (b. 1777, d. 1856), Arctic voyager, entered the Royal Navy in 1786, and served with distinction in the war with France. His most important services were rendered in the Arctic regions, whither in 1818 he proceeded, attended by Lieutenant Parry (q.v.), for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a north-west passage. Unfortunately he mistook some clouds for mountains, and returned home. The result of his investigations were detailed by Captain Ross in his *Voyage of Discovery* published in 1819. He was afterwards, from 1829 till 1833, employed in the *Victory* steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions, equipped at the expense of Sir Felix Booth, which attempted, but in vain, to penetrate through Prince Regent's Inlet to Barrow's Straits. In 1834 he was knighted, and in 1850 made, at his own expense, a futile effort to find Sir J. Franklin. Sir John Ross was the author of *Life of Admiral Lord de Saumarez*, a treatise on *Navigation by Steam*, and other works of naval interest. He was for many years consul at Stockholm.

Rosse, WILLIAM PARSONS, 3RD EARL OF. K.P., F.R.S. (b. 1800, d. 1867), a distinguished practical astronomer, and constructor of reflecting telescopes, was born at York, and educated first at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated first class in mathematics. From 1821-34 he sat as M.P. for King's County under the title of Lord Oxmanstown, and in 1845, four years after his accession to the title of Earl of Rosse, he was elected an Irish representative peer. As far back as 1826 he had begun those experiments in the construction of fluid lenses which are described in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1840; but relinquished them in order to investigate the problem of how best to construct the speculum of the reflecting telescope, in order to correct spherical aberration, and the absorption of light by specula. For long he was baffled by the apparent impossibility of preventing those of large size from cracking and warping on the surface during cooling. In the end, however, he succeeded in obviating the latter defect and in greatly diminishing the two former. The result was the commencement of his great reflecting telescope in 1845; though its predecessor, one of three feet aperture, which was mounted in 1839 at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, may be regarded as the "first draft" of this celebrated instrument. The Irish famine, which demanded the attention of Lord Rosse as the largest landowner and the Lord Lieutenant of King's County, supervening almost immediately after this telescope was finished, compelled the owner to leave it unutilised for nearly three years. But in 1848, more leisurely times having dawned, he instituted a comprehensive system of observation with an instrument the powers of which had until then been never approached, and the mere cost of which—£30,000—few amateurs could compass. Three tons of metal were used in its construction, and the entire weight of the telescope was four times that amount. The study of nebulae was what it was principally employed for. By means of its fine powers of definition these flocculent bodies were resolved into endless groups of stars, while the discovery of many binary and ternary stars, and a clearer description of the moon's surface, may be ranked among the other contributions which Lord Rosse, and his assistants, were able to make by means of this great reflector. These researches are described in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1840, 1844, 1850, 1861 and 1868, and in vol. ii. of the *Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society*. From 1848 to 1854 Lord Rosse presided over the Royal Society of London, and from 1862 to the period of his death, in 1867, he acted as Chancellor of the University of Dublin. Telescopes of greater magnitude have been built since that date, but in many respects the Rosse telescope has never been surpassed;

nor has the world been presented with a nobler array of discoveries by any of its rivals and successors. [R. B.]

* **Rossetti**, CHRISTINA GEORGINA (b. 1830), poetess, the youngest member of a family of rare distinction, first saw the light Dec. 6th, 1830. Her father was Gabriele Rossetti, an Italian patriotic poet of repute, who was born in Vasto, in the Abruzzi (then kingdom of Naples), in 1783, and died in London in 1854. After the constitutional struggle with King Ferdinand in 1821, Rossetti escaped and settled in London as a refugee, publishing occasionally, and occupying a chair of Italian literature. He married Frances Mary Lavinia Polidori (d. 1886), sister of Byron's travelling physician, and had four children, the subjects of the present and three following articles. Christina Rossetti gave very early proof of inherited talent intensified to genius. While still quite a child she wrote verses, remarkable not only for sweetness and purity of feeling, but also for genuine singing impulse and a keen sense of fitness in the means of expression. Many of these are preserved in a small volume (*Verses by Christina G. Rossetti, dedicated to her Mother*) printed privately by her grandfather, G. Polidori, in 1847, when the authoress was still but sixteen years old. In 1850, when her brothers were identifying themselves with the Pre-Raphaelite movement, she contributed, under the pseudonym of Ellen Alleyn, to *The Germ*, the short-lived organ of that movement, and many of her compositions have made their first appearance in other magazines; but it was not till 1862 that Miss Rossetti came before the public with a book. In that year appeared her *Goblin Market, and other Poems*, by which she at once established a reputation as a poetess of the first rank in our literature. In 1866 followed *The Prince's Progress, and other Poems*; and in 1870 appeared a prose volume entitled *Commonplace, and other Short Stories*, which, if relatively less remarkable than the volumes of verse, was still worthy of its author for dignity and purity of thought and style. Two books for children, illustrated by Mr. Arthur Hughes, were the next appeals to the public, *Sing-Song, a Nursery Rhyme Book* (1872) and *Speaking Likenesses (quasi-allegorical prose, 1874)*. The volumes of 1862 and 1866 had contained important groups of strictly devotional poetry of the highest class; and in 1874 Miss Rossetti issued a book of devotion pure and simple, *Annus Domini: a Prayer for each Day of the Year, founded on a Text of Holy Scripture*. In 1875 came out a collected edition of the poems, embodying a considerable number of new compositions, and in 1881 appeared *A Pageant, and other Poems*. Three religious works in prose belong to this later period, *Seek and Find*, a double series of *Short Studies of the Benedicite* (1879), *Called to*

the Saints: the Minor Festivals Devotionally Studied (1881), and *Letter and Spirit: Notes on the Commandments* (1883); and in 1885 Miss Rossetti published a book similar in kind, but of alternate verse and prose, called *Time Flies: a Reading Diary*. In each and all of these works a critic must perforce recognise the hand of a finished artist, and one desirous and competent to teach, suggest, and stimulate; but it is not rash to say that Miss Rossetti's permanent reputation must rest on her poems, which take high rank in the literature of the day, many of them being unsurpassed as lyrics representing a certain definite sphere of emotion. [H. B. F.]

Rossetti, GABRIEL CHARLES DANTE (b. 1828, d. 1882), poet and painter, brother of the foregoing, and usually known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, was the second child of Gabriele and Frances Rossetti, and was born in London on the 12th of May, 1828. When only five years old he distinguished himself from the childish crowd by actually writing down an attempt at dramatic composition. This was entitled *The Slave*, and of course the fact that it was produced at so early an age was the one thing memorable about it. He cannot have been more than seven years of age when he was sent to the private school of the Rev. Mr. Paul, in Foley Street, London, for already in 1835 his education appears to have been transferred to King's College School. Here he remained until 1843, having in the meantime written some verse, and shown a strong bent towards painting. A literary composition of his thirteenth or fourteenth year owes its preservation to the same cause as that which gave us his sister's early poems; *Sir Hugh the Heron: a Legendary Tale, in Four Parts*, was privately printed by his grandfather in 1843. From the time of attaining his fourteenth year he was instructed in art at Cary's Art Academy (Bloomsbury) until 1846, when he entered the Antique School of the Royal Academy. The notable poems *My Sister's Sleep* and *The Blessed Damsel* were composed before he was nineteen years old, though not published till 1850. After quitting the schools of the Royal Academy he became the pupil of Mr. Ford Madox Brown; but it was not till he left that artist's studio and took one jointly with Mr. Holman Hunt that he commenced his early picture, *The Girlhood of the Virgin*, exhibited in 1849 at the Portland Gallery. He visited Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent in this early period of his career, and was greatly influenced by what he then saw of the work of Memling and Van Eyck; and about the same time he wrote *Hand and Soul*, the most considerable piece in prose which he has left us. Shortly afterwards, the celebrated Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, of which he was the leading spirit, was founded; and in 1850 Rossetti co-operated with his

brother and sister and a small band of earnest young men in the issue of that extraordinary publication *The Germ*, the first organ of Pre-Raphaelitism. From that time until 1870 he worked on, practically unknown to the public either as artist or as poet, though familiar to a few as a genius in the foremost rank among contemporaries. The work of his pencil, eagerly acquired by private clients, came but rarely where the general public could see it, and while deeply influencing the tone and tendency of English art, he seems to have been content to remain, so to speak, a living tradition, except to his clients and intimates. In 1856 he contributed a few poems to *The Germ's* successor, the more lasting but yet short-lived *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*; and in 1861 he published one of the most remarkable collections of poetic translations ever given to the world, *The Early Italian Poets, from Giulio d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri*, a volume which includes a version of the *Vita Nuova*. At that time he had by him a considerable collection of original poetry, on which he had bestowed that earnest thought and ceaseless revision characteristic of all his work; and of this poetry he now designed to offer the reading public a selection. In 1860 he had married Elizabeth Eleanor Siddall, who died in February, 1862, suddenly, and in somewhat tragic circumstances. The greater part of the poems intended for the public, but then still in manuscript, he impulsively brought together and laid as a last offering in his wife's coffin, in which they were accordingly buried. In time, however, he let himself be persuaded to recall this seemingly irrevocable sacrifice; and eventually the precious manuscripts were exhumed and revised for publication. In 1870 appeared the volume entitled *Poems*, which contains *Dante at Verona*, *Sister Helen*, *The Burdens of Nineveh*, *Jenny*, *A Last Confession*, and many of the wonderful sonnets of *The House of Life*, a volume which at once met with an acceptance as wide and warm as it was unprecedented in its suddenness. Of this volume he made more than one revision; in 1874 he republished his translations, "revised and re-arranged" under the new title of *Dante and his Circle*; and in 1881 he issued a second collection of original poetry, entitled *Ballads and Sonnets*, at the same time re-editing the *Poems*, and redistributing the contents of the two volumes. The second volume contained *The King's Tragedy*, perhaps the finest ballad of modern times, *The White Ship* and *Rose Mary*, besides the completed *House of Life* and other minor works. Shortly after the issue of this definitive edition of his poems, Rossetti's health, which had once before completely broken down, gave way; and after a few months all hope of its restoration was at an end. He died on Easter Sunday, 1882, at Westgate-on-Sea, and was buried in the neighbouring churchyard at Birchington. Had he lived longer the

might have elected to appeal to the public judgment as the poet had tardily done. As it was, the second appeal came only after his death, and it was made in London, where two exhibitions of his works were organised, one by the Royal Academy and one by the Burlington Fine Arts Club: a third opportunity to judge his artistic work in the mass occurred when the drawings, studies, etc., remaining in his studio at his death, were sold at Christie's. The verdict of his contemporaries was sufficiently generous and appreciative to confirm the almost superstitious regard in which his name had been held while his works remained practically unknown. It was generally admitted that in earnestness and intensity of feeling, depth of thought, originality of design, and splendour of colour, his paintings stood in the first rank, and opened, equally with his poetry, a new order of ideas. The National Gallery acquired (1886) his oil painting of 1850, *Ecce Ancilla Domini*; and the remains of a work in fresco of six years later, *Lancelot at the Shrine of the Sancte Graal*, may be seen at the Oxford Union Reading Room. At the Taylorian Museum, Oxford, is a water-colour drawing, *The Passover* (1858), and at Llandaff Cathedral may be seen the important triptych in oil (1861). Of the same date are the two glass-paintings of *Adam and Eve before the Fall*, and the altar panels of the *Annunciation* at St. Martin's, Scarborough. A memorial window (1866) may be seen at Christ Church, Albany Street; and his largest picture, *Dante's Dream*, is at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool. A few book illustrations and book covers, and a few photographic reproductions, are also before the public, but by far the greater number of his works, of which nearly 400 (including drawings and sketches) have been catalogued, remain in private hands. Whether as a poet or as a painter, Rossetti was thoroughly in earnest about the employment of his gifts—gifts of a magnitude not to be found more than two or three times in a century. He dealt only with subjects of a high interest, and he brought to their treatment, whether with pen or pencil, an insight, an intensity of conviction and imagination, such as one associates with his paternal stock, while the thoroughness of the English race is everywhere visible. An entire absence of intellectual commonplace, and a pervading sense of the beautiful and the essentially true, characterise his mature work, although it must be admitted that his technical limitations as a draughtsman, and his persistent disregard of the value of out-of-door life, have left on much of his work a certain superficial deficiency in naturalness.

William Sharp, *Dante Gabriel Rossetti: a Record and a Study* (1882). [H. B. F.]

Rossetti, MARIA FRANCESCA (b. 1827, d. 1876), sister of the above, was the eldest child of Gabriele and Frances Rossetti, and

while sharing in the literary endowments of her family, she showed a stronger bent for education, for which, in its highest sense, she had a remarkable gift, and with which a great part of her life was occupied. Her earliest contributions to literature were a translation of an Italian ode on the death of Lady Gwendalina Talbot, *A Dream not all a Dream*, and a book called the *Rivulets*. Later she published two small Italian manuals (*Exercises in Idiomatic Italian* and *Aneddoti Italiani*), and a book entitled *Letters to my Bible Class on Thirty-nine Sundays* (1872). The one work by which she is generally known is critical, *A Shadow of Dante: being an Essay towards Studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage* (1871). In 1873 she entered the Anglican Sisterhood of All Saints; and it was at the home of the order that her last hours were passed. [H. B. F.]

* **Rossetti, WILLIAM MICHAEL** (b. 1829), critic and man of letters, brother of the above, was educated at Mr. Paul's private school and King's College School, London, and in 1845 entered the Excise Office (now Inland Revenue). Three years later the young civil servant began to take an important part in the Pre-Raphaelite movement at its inception; and in 1850 he contributed largely to *The Germ* (see above), of which he was editor during the four months of its existence. From that time forward his leisure has been largely occupied with literature. He has acted as a critic, chiefly of fine art, for the *Critic*, *Spectator*, *Reader*, *Saturday Review*, *London Review*, *Chronicle* (weekly), *Academy*, *Fraser's Magazine*, *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, and *Weldon's Register*, and has edited works for the Early English Text and Chaucer Societies. His substantive publications are: a literal blank-verse translation of Dante's *Hell* (1865); *Swinnburne's Poems and Ballads, a Criticism* (1866); *Fine Art, chiefly Contemporary* (1867); *Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition* (1868), in conjunction with Mr. Swinnburne; a selection from the Poems of Walt Whitman (1868), an edition of Shelley's Poetical Works (1870), with an important memoir and extensive notes; the series of volumes known as *Moxon's Popular Poets* (1870-5); the Aldine edition of Blake's Poems, with memoir (1874); a further edition of Shelley, very much altered and revised (1878); *Lives of Famous Poets* (1878). In 1869 Mr. Rossetti became assistant-secretary in the Inland Revenue Office; and in 1874 he married Lucy Madox Brown, daughter of the renowned painter, and herself an artist who has exhibited at the Royal Academy. Beside poems and sonnets in *The Germ*, Mr. Rossetti has published a blank-verse poem of modern life, which appeared in *The Broadway Magazine* under the title of *Mrs. Holmes Grey*; and he is said to have written sonnets on political subjects, entitled *Democratic Sonnets*. His

special bent is criticism, to which he brings an unusual combination of gifts—enthusiasm, an eminently judicial tone of mind, absolute frankness, and imperturbable good-temper.

[H. B. F.]

Rossi, PELLEGRINO (b. 1787, d. 1848), Italian statesman, was a native of Carrara, and in 1812 became professor of law at Bologna University, but was exiled for espousing the cause of Murat. He became professor of law at Geneva, and published his learned *Droit Pénal*. In 1832 he was appointed professor of political economy at the Collège de France, Paris, and became a French subject. He was sent to Rome as French ambassador in 1845, but after the fall of Louis Philippe became an Italian once more. He was called to the first ministry of Pius IX., and schemed for an Italian confederacy under the presidency of the Pope. His hostility to the House of Savoy was the cause of his assassination by an unknown hand in the streets of Rome on Nov. 15th, 1848.

Rossini, GIOACHINO ANTONIO (b. 1792, d. 1868), was the son of Giuseppe Rossini, town trumpeter and horn-player, who had married a singer of some pretensions. Gioachino, at ten years, made his *début* as the child in Paer's *Camilla*. He subsequently became a pupil of Tesei for pianoforte and singing, while Padre Mattei taught him the theory of music (1807–8), the young student supporting himself this while and subsequently by singing in the churches and in composing or conducting for theatrical companies (1810–14). At sixteen he had been chosen to compose the cantata annually expected of the best pupil at the Bologna Lyceum, a work followed by many others, *La Cimbale di Matrimonio* being his first opera (1810), until (1813) he made his name famous by the production of *Tancredi*. Operas now followed with amazing rapidity, *L'Italiana in Algeri* (1813), a first essay in the style which reached perfection in *Cenerentola* (1817) and *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* (1816); *Aureliano* (1813), in which Velluti so embroidered the music that Rossini declared he would in future write his own ornaments; *Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra* (1815); *Otello* (1816), full of Rossini's orchestral reforms in *opera seria*; *La Gazza Ladra* (1817), which was written for La Scala theatre; *Armida*, and the oratorio, afterwards converted into an opera, *Mosè in Egitto* (1818), best known to English people by its excerpt *Dal tuo Stellato Soglio* (To Thee, Great Lord); *La Donna del Lago* (1819), *Zelmira* (1821), *Semiramide* (1823), and *Guglielmo Tell* (1829), the last of Rossini's great operas. Besides his operatic works he wrote a little Church music, chief among which stands the *Stabat Mater* (1842) and the *Messe Solennelle* (1864). Numerous instrumental pieces also came from his prolific pen. In Rossini the

great school of Italian opera composers reaches its culminating point. He stands the most successful, the most popular (because the most melodious) composer Italy has produced, and though there have been others (Verdi to wit) whose melodies have gone the rounds of musical Europe, it has fallen to none other to influence the country's music as did Rossini. Two conditions favoured this; his extraordinary success, and the fact that Italian opera as he found it offered ample scope for the exuberant richness of a melodic and orchestral genius. What he knew of the lyric works of Gluck, Mozart, Spontini, and others, is uncertain, but it is clear that more surface charm and less of the under-depth or learning were the lines which Rossini struck out. He worked in every known orchestral instrument, and reduplicated and intensified the power of many of them, until composers, critics—all burst into indignation and rage at his "crimes." Besides other operatic reforms, such as the bringing of the bass voice to the front, the banishing of the pianoforte from the orchestra, the attempt to make the dreary recitative which made up so much of opera interesting, the importance given to the chorus, Rossini's instrumentation almost revolutionised his art. His weakest point was, perhaps, his love of quick times and over-ornamentation. Socially he was a great favourite, and his home in Paris, where he lived almost continuously from 1824, was the centre of all that was distinguished in art or literature.

H. Sutherland Edwards, *The Life of Rossini*.
[F. J. C.]

Rothschild, MEYER ANSELM (b. 1743, d. 1812), a native of Frankfurt, was brought up to be a priest of the Hebrew faith. Being a man of steady character, he was able to raise a loan for the defence of Frankfurt. After the battle of Jena, the Elector of Hesse-Cassel sent for Rothschild and offered him the free use of his treasure, which, amounting to about a million sterling, was then in danger at the hands of Napoleon; the use of so much money for nothing was a considerable gift, and may be looked upon as the foundation-stone of the great financial enterprise that has made the name of Rothschild world-renowned. Meyer Anselm Rothschild had five sons, of whom NATHAN (b. 1777, d. 1836) came to England in 1800, and acted as agent for his father. He was the agent appointed to pay the £12,000,000 due under the Treaty of Töplitz by Great Britain to her German allies. Meanwhile his brothers had been growing strong in finance as well, and all united in the wealthiest co-partnership that had yet been seen. Nathan by knowing the result of the battle of Waterloo before the English Government, is said to have made £200,000. He was made Baron of the Empire by the Emperor of Austria in 1822. His eldest son, LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD (b. 1808, d. 1879), was educated

at Göttingen, and at an early age entered the business of his father. In 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons by the City of London in the Whig interest, but being of the Hebrew persuasion was unable to take the oath on account of the words in it, "On the true faith of a Christian;" and it was not until 1858 that he was able to take the oath and his seat through the passing of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. In 1876 he advanced to the English Government four millions sterling for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares from the Khedive, and a few years later he bought the whole of the quick-silver mines in South America.

Tresekow, *Biographische Notizen über Nathan Meyer Rothschild*; *Notice sur la Maison de Rothschild* (Paris, 1881).

Rouher, Eugène (b. 1814, d. 1884), French politician, was a native of Auvergne, and after taking his law degree at Paris in 1835, began to practise his profession at Riom. In 1848 he was returned to the Constituent Assembly in the Conservative interest by Le Puy-de-Dôme, and to everyone's astonishment, became President Louis Napoleon's Prime Minister in October, 1849. On October 26th, 1851, however, in view of the contemplated *coup d'état*, the Cabinet was reconstructed under Marshal St. Arnaud, Rouher remaining out of office, though probably cognisant of the conspiracy. In 1852, after the proclamation of the Second Empire, he became Vice-President of the Council of State, and having been appointed Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works in 1856, negotiated the Cobden Treaty of 1860. By this time he had become an indispensable tool to Napoleon III., and in 1863 he was appointed Minister of State, i.e., spokesman of the Government in the Corps Législatif, and doggedly defended the Imperial interests against the growing forces of the Opposition. The return to constitutionalism in 1870 received his entire sanction, and, though he was ostensibly President of the Senate, he was the real director of the Ollivier Cabinet, and much of the responsibility of the Franco-German War must be laid to his door. On the fall of the Empire he fled to England, but in 1871 found a seat in the General Assembly for a Corsican constituency, and defended the lost cause with a sturdy fidelity that extorts admiration, until the death of the ex-Prince Imperial in 1879. That event utterly disheartened him; and though he made some slight attempt to champion the candidature of Prince Napoleon, whom he had defeated at the polls in 1876, he ceased to struggle with his former tenacity against the current of events.

Roumania, THE PRINCES AND KING OF, have ruled over what were originally known as the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Subject to Turkey until 1861,

with the exception of a period of Russian occupation from 1806 to 1812, the principalities were administered through Greek phanariates, or governors, until after the Greek rising of 1821, when, in consequence of the Greek governors making common cause with their insurgent fellow-countrymen, they were removed, and the native hospodars restored—the Ghikas to Wallachia, the Stoudzas to Moldavia. Continued efforts were made at independence, of which that of 1848 was very determined, and in 1853 the Czar Nicholas, having picked a quarrel with the Porte concerning the "holy places," occupied the principalities. The Crimean War was the result of this forward movement, and at its close the principalities were reorganised on a basis of autonomy under the suzerainty of the Porte. But the principalities, seeing that unity was strength, cleverly chose the same ruler, JOHN COUZA (b. 1820, d. 1873), who ascended the united throne under the title of PRINCE ALEXANDER JOHN I. OF ROUMANIA. He belonged to an old family of boyards, or territorial nobles, and was at first extremely popular, chiefly on account of the virtues of his wife, the Princess Helena, but he soon endeavoured to become absolute, and in 1864 effected a *coup d'état*, relying on the support of the peasantry against the aristocrats. In order to secure their fidelity a sweeping agrarian law was passed by which the peasants were enabled to hold land. His success, however, was extremely brief; for the statesmen of the country, disgusted by his rapacity and immorality, rose in 1866, and forced him, after a very feeble resistance, to abdicate. He was allowed to withdraw from Roumania with a considerable quantity of wealth, and died at Heidelberg.

The Provisional Government chose as the second Prince of Roumania the Count of Flanders, a younger brother of the King of the Belgians, but he declined the honour. They then offered the crown to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who accepted the precarious position.

* CHARLES I. (KARL EITEL FRIEDRICH, etc.), the second son of Prince Charles Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born in 1839. He entered the 2nd Regiment of Prussian dragoons as a sub-lieutenant, and had not attained promotion when he received the offer of the Roumanian Chambers. His entry into Bucharest was made on May 22nd, 1866; he was at first careful to protest his respect for the treaties between the Porte and the Principalities, and was personally invested by the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz at Constantinople. In November, 1869, he married the Princess Elizabeth of Wied, the only daughter of Prince Wilhelm of Wied, a lady of distinguished talents, who has written some admirable poetry under the *nom de plume* of Carmen Sylva (*Homerstein*, 1880; *Sappho*, 1880; *Rumänischer Dichtungen*, 1881; *Jehovah*, 1882;

Die Here, 1882; *Handzeichnungen*, 1884; *Meine Ruh'*, 1884, etc.), but there is no living issue by the marriage. At first the task of Prince Charles was by no means easy; it was impossible to form a stable government; the somewhat wrathful intervention of the Powers was necessitated by the persecution of the Jews. But despite the suspicion with which Prince Charles was regarded by the leading politicians, he contrived to win the affections of the people, to introduce throughout the country a system of primary education, and to thoroughly reorganise the Roumanian army. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877 afforded an opportunity for testing the new military arrangements. Prince Charles having to choose between the Russians and the Turks, advisedly sided with the stronger. A convention was signed in April by which the troops of the Tsar were granted a free passage through Roumania; the army was mobilised, the reserves called out, and the summons of the Porte for military assistance was rejected. In May the Senate voted a declaration of independence, and Prince Charles, placing himself at the head of his army, went to the assistance of the Russians, when Osman Pasha had inflicted a reverse upon them from Plevna. The troops greatly distinguished themselves during the siege, but the good understanding between Russia and Roumania was seriously impaired through the evident intention of Russia to appropriate Bessarabia. By the Treaty of San Stefano (March, 1878), and at the Congress of Berlin, where the cause of Roumania was ably pleaded by M. Bratiano (b. 1822), President of the Roumanian Council, the principality was declared independent; the people were, however, bitterly aggrieved at having to exchange with Russia the fertile district of Bessarabia for the Dobrudscha, which, however, proved more valuable than was anticipated. In May, 1881, a further step in advance was made, when the Roumanians, with the concurrence of the Powers, invested their prince and princess with the dignity of royalty. The question of the navigation of the Danube proved a point of contention in the following years between Austria and Roumania; and considerable diplomatic tension ensued, which was obviated by the visit of King Charles to Vienna 1883. King Charles adopted an attitude of strict neutrality during the movement of 1885, which resulted in the unity of the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander. [BULGARIA.]

E. Regnault, *Histoire Politique et Sociale des Principautés Danubiennes* (1857); E. Braun, *Rumänien* (1877); J. Samuelson, *Roumania, Past and Present*; *Quarterly Review*, 1878, vol. 148.

ROUSSEAU, THÉODORE (b. 1810, d. 1869), French landscape painter, was born at Barbizon, and was instructed in art by the ultra-classical Guillon Lethière, but cannot be said

to have followed him in any way. He first exhibited at the Salon of 1823, and was at once hailed as the leader of the new movement, that of painting landscape after nature. He increased his reputation by his pictures exhibited between 1832 and 1835, but his originality offended the jury, and his *Allée des Châtaigniers* of 1837 was rejected. It was not until 1847 that he reappeared at the Salon with two sunsets, one of which, *Sortie de la Forêt de Fontainebleau*, is at present at the Louvre. In 1849, and again in 1855, he gained the first medal, and the medal of honour at the Universal Exhibition of 1867. Théodore Rousseau had long outlived artistic persecution, and was reaping the rewards of his fine defiance of tradition. Among his later pictures may be mentioned the *Bornage de Barbizon*, *Bords de la Sèvre*, *Ferme de Landes*, *Métairie des Bords de l'Oise*, and especially the *Chaumières sous les Arbres* of 1864, and the *Bords de la Douzanne* of 1867. No man tried more earnestly to improve, and his place among the French painters of the nineteenth century is a high one.

Journal, *Les Artistes Français Contemporains*.

Rowlandson, THOMAS (b. 1756, d. 1827), the caricaturist, was a native of London, and studied at the Royal Academy schools, and at Paris. His first contributions to art were of a serious character, and in 1777 he settled in Wardour Street as a portrait painter. He began to occupy himself with caricature about 1782, and soon attained an excellence second only to that of his contemporary, Gillray. He was of a desultory disposition, and had it not been for the constant commissions from the publisher, Ackermann, would frequently have been in indigence. He is chiefly remembered for his admirable illustrations to Combe's *Doctor Syntax's Three Tours* (1813). Hardly less admirable are his plates in Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* (edition of 1809), and Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* (edition of 1823). His political caricatures hardly compare advantageously with those of Gillray.

J. Grego, *Rowlandson the Caricaturist; a Selection from his Works*.

* **Rubinstein, ANTON GREGOR** (b. 1829), the greatest pianist in the world, and one of the most eminent composers, was born near Jassy, of Russo-Jewish parents. His mother entrusted him to the care of Villoing at Moscow. In 1839 master and pupil visited Paris, where Rubinstein studied under Liszt. The return journey was extended through England (1842), Holland, Scandinavia, and Germany, and in 1845 Rubinstein settled in Berlin to study composition under Dehm. On his father's death he taught from 1846-8 at Pressburg and Vienna, returned in the latter year to Russia, where the Grand Duchess Helen nominated him her *kammer-virtuoso*. For the next eight years he occupied himself with composition, then undertook a new tour

through Germany, England, and France, winning fame both as virtuoso and composer. Returning to St. Petersburg he became Imperial concert-director with a life pension, and worked with his friend Carl Schuberth for the advancement of Russian music. His efforts resulted in the foundation of the Russian Musical Society in 1861, and of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire in 1862, of which he remained principal until 1867. A third tour, more successful even than the preceding, lasted until 1870, when he spoke of finally retiring; but he assumed for some time the direction of the Philharmonic concerts and Choral Society at Vienna, and in 1872-3 made a tour in America. In 1886 Rubinstein paid his eighth visit to England, when he gave at St. James's Hall his series of historical recitals, including works by all the important composers from the earliest to the present time. Rubinstein's pianoforte music and songs are universally admired; he has composed a great quantity of chamber-music and symphonies, of which perhaps the *Ocean and Dramatic Symphonies* are the most widely known and appreciated. His operas and oratorios have only received qualified praise. The principal are *Dimitri Donskoi*, *The Siberian Hunters*, *The Vengeances*, *Tom the Idiot*, *Feramos*, *The Demon*, *Nero*, *The Maccabees*, *The Tower of Babel*. In 1869 he was decorated by the Czar with the Vladimir Order, and in 1877 received from Marshal MacMahon the Legion of Honour.

Grove's Dictionary of Music; Mendel und Reissmann, *Musikalisches Conversations-Lexikon*.

Rückert, FRIEDRICH (b. 1788, d. 1866), the poet and Orientalist, was born at Schweinfurt-on-Main, where his father was an advocate. After studying law at the Universities of Würzburg and Jena, he turned to philology and literature, and was in turn *privat-docent* in Jena and schoolmaster at Hanau, till he settled for a time at Nuremberg, and there published his first collection of poems (*Deutsche Gedichte*, 1814), which includes the *Sonnets in Armour* (*Geharnischte Sonnetten*), patriotic lines on the War of Independence. In 1816 he removed to Stuttgart as a journalist, and there produced his *Time's Garland* (*Kranz der Zeit*, 1817) and the epic *Childe Horn* (*Kind Horn*, 1817) in the Nibelungenlied measure. After a tour in Italy, he visited Vienna in 1818, and was there introduced to the study of Oriental languages by Hammer Purgstall. He devoted himself especially to Persian and Sanscrit, but there is no trace of these studies in the next two collections of lyrics, *Amaryllis* (1820) and *Love's Springtide* (*Liebesfrühling*, 1821), both composed during his residence near Coburg. In these, especially in the latter, many of the songs from which have been set to music by the greatest composers, his power as an original lyric poet reached its height. The inspiration for

his remaining works was for the most part drawn from the ancient poets of the East. Thus in 1822 he published the *Eastern Roses* (*Oestliche Rosen*) in confessed imitation of Goethe's *Divan*. In 1826 he was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen, and began the production of the *Hariri's Makamas* (*Die Makames des Hariri*, 1826-37). In 1828 he published his rhymed version of the Indian myth of *Nal and Damajanti*, and in 1833 the version of *Sehi-King*, the Chinese song-book of Confucius. His collection and imitations of Brahmin proverbs and didactic rhymes (*Die Weisheit der Brahmanen*), considered his masterpiece by many critics, appeared in 1836, and his longest epic, *Rostem and Suhrab*, derived from the well-known Persian tradition, in 1838. In the following year he wrote a poetic version of the *Life of Christ* (*Leben Jesu*), and in 1841 was appointed to the professorship of Oriental languages in Berlin. Here, however, he was not altogether successful, though he counted Max Müller among his pupils. His summers were spent at Neuses, near Coburg; by degrees he withdrew from Berlin society altogether, and in 1848 gave up his position at the university, and spent the rest of his life in deep retirement at Neuses, where he died. Rückert's few dramas, *Saul and David* (1843), *Christoforo Colombo* (1844), *Herod the Great* (1844), etc., were inevitably failures on the stage. His versions of Oriental poems do not rise much above the average level of such undertakings, and it is only by his German lyrics that he will be remembered. Even as a lyric poet Goethe called him a "poetic dilettante"; and yet his songs represent a distinct period in German history, and many of them have passed securely into the national storehouse.

Dr. C. Beyer, *Rückert's Leben und Dichtungen* (1866). [H. W. N.]

Rüdiger, FREDOR VASILIEVITCH, COUNT (b. 1790, d. 1856), Russian general, rose by the year 1828 to the rank of general of division, and gained several victories over the Turks. He also took part in suppressing the Polish insurrection of 1831. In 1849 he was sent by the Russian Government to assist the Austrians against the revolted Hungarians, and it was to him that Görgey surrendered at Villagos in August, whereby the war was practically brought to a conclusion.

Ruhmkorff, HEINRICH DANIEL (b. 1803, d. 1877), electrician, was a native of Hanover, and, after a boyhood of which little is known, went to Paris in 1819, and became a porter in the laboratory of the physicist, Professor Charles Chevalier. He rapidly acquired proficiency in electrical experiments, and set up a small manufactory of physical apparatus. In 1844 Ruhmkorff brought out his first invention, a convenient thermo-electric battery. He then turned his attention to magneto-

electricity, especially to the production of the induced currents; and in 1851 produced the "Ruhmkorff coil," a most powerful apparatus, by which sparks eighteen inches in length can be produced and thick plates of glass pierced. Despite the honours that came to him, a medal at the Exhibition of 1855, and a prize of 50,000 francs in 1858, Ruhmkorff continued to occupy his dingy little bureau in the Rue Champollion, and died comparatively poor, having spent his money in the causes of science and charity.

Nature, vol. xvii.

Rumford, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, COUNT (b. 1753, d. 1814), man of science, was a native of Woburn, Massachusetts, and began life as a clerk. He married a rich widow, however, and on the outbreak of the American revolution embraced the royalist cause, and was sent to England with despatches. There in 1780 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, but shortly afterwards returned to America as commander of the King's American Dragoons. In 1784 he entered the Bavarian service, and by his powers as an organiser and disciplinarian, rose to be Minister of War and Count of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1805, on the death of Karl Theodor, Rumford retired to Paris, and in 1806 married the widow of Lavoisier. During the whole of his life he had been a devotee of science, and had proved by experiment that the then current theories of the caloric origin of heat were wrong. Count Rumford also invented some practical improvements by which chimneys were prevented from smoking, and fuel was economised in cooking-stoves. He was one of the benefactors of the Royal Society of London, where his name is perpetuated by the Rumford medal.

G. E. Ellis, memoir prefixed to the *Collected Works of Count Rumford* (1876).

Runeberg, JOHAN LUDWIG (b. 1804, d. 1877), Swedish poet, was a native of Finland, but wrote exclusively in Swedish. He graduated at the University of Åbo, and in 1830, when he published his first volume of *Poems*, was appointed tutor in Roman literature at the University of Helsingfors. In 1837 he became Professor of Greek and Latin at the Borga Gymnasium, and was its rector from 1847-50. In 1851 he paid a visit to Sweden, and was received with great enthusiasm. After 1863 his health began to decline, and he wrote very little. Runeberg's reputation in Sweden is equal to the highest; and the classic refinement of his style, especially in his lyrics, is of almost unique beauty. Among the most remarkable of his works are *The Elk-hunters* (1832), the idyll *Hanna* (1836), the Russian romance *Nadeschda* (1841), the epic *King Ejalor*, the two series of *Ensign Sids's Tales* (1848 and 1860), with their fine lyrics, and a tragedy in imitation of Sophocles. His *Lyrical Songs, Idylls, and Epigrams* were

translated into English by Magnússon and E. H. Palmer.

Gosse, *Studies of Northern Literature*.

Bunjeet Singh. [PUNJAB.]

* **Ruskin, JOHN** (b. 1819), the only son of a wine-merchant in Billiter Street, City, was born in Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, but in his infancy (1821) the family removed to Herne Hill, where he was brought up, chiefly under his mother's care, through a solitary childhood. In his autobiographical papers, called *Præterita*, he has given us an account of these times; of his early attraction to the natural sciences, and to the poetry of Scott and, later, of Byron; of his passion for nature, and of the annual drives through various districts of England or the Lowlands; of his first acquaintance with Turner's work in Rogers's *Italy* (1832), and with Prout's in the *Sketches in Flanders and Germany* (1833); of the first travels abroad in the same year; of the introduction to Pringle, Rogers, and Hogg, and the occasional contribution of verses to *Friendship's Offering*. In 1836 he matriculated at Christ Church, and went into residence next year as a gentleman commoner. At this time he took lessons in drawing and painting from Copley Fielding and Harding. In 1837, also, his first really significant piece of prose criticism, *An Introduction to the Poetry of Architecture*, appeared in the *Architectural Magazine* for November. In 1839 he gained the Newdigate prize for a poem on the theme, *Salsette and Elephanta*, but next year his preparation for his degree was interrupted by ill-health, and he was forced to pass the winter in Italy, where he became acquainted with Mr. Severn and Mr. George Richmond, the artists. After his return he took a pass degree at Oxford, and in 1842 the family removed from Herne Hill to Denmark Hill, where the first volume of *Modern Painters, by a Graduate of Oxford*, was written. It was published in 1843, and inevitably attracted serious, though often hostile, attention; for it created nothing less than a complete revolution in modern art and the estimation of artistic qualities. The work was primarily undertaken as a defence, or rather an explanation, of Turner; but it developed into an acute analysis of truth in painting, and a rigorous comparison between the old masters of the late sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries with the modern English landscape painters, very much in favour of the latter. The remaining four volumes were written, for the most part, in development and further analysis of the main principles laid down in the first. In 1844 Mr. Ruskin was in Switzerland, continuing his examination of the geology of the Alps, and the second volume, treating of the *Theoretic and Imaginative Faculties*, was not published till 1846. The third, *Of Many Things*, including the celebrated chapters on the *True*

and *False Ideal*, the *Pathetic Fallacy*, and *Classical, Mediæval, and Modern Landscape*, appeared, together with the fourth or geological volume, *Of Mountain Beauty*, in 1856; and the fifth, *Of Leaf Beauty*, *Of Cloud Beauty*, and *Of Ideas of Relation*, in 1860. The whole five volumes display throughout the vast powers and unerring insight of the brain that Mazzini called "the most analytic in Europe," and the work, taken as one whole, is undoubtedly the greatest critical treatise ever written on art, and one might almost say on literature and nature as well. To comment on the beauty and purity of Mr. Ruskin's style in this and all his other works is now superfluous. After 1843 the external history of Mr. Ruskin's life becomes a mere chronicle of his writings, lectures, and labours for the cause of the poor and social regeneration. During the interval between the appearance of the second and third volumes of *Modern Painters*, he published *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, namely, the Spirits of Sacrifice, Truth, Power, Beauty, Life, Memory, and Obedience (1849); *The King of the Golden River*, a fairy tale or allegory, a mixture, as Mr. Ruskin has said, of Grimm and Dickens; *Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds*, an essay on the Church of England; the treatise in defence of *Præ-Raphaelitism*; and the first volume of the *Stones of Venice* (all in 1851). Then came the second and third volumes of the *Stones of Venice*, with *Examples of the Architecture of Venice* (1853); *Giotto and his Works in Padua*, *Lectures on Architecture and Painting*, and *The Opening of the Crystal Palace considered in some of its Relations to the Prospects of Art* (1854). In 1855 he began a series of *Notes on the Royal Academy* that was continued till 1859, and resumed for the year 1875. In 1856, besides the third and fourth volumes of *Modern Painters*, he published *Notes on the Turner Gallery at Marlborough House*, and notes to Turner's *Harbours of England*; in 1857, the *Political Economy of Art*, and a treatise on *Drawing*; and in 1858-9, the course of lectures known as *The Two Paths*, and a treatise on *Perspective*. At this time Mr. Ruskin was taking an active interest in the erection of the new Museum buildings in the Parks at Oxford. But after about 1860 there is a marked change in the character and immediate aim of his writings. The majority of them deal directly with the great social problems of the present age on the lines laid down in his two text-books, *Unto this Last* (1862), and *Munera Pulveris* (1872), in which he ruthlessly demolishes the dicta of the Manchester school and the orthodox economists. His method of attack and the result of it may be compared with his revolt against the orthodox critics twenty years before. In the same cause he wrote *Time and Tide by Wears and Tyne: Letters to a Cork-cutter of Sunderland* (1867); and the long series of *Fors Clavigera*:

Letters to the Working-men and Labourers of Great Britain (1871-84), so called from "the best part of Force, Fortitude, and Fortune," according as it bears *clava*, "a club, or strength;" *clavis*, "a key, or patience;" or *clavus*, "a nail, or law." On the strength of these letters, and his other economical works, Mr. Ruskin continually asserts that he is a strict follower of his master, Carlyle, or, in his own words, "a violent Tory of the school of Scott and Homer," or, again, "a violent Illiberal," and also that his "*forte* is really not description, but political economy." Of his numerous remaining works, which, for the most part, treat of economy, art, ethics, history, and literature combined, as parts of one-supreme science, we may further mention *Sesame and Lilies* (1865); *The Ethics of the Dust*, and *The Crown of Wild Olive* (1866); *The Queen of the Air* (1869); two series of Oxford Lectures in 1870, when Mr. Ruskin was first elected Slade professor, having been Rede lecturer at Cambridge in 1867; *The Eagle's Nest* (1872); *Ariadne Florentina* and *Love's Meinie*, lectures on Greek and English birds (1873); *Val d'Arno* (1874); *Proserpina*, on wild flowers, and *Deucalion*, on "the lapse of waves and the life of stones" (1875-8); *St. Mark's Rest* and *The Laus of Fecole* (1877-8); *Elements of English Prosody*, and *Arrows of the Chase*, a collection of his miscellaneous letters (1880); *Fiction, Fair and Foul*, in the *Nineteenth Century* (1880-1); *Our Fathers have Told Us* (*The Bible of Amiens*) (1881); *Lectures on the Art of England* (1883); on *The Pleasures of England* (1884); and an account of Sir Herbert Edwards (1885). In 1871 Mr. Ruskin endowed a school of drawing in the Taylorian Museum in Oxford, and in August of the same year founded the Guild of St. George, of which he is the master. The centre of the Guild is now at Sheffield, where it has its museum, but it holds land at Barmouth and other places. The objects of the association are best explained in *Fors Clavigera*, especially the letters for the years 1872-6. Having been re-elected in 1876, Mr. Ruskin retired from his Oxford professorship, owing to his severe illness, in 1878. In the same year Mr. Whistler brought an action against him for an alleged libel contained in the *Fors* of June, 1877, where Mr. Ruskin had expressed surprise that "a coxcomb should ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Verdict was given for the plaintiff, damages one farthing. Having been again re-elected Slade professor in 1883, Mr. Ruskin resigned in 1885, owing to the introduction of vivisection into the Oxford schools. Of late years he has resided for the most part at Brantwood, on Coniston Lake.

Up to 1879 there is a good *Bibliographical Biography* of Mr. Ruskin, by W. E. A. Axon, and the authority for the earlier part of his life is his own *Præterita* (1885, etc.).

[H. W. N.]

* **Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P.** (b. 1833), a native of Newry, was educated at Castleknock College, and at Trinity College, Dublin. At first he practised as a solicitor at Belfast, but coming to England was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and gradually acquired a reputation as one of the most eloquent and ingenious lawyers of his time. In 1872 he became a Q.C., and from that time forward was engaged in nearly every important case, notably *Fitzgerald v. Dr. Northbrook*, *Robertson v. Labouchere*, *Lambri Pasha v. Labouchere*, *Regina v. Yates*, and *Fortescue v. Garmoyle*. Sir Charles Russell did not enter Parliament until 1880, when he was returned for Dundalk, having been defeated there in 1874. He distinguished himself in the debates on the Land Bill of 1882, and in 1886, having been returned for South Hackney, became Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government. He was again returned for South Hackney at the general election of that year.

Russell, John Russell, Earl, K.G. (b. 1792, d. 1878), statesman and man of letters, was the third and youngest son of the 6th Duke of Bedford. He was educated at Westminster School and Edinburgh University, where he studied under Dugald Stewart, and at the age of twenty-one entered Parliament as member for the borough of Tavistock. The Whig party was at this time in a minority, so that although Lord John Russell had all the prestige of a great name, as well as many influential connections, his prospects were not very brilliant. His maiden speech was delivered in July, 1814, and in the ensuing year he spoke upon Napoleon's return from Elba, vindicating the right of the French people to choose their own form of government. Lord John had acquired some prominence in 1816, and was chosen to second the Whig amendment to the Address on the opening of Parliament. The Whig party now began to advocate the reform of our parliamentary representation. Lord John Russell became so enfeebled in health that in 1817 he contemplated retiring altogether from Parliament. This resolve he announced during a debate on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, adding that his views on this subject were so strong that no weakness of frame, no indisposition of body, should prevent him from protesting against the establishment of the most dangerous precedent the House had ever made. He now remained out of Parliament for a short time in consequence of continued ill-health; but in 1818 he was again returned for Tavistock, and in the ensuing year assumed the lead on the question of Parliamentary Reform. His first speech on this subject was delivered on Dec. 14th, 1819, when he proposed the disfranchisement of certain corrupt boroughs. He did not at this period receive much en-

couragement in his reforming zeal. In 1819 Lord John published his *Life of Lord William Russell*, which, besides doing justice to his illustrious ancestor, was regarded as a manifesto of Liberalism. This was followed in 1820 by a volume entitled *Letters for the Post, not the Press, and Essays and Sketches of Life and Character*, "by a gentleman who has left his lodgings." He succeeded in 1821 in carrying a Bill for the disfranchisement of Grampound, Barnstaple, Penryn, and Camelford. Literature still continued to attract him, and in 1822 he published *The Nun of Arrouca: a Tale*, which was succeeded in the same year by his tragedy of *Don Carlos*. In 1823 appeared his *Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution*, a work exhibiting breadth of view and considerable historical research. Lord John Russell early supported in Parliament a scheme for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and late in life he believed that such a scheme would have permanently settled the Catholic question and saved the Irish Protestant Church. On Feb. 26th, 1828, Lord John brought forward a resolution in the House of Commons to go into committee on the Test and Corporation Acts, and although his motion was opposed by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Huskisson, and Lord Palmerston, it was carried by 237 to 193 votes. A Repeal Bill was subsequently introduced, which passed into law. Lord John issued in 1828 a work on *The Establishment of the Turks in Europe*; and from 1824 to 1829 he was engaged in the preparation of his *Memoirs on the Affairs of Europe*. Catholic emancipation was secured in 1829, and then the Whigs addressed themselves to the question of reform; Lord Grey came into power in 1830, and Lord John Russell accepted office under him as Paymaster of the Forces. His lordship drew up and introduced the Government Reform Bill, which met with such long-continued opposition, bore the larger share of its defence in the House of Commons, and was gratified by seeing the Bill receive the royal assent on June 7th, 1832. A Boundary Bill and Reform Bills for Scotland and Ireland followed. Lord John published at this juncture *An Essay on the Causes of the French Revolution*. In consequence of ministerial divisions on Irish affairs, Lord Grey resigned office in 1834; and after a temporary reconstruction of the Government under Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister. The Conservative Government, however, was quickly overthrown on Lord John Russell's motion for reforms in the Irish Church. Lord Melbourne was recalled, and Lord John Russell was appointed Home Secretary, with the leadership of the House of Commons. A vexed question was set at rest in 1836 by the passing of Lord John's Bill for the Commutation of Tithes, and this was followed by the passing of his Act which

provided for the marriage of Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews according to their own rites, and enacting a civil marriage before a registrar for those who objected to a religious ceremony. In 1838 an Irish Tithe Act was passed. Lord John Russell retired from the Home Department in 1839, and accepted the office of Colonial Secretary. Amongst the important results which followed his tenure of this post was the proclamation of British sovereignty over New Zealand in 1840. After the elections of 1841 a vote was carried against ministers in the House of Commons by a majority of 91. Lord Melbourne resigned, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. Lord John was now in opposition for some years, and his ability as a parliamentary leader during the exclusion of the Whigs was admired even by his opponents. The Anti-Corn Law agitation had acquired resistless force in 1845, and in November of that year Lord John addressed a manifesto (the *Edinburgh Letter*) to his constituents, the electors of the City of London, pronouncing for complete abolition. The Conservative ministry, being disorganised, resigned, but Lord John Russell was unable to form a Government, owing to dissensions in the Whig ranks, and Sir Robert Peel returned to office and abolished the Corn Laws. The Government were defeated, however, on their Irish Coercion Bill, and in July, 1846, Lord John Russell came into office for the first time as Premier. The Navigation Laws were abolished in 1849, and in 1851 the Premier replied to the Pope's Bull for the rearrangement and extension of Roman Catholic bishoprics in England by passing the futile Ecclesiastical Titles Act. The Premier had paved the way for this legislation by his famous "No Popery" letter to the Bishop of Durham. In the session of 1852 a new Reform Bill and a Militia Bill were introduced. The latter measure was very unpopular, and the Government were defeated upon it by eleven votes. Lord John resigned, and was succeeded by the Earl of Derby. The new ministry was defeated on its financial proposals, and in December, 1852, Lord Aberdeen formed a coalition Cabinet, with Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary. The Crimean War broke out shortly afterwards, and the Government incurred great unpopularity by reason of the mismanagement of the war. Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a motion for an inquiry into the Crimean disasters, and Lord John Russell, who was now Lord President of the Council, resigned, on the ground that the motion could not be honestly met. The ministry was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and a reconstructed government was formed under Lord Palmerston, in which Lord John Russell became Secretary for the Colonies. His lordship went out as British plenipotentiary to the Vienna Conference, but the negotiations failed, and not long

afterwards Lord John withdrew from Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, owing to the unpopularity he had incurred by playing into the hands of Austria and Russia. In the midst of much political turmoil Lord John Russell had been for some years engaged upon his *Memoirs of Thomas Moore*, which were now published in 8 vols. His lordship, who in 1854 had carried a Bill for reforming the University of Oxford, brought forward a series of resolutions on National Education in the session of 1856, but the opinion of the country was not yet ripe on this question, and the resolutions proved abortive. In the session of 1858 he introduced a measure which settled a long-standing controversy on the subject of parliamentary oaths, and provided for the admission of Jews to Parliament. An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Disraeli in the following session to pass a Reform Bill, which Lord John opposed, as being inadequate to satisfy the demands of the country. Ministers were defeated on the second reading, and appealed to the country, but the elections were unfavourable to them, and on the meeting of the new Parliament an amendment to the address was carried by 323 to 310. The Derby Government now resigned, and Lord Palmerston formed an administration, in which Lord John Russell became Foreign Secretary. His lordship published this year a work on the *Life and Times of Fox*. In the session of 1860 he introduced a Government Reform Bill, providing for a £6 franchise in towns, but the measure was ultimately withdrawn, in consequence of the half-hearted support it received in the House. Lord John Russell was elevated to an earldom in 1861. His policy of strict neutrality during the crisis created by the American Civil War was much commended. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in October, 1865, his lordship became Prime Minister. In 1866 he made his last and greatest effort towards the settlement of the Reform question, with which he had been identified during almost the whole of his long career. Mr. Gladstone introduced the Government measure in the House of Commons. It provided for a very liberal extension of the suffrage, but ministers were defeated in committee, on a motion of Lord Dunkellin to substitute rateable value for clear yearly value. As this amendment struck at the root of the measure, the Russell-Gladstone Government resigned office. Lord Derby became Premier, but his administration, being defeated on the Irish Church question, went out of office in December, 1868. Earl Russell's advanced age would alone have prevented him from taking office, and as the country moreover strongly indicated Mr. Gladstone for the premiership, the latter was sent for by the Queen, and succeeded in forming his first administration. Earl Russell supported Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Disestablishment Bill in the Upper House. His lordship

published in 1868 his *Letters on the State of Ireland*; in 1870 appeared a selection from his speeches and despatches; and in 1871 his essay on *The Foreign Policy of England from 1570 to 1870*. Earl Russell introduced a Bill for the creation of life-peereages in the session of 1869, but it was lost on the third reading by 106 to 77 votes. In 1870 he delivered in the House of Lords a striking and patriotic speech relating to the Franco-Prussian War, demanding that England should be faithful to her obligations and engagements in regard to Belgium. This speech drew from the Government an emphatic declaration that they intended to maintain and enforce the independence and the neutrality of Belgium. Lord Russell was strongly opposed to the ballot, and spoke against the ministerial measure of 1872. His lordship published in 1873 his *Essays on the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe from the Reign of Tiberius to the End of the Council of Trent*; and this work was followed in 1875 by his *Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-73*. Earl Russell died May 28th, 1878, having nearly completed his eighty-sixth year. He was an excellent party leader, and a capable statesman. He left an enduring mark upon the legislation of the country, and gave an impetus to many important measures which do not bear his name. His zeal for popular measures, however, sensibly abated as he advanced in life, and during his last premiership he pursued what was known as the "rest and be thankful" policy.

Lord John Russell's *Recollections and Suggestions* (1875); the *Times*, May 29th, 1878.

[G. B. S.]

Russell, LORD ODO. [AMPHILL.]

* **Russell, WILLIAM HOWARD, LL.D.** (b. 1821), the first of "special correspondents," is of Irish parentage, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1843 became attached to the *Times* newspaper. His first experience as a war correspondent was in the Danish War of 1848, and in 1854 he went to the Crimea as the representative of the *Times*. His letters during the winter siege of 1854-5, and the terrible mismanagement they disclosed, created great consternation in this country, and were the cause of the fall of the Aberdeen Government, as well as of the despatch of Miss Nightingale to the East, and the charitable efforts which saved the army. His letters were republished in 1855 under the title of *The War*, and *The British Expedition to the Crimea* in 1858. After experiencing the stirring events of the Mutiny, he published his *Diary in India*, and *My Diary North and South* after his return from the United States in 1861, which was occasioned by his too faithful description of the defeat of the Northerners at Bull Run. He has also represented the *Times* in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, in the Franco-German War of 1870 (*My Diary in*

the Last Great War, 1874), besides accompanying the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in the East (*A Diary in the East*, 1869), and the Prince in his tour in India of 1877 (*The Prince of Wales's Tour*, 1877). Mr. Russell was also for many years the chronicler of royal festivities and great public ceremonies. He is proprietor and editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, established in 1858, and has written a novel, *The Adventures of Doctor Brady* (1868), and *Hesperothen* (1882), an account of rambles in the United States and Canada.

* **Rydberg, VIKTOR** (b. 1829), Swedish man of letters, was born at Jönköping, and educated at the college of Wexjö and the University of Lund. He began to study the law, but was compelled by the scantiness of his means to betake himself to journalism, and in 1854 became co-editor of the *Gothenburg Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, an appointment he held as late as 1879. He sat in the Swedish Parliament from 1870 to 1872; in 1876 was appointed lecturer on philosophy and history to the town of Gothenburg, and in 1877 was elected to the Swedish Academy. In the same year he received his Doctor's degree at the jubilee of the University of Upsala. His chief works, which have won him the position of the first of Swedish men of letters, are:—*Singoalla*, a gipsy romance (1857); *The Last Athenian*, a novel (1859), which has been translated into English; *Magic in the Middle Ages* (1864), translated 1879; *What the Bible Teaches concerning Christ* (1862); *The Venus of Milo*, an æsthetic study (1874); and *Roman Days* (1875-7), psychological studies on the busts of the Roman emperors, translated 1879. He has also published an admirable translation of *Faust*. A collected edition of his *Poems* began to appear in 1882.

H. A. W. Lindehn, *Sketch of Rydberg*, prefixed to the translation of *Roman Days*.

* **Ryle, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN CHARLES, D.D.** (b. 1816), Bishop of Liverpool, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. with a first-class in 1836. In 1841 he took holy orders, and became curate at Exbury, Hants; rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, in 1843; of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861; and Canon of Norwich in 1871. In 1880 he became successively Dean of Salisbury and Bishop of Liverpool on the nomination of Lord Beaconsfield. Bishop Ryle is a recognised leader of the Evangelical party in the Establishment, is a large contributor to ecclesiastical literature, and a preacher of great power. He has published amongst other works:—*Expository Thoughts on the Gospels* (1856-9); a selection of hymns known as the *Additional Hymn-Book* (1875); *The Bishop, the Pastor, and the Preacher* [Latimer, Baxter and Whitefield] (1854); *Bishops and Clergy of other Days* (1868); *Evangelical*

Religion, What it is (1867); *Home Truths* (eighth series, 1872); *Short Expository Readings on the Gospel of St. John* (1882); and a vast number of addresses and sermons.

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Sabine, GENERAL SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., F.R.S. (b. 1788, d. 1883), was a native of Dublin, his family having originally come from Italy. Educated for the army, he joined the Artillery in 1803, becoming captain in 1813. The only service he saw was in America during the years 1813-16, and in Ireland during the disturbances of 1830. In 1841 he became lieutenant-colonel, in 1851 colonel, and in 1859 lieutenant-general, retiring in 1874 with the rank of general. It is, however, not as a soldier, but as a scientific investigator that he distinguished himself. He was astronomer of the first expedition under the command of Sir John Ross, sent (1818) in search of the North-West Passage; he also in the same capacity accompanied the second, under the command of Sir Edward Parry. During 1821-3 he conducted, under the English Government, a series of pendulum experiments at several stations on the coasts of Africa and America, also of Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Norway, for the purpose of determining the figure of the earth; and in 1824 he published the results. In 1825 he was placed on the joint commission appointed by the English and French Governments to determine exactly the longitudes of Greenwich and Paris Observatories; and in 1827 he was making observations as to the length of the second pendulum and the magnetic force of the earth at the same places. He next began a systematic survey of the pendulum and magnetic phenomena, covering practically the entire globe from the Equator to the Arctic regions. The results of those observations were made known in a great number of papers read before such learned bodies as the Royal Society and the British Association, and are to be found in those Societies' published *Transactions*. Besides the direct addition to our knowledge resulting from these investigations, such zeal on the part of Sabine gave to physical research an impetus that was of much greater importance. As a consequence, we find that in 1838 Captain James Ross was despatched with the *Erabus* and *Terror* to make a magnetic survey of the Antarctic regions and to found magnetic meteorological observatories at the Cape, St. Helena, and Van Diemen's Land. Under Sabine's direction the facts collected at the colonial observatories, as also those from other sources, were systematised and published; and it is not too much to say that to his exertions is mainly due the rapid

progress made in recent years in terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and cognate sciences. He was president of the British Association in 1853, and from 1861 to 1879 president of the Royal Society. He was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standards of weights and measures.

Sacy, ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE, BARON DE (b. 1758, d. 1838), Orientalist, was a native of Paris, and applied himself during his youth to the study of the languages of the East. In 1785 he was elected to the French Academy, and in 1795 was appointed professor of Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales. The *Journal des Savants* was founded at this time, and gave great impetus to learning. In 1806 he became professor of Persian at the Collège de France; was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1808, and in 1813 was created Baron. In 1822 he became administrator of the Collège de France, and applied himself with the utmost zeal to the creation of fresh chairs—those of Sanscrit, Chinese, and Hindustani. In the same year he founded, with Abel Rémusat, the Société Asiatique, by the aid of which Paris became the home of Orientalists and the centre of Oriental learning. Sacy was, in fact, the father of modern Oriental science, and among his distinguished pupils were Freytag and Kosegarten. He contributed freely to encyclopædic and biographical literature, and his works include *Annales des Sassanides*, translated from the Persian (1793), *Chrestomathie Arabe* (1806-27), *Grammaire Arabe* (1810-31), *Relation d'Égypte*, translated from the Arabic (1810), *Mémoires d'Histoire et de Littérature Orientales* (1818), and *Exposé de la Religion des Druses* (1838).

Reinaud, *Notice Historique et Littéraire sur S. de Sacy*.

Safvet Pasha (b. 1815, d. 1883), Turkish statesman, was born at Constantinople, and entered the public service of the Porte. After being secretary to the Sultan Abd-el-Medjid and ambassador at Paris, he became President of the Council of State (1859), Minister of Commerce (1861), and Minister of Public Instruction (1868). In 1875 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was one of the Turkish representatives at the Conference of Constantinople (1876). In July, 1877, he quarrelled with the Grand Vizier Edhem Pasha, but returned to office in February, 1878, and negotiated with the Russian commander-in-chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas, the disastrous treaty of San Stefano (March 3rd). From June to December, 1878, Safvet Pasha was Grand Vizier, and after being Turkish ambassador at Paris for a few months retired into private life.

* **Sagasta**, PRAXEDES MATEO (b. 1827), Spanish statesman, a native of Torrecilla, was educated for the profession of engineer, and in 1854 was returned to the Constituent

Cortes at Madrid. He was twice forced to take refuge in France on account of his opposition to Queen Isabella, and after her overthrow in 1868 became Minister of the Interior in General Prim's first Cabinet. He favoured the candidature of King Amadeus for the vacant throne, and during his reign was a member of most of the short-lived ministries. He continued in office under Marshal Serrano in 1874, but after the accession of Alfonso XII. retired for a while into private life. In 1875, however, he accepted the Monarchy, and became the leader of the Liberal party on its reorganisation in 1880. In 1881 the Conservative ministry of Canovas del Castillo was overthrown; and a coalition ministry, headed by Sagasta and General Martinez Campos, took its place. Senor Sagasta fell in October, 1883, but in November, 1885, shortly after the death of King Alfonso, he was requested by the Queen Regent to form a ministry which, though decidedly Liberal, was kept in power by a tacit understanding of parties.

Saïd Pasha. [EGYPT.]

Saint-Arnaud, ACHILLE LE ROY DE (b. 1801, d. 1855), Marshal of the second Empire, was originally called Jacques Arnaud le Roy. He entered the army in 1831, but his conduct was the reverse of meritorious, and he was more than once dismissed the service. The African wars, however, gave him opportunity for distinction; in 1844 he became colonel, and by 1851, having led a successful expedition against the Kabyles in Algeria, general of division. When Louis Napoleon was contemplating the overthrow of the Republic, St. Arnaud was summoned to Paris, and became Minister of War (Oct. 27th). It was to a great extent due to his unscrupulous resolution that the *coup d'état* of December 2nd was a success, and he organised the attack of the military upon the barricades. In 1854 he was made commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Crimea, but died nine days after the battle of the Alma (Sept. 20th).

Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea*.

Saint-Hilaire. [BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE and GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.]

Saint Leonards, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, BARON (b. 1781, d. 1875), the erudite real-property lawyer, was the second son of Richard Sugden, a London hair-dresser. Obtaining facilities for studying for his future profession as clerk in a law office, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807, and practised for some time as a conveying counsel, in which capacity he soon became a distinguished lawyer. The stories of his powers of work would be barely credible were they not thoroughly authenticated. His early success was promoted by his publication of *The Law of Vendors and Purchasers* (written before he was twenty-one), two editions of

which were exhausted before his call to the bar, and of which Lord Campbell afterwards remarked that it was superior to an Act of Parliament. In 1808 he brought out his great work on *Powers*, which before long ran through a dozen editions. Then came his *Letters to a Man of Property*, of which, fifty years afterwards, he issued a seventh edition, under the title of *A Handy Book on Property Law*. By the excellence of these works he made a name and a practice for himself; indeed, he was soon so overloaded with abstracts to inspect and deeds to settle that he felt it necessary in 1817 to restrict himself solely to Court work. This change, however, did not bring him much relief, for briefs now came in as abstracts had formerly, and it was not until he was sent to preside over Irish equity in 1834, having become Tory member for Weymouth in 1828 and held the Solicitor-Generalship for a few months in 1829, that he obtained the rest he had longed for. He was again Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1841 to 1846, when he gained a high reputation for his luminous judgments, as, e.g., that in *Westby v. Westby*, elucidating the doctrine relating to family compromises, and in *Ex parte Hennessy*, settling the rule relating to assignments of assurance policies. He was next Lord Chancellor of England for ten months in 1852, when he gave judgment in the famous case of *Lumley v. Wagner*. Lord St. Leonards was an earnest and energetic law reformer within somewhat narrow limits. Some of his amendments have been of great service; an examination of his rejected proposals will well repay the curious. His legal writings occupy a unique place among modern treatises. They are cited not as mere opinions, but as authorities; indeed, they constitute a kind of court of review, to which lawyers frequently look for confirmation or criticism of judgments pronounced.

Solicitor's Journal, Feb. 6th, 1875.

[W. M.]

Saint-Pierre, JACQUES HENRI BERNARDIN DE (b. 1737, d. 1814), French man of letters, belongs, properly speaking, to the eighteenth century. He was an engineer by profession, and a great traveller. Soon after 1771 he met Rousseau, and was impelled by his example to advocate the return to nature and the savage state. His *Studies from Nature* (1774) are full of Rousseau's precepts, and so is his charming romance *Paul and Virginia* (1788), written after three years' residence in the Mauritius. Among his other works are *The Desires of a Solitary* (1789), *The Indian Cottage* (1790), *Harmonies of Nature* (1815). He received under the Empire a pension of 2,000 francs.

L. Aimé-Martin, *Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre*, prefixed to his complete works.

* **Saint-Saens**, CHARLES CAMILLE (b. 1835), musician, was born at Paris, and studied

music under Stamatz and Maleden, and at the Conservatoire under Benoist. In 1851 he composed his first symphony, and from this time has shown great activity as a composer, having written many symphonies, cantatas, and songs. His cantata *Les Noces de Prométhée* (1867), was a great success, but his efforts in opera have failed. Besides being an eminent composer, M. Saint-Saëns is an excellent conductor, and a musical critic of no mean ability. He was elected a member of the institute in 1881.

Saint-Simon, CLAUDE HENRI, COMTE (b. 1760, d. May 19th, 1825), socialist and philosopher, belonged to a noble French family that claimed descent from the Emperor Charlemagne. He was connected with the famous author of the *Memoirs of the Court of France*, the Duc de Saint-Simon, though not his grandson, as is often supposed. After a good education he entered the American service as a French officer, in 1777. Here he remained for about half a dozen years, during which time he fought under Bouillé and Washington, and was taken prisoner in 1782. Of his martial career he says:—"My vocation was not that of a soldier. . . . The life-purpose which I set before me was to study the movements of the human mind, in order that I might then labour for the perfection of civilisation." He returned to Europe by way of Mexico, and there he may be said to have anticipated M. de Lesseps, for he exerted himself, unsuccessfully, to launch a project for the cutting of a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Recalled to France by the Revolution, he sided with the people, and in 1789 was elected president of the commune that his property was in. Although he renounced the title of Count, and refused any position that might be construed as having been conferred on account of his rank, he was nevertheless imprisoned for eleven months. On his release he speculated in the confiscated lands of the nobility, and realised 144,000 francs. Thinking this enough, he retired from business and devoted himself to study, and then to the acquiring of experience. His object was to realise "in his own person the whole range of human situations and emotions," and for this purpose he lived every kind of life. His property was, of course, soon gone, and he became a clerk with a salary of £40 a year. His health began to fail, for he used to work nine hours a day for his £40, and then he would go without sleep in order to give shape to his ideas. The extreme wretchedness of his condition is seen from a letter that he wrote begging assistance to print a couple of his books. "Be my saviour," it begins; "I am dying of starvation. For fifteen days I eat only bread and drink water; I work without a fire, and I have sold everything save my garments to cover the expense of the

copies." His family ultimately allowed him a small pension, but we find him in 1823, when beyond sixty years of age, filled with despair with the reflection that his life had been a failure, and resolving to end it. Comte was among those present at his death-bed. "All my life," he said, "is comprised in this one thought—to guarantee to all men the first development of their faculties." It is not possible for us to give here Saint-Simon's plans whereby all men were to attain to this "first development." These may, perhaps, be gathered from the mottoes adopted by his followers:—"The purpose of all social institutions ought to be the intellectual, moral, and physical amelioration of the poorest and most numerous class." "All privileges of birth, without exception, are to be abolished." "To each one a vocation according to his capacity; to each capacity a reward according to its works." Of Saint-Simon's writings, the one to consult for his system is the *Catéchisme des Industriels*.

R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism in Modern Times*; J. S. Mill, *Political Sermons*.
[W. B. R.]

Saint Vincent, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF (b. 1734, d. 1823), a distinguished naval officer, was the youngest son of Swynfen Jervis, barrister-at-law, and entered the navy under Admiral Hawke, at the age of ten. He worked his way up from post to post until, in 1787, he became a Rear-Admiral, having in the meantime seen service in Jamaica, Canada, and the Mediterranean. In 1794 he was promoted to the command of the squadron equipped for the West Indies, and captured the islands of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia. In 1797 he gained a brilliant victory over a Spanish force greatly superior in numbers, off Cape St. Vincent, for which service he was created a peer, with the titles of Earl of St. Vincent and Baron Jervis, receiving also a pension of £3,000. Admiral in 1799, he was subsequently employed in the blockade of Cadiz; and in 1801 was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty (1801-4). In 1814 he was appointed General of the Royal Marines, and in 1821 Admiral of the Fleet. Lord St. Vincent was one of the greatest of English commanders at sea, of high gallantry and ascendant genius, but as an administrator he was not commendable. He spent seventy-nine years in active service. His statue was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral by a vote of the House of Commons.

Captain E. P. Brenton, *Biography of Lord St. Vincent*.

Sainte-Beuve, CHARLES AUGUSTIN (b. Dec. 23rd, 1804; d. Oct. 13th, 1869), the greatest of French critics, was a native of Boulogne, and was educated for the medical profession at the Collège Charlemagne, Paris.

He became a surgeon at the hospital of St. Louis. In 1826, however, his journalistic efforts obtained for him an engagement on the *Globe* newspaper; and a favourable review of Victor Hugo's *Odes et Ballades* gained for him the intimacy of the Romantic school of poets. Sainte-Beuve essayed both verse and fiction, but neither his poetic effusions in *Vie, Poésies, et Pensées de Joseph Delorme* (1829), *Les Consolations* (1830), *Pensées d'Août* (1837), and *Pensées Complètes* (1840), nor his novel *Volupté* (1834) achieved more than a passing success. As a critic, however, he made his mark as early as 1828, with a *Tableau Historique et Critique de la Poésie Française au Sixième Siècle*. From 1840 to 1860 appeared his elaborate *Histoire du Port-Royal*. In 1845 he was elected to the Academy. He accepted the accession of Napoleon III. with enthusiasm; and was raised from the comparatively obscure position of professor of literature at Liège to that of professor at the Collège de France, and afterwards became senator. His critical articles appeared in the first instance in the newspapers, latterly, for the most part, in the *Constitutionnel* and *Moniteur*, and were subsequently republished in volume form under the title of *Portraits Littéraires* (1832-9), *Portraits Contemporains* (1846), *Causeries de Lundi* (1857-62), and *Nouveaux Lundis* (1863-8). Their charm is easier to be apprehended than described; it consists, perhaps, chiefly in acuteness of analysis, fairness of judgment, and distinction of style. The importance of his method is, as Mr. Saintsbury has pointed out, that he was the first critic to carry out the canon that a critic has only to judge of the intrinsic goodness of a book, and not of its conformity with certain fixed rules.

Correspondance de Sainte-Beuve; G. Saintsbury, *Short History of French Literature*.

Sainton-Dolby, CHARLOTTE HELEN (b. 1821, d. 1885), the celebrated contralto, was born in London; studied at the Royal Academy of Music under Bennett, Elliott, and Crivelli, from 1832-42; and in 1837 was elected a king's scholar. From her first appearance she won the reputation of an unrivalled concert and oratorio singer. Mendelssohn admired her singing in his *St. Paul* so greatly that he procured her an engagement at the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig, and wrote the *Elijah* music with a view to her singing it, and dedicated to her his *Six Songs* (op. 57). Her success in Leipzig was followed by several tours in France and Holland, and in 1860 she married M. Prosper Sainton, the eminent violinist. In 1870 she retired from public life as a singer, but two years later she opened a vocal academy, where many of the principal singers now before the public have been trained. Mme. Sainton-Dolby also challenged fame as a composer. Besides many ballads and songs, she wrote the cantatas, *The Legend of St. Dorothea*, produced at St. James's

Hall on June 14th, 1876, and *The Story of the Faithful Soul*, at the Steinway Hall, in 1879.

Grove's Dictionary of Music.

***Sala, GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY** (b. 1828), the son of an Italian, his mother being a native of the West Indies, was educated with a view to becoming an artist. This profession, however, he abandoned, becoming in the first instance a contributor to *Household Words*. He then formed a connection with the *Welcome Guest*; the *Illustrated London News*, to which he has contributed *Echoes of the Week* for many years; *Cornhill Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, and founded the *Temple Bar Magazine*, of which he was the first editor. He has been a prominent member of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, being in 1863 its special correspondent in the United States, in 1870 war correspondent at Metz, and in 1876 special correspondent in Russia. Among the numerous works that have issued from his pen, it is sufficient to mention several novels, of which *The Baddington Peerage* (1860), *Captain Dangerous* (1863), and *Quite Alone* (1864), are the best known; the burlesque *Wat Tyler, M.P.* (1869), and some books of travel and description which are extremely popular, such as *A Journey Due North* (1859); *Trip to Barbary by a Round-about Route* (1865); *From Waterloo to the Peninsula* (1866); *Under the Sun* (1872); *Paris Herself Again* (1880); *America Revisited* (1882); *A Journey Due South* (1885). He visited Australia in 1885, and sent home some graphic articles to the *Daily Telegraph*, entitled *The Land of the Golden Fleece*, which attracted considerable attention.

Saldanha, JOSÉ CARLOS SALDANHA DE OLIVEIRA, DUKE OF (b. 1791, d. 1876), Portuguese soldier and statesman, after serving in the army under Marshal Beresford, and as Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Count of Palmella, in 1825, became Governor of Oporto. During the war between the Isabellists and Miguelites (PORTUGAL), Saldanha greatly distinguished himself on the side of the former; and his determination led to Dom Miguel's capitulation at Evora (1864). In political affairs, however, he proved factious and incompetent. He placed himself at the head of the reactionary party, and was in consequence in exile from 1836-46. On his return he succeeded in keeping at the head of affairs from 1847-9, and from 1851-6, chiefly through the support of England. But he was not in favour with Pedro II. or his successor, Louis, and was kept abroad as ambassador at Rome. In 1870 he compelled the king to dismiss his minister, the Duke of Loulé, and was Prime Minister for four months, after which he was sent as ambassador to London, where he died.

Count da Carnota, *Memoirs of the Duke of Saldanha*.

Sale, SIR ROBERT HENRY (b. 1782, d. 1865), "Hero of Jellalabad," became an

ensign in the 36th Foot in 1795. After some hard fighting in India, and in the first Burmese War of 1825, he was appointed, in 1838, to the command of the 1st Bengal Brigade of the army of the Indus, which advanced on Afghanistan, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Ghuznee. In 1841, after the first outbreak against the British at Cabul, when the whole country was in arms against the invaders, he commanded a small body of men, who stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, forced the Jugdulluk Pass, and retreated upon Jellalabad, where he was besieged from Nov. 12th, 1841, to April 7th, 1842. On this latter date the beleaguered garrison sallied forth and routed the besieging army, and joined hands with Pollock's relieving force. When left behind in Cabul, his wife, Lady Sale, behaved with great fortitude. Sir Robert Sale was killed while fighting against the Sikhs in the battle of Moodkee.

Grieg, Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan.

* **Salisbury**, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOYNE CECIL, 3RD MARQUIS OF, K.G., D.C.L. (b. Feb. 3rd, 1830), was born at Hatfield, the second son of J. B. W. Gascoyne Cecil, 2nd marquis. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1853 was elected to a fellowship at All Souls'. He was a frequent speaker at the Union Debating Society. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Stamford; and in 1857 he married Miss Alderson, daughter of the well-known judge of that name. It was in this same year that the *Saturday Review* was started, to which Lord Robert Cecil at once became a regular contributor. He also wrote frequently in the *Quarterly Review*. Lord Robert Cecil did not come forward as a debater very prominently till the second administration of Lord Palmerston. He made his maiden speech on April 7th, 1854, on the Oxford University Bill, and he spoke at intervals on all the great questions of the day between that date and the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration. But it was between 1859 and 1865 that he made his mark in the House of Commons, where ecclesiastical and educational questions came again to the front. By the death of his elder brother in 1865 he became Lord Cranborne, and heir to the marquise, and in the following year, on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, he was appointed Secretary of State for India. In 1867, on the introduction of the second Derby Reform Bill, Lord Cranborne, Lord Carnarvon, and General Peel, being unable to consent to the reduction of the franchise proposed by Mr. Disraeli, retired from the ministry, but though some memorable passages of arms occurred in the House of Commons between "the noble lord" and "the right honourable gentleman," no serious breach of political friendship was the

consequence. In 1868, by the death of his father, Lord Cranborne was called to the House of Lords, and in 1869, the death of Lord Derby, whom he was chosen to succeed as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, left him without a rival among the peers for eloquence and debating power. In the debates upon the Irish Church Question, the palm was carried by the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Derby being second, and Lord Cairns third in the oratorical race. But next to them unquestionably came Lord Salisbury, who spoke in favour of the second reading, on the ground that it was impossible to save the Establishment. In the following year, in 1870, he made a capital and very liberal speech on the Government Land Bill. In 1871 he spoke very strongly against Mr. Gladstone's employment of the royal prerogative to overrule the decision of either branch of the legislature on any question which had once been submitted to it. When the general election of 1874 gave a decisive majority to the Conservatives, Lord Salisbury returned to his former post of Secretary of State for India, and while in this position addressed himself to the Afghan Question with a view to re-establishing friendly relations between England and the Ameer. These overtures were not successful; but before they broke down, Lord Salisbury had exchanged the India Office for the still more arduous position of Foreign Secretary, and responsibility for Indian affairs passed into the hands of Lord Cranbrook. Lord Salisbury, however, while still Minister for India, represented this country at the Conference of Constantinople in 1877, where he exerted himself to obtain the consent of the Porte to execute internal reforms in the propriety of which all the great Powers were agreed. Turkey refused, and substituted others which Lord Salisbury would have allowed her time to carry out. But the delay did not suit Russia, who proposed the adoption of a protocol, leaving it to the Powers to watch events and reserve their action in the matter. As this was merely giving to Russia the right to choose her own moment for going to war, England declined to be a party to it unless Russia should disarm. Unfortunately this condition was abandoned, and the conference failed in its object. In the meantime Lord Salisbury had returned home, and the war broke out between Russia and Turkey, which ended in the defeat of the latter, the approach of the Russians to Constantinople, and the imminent danger of the destruction of the Turkish Empire. The result — briefly — was that the British fleet entered the Dardanelles; and England insisted on the treaty of San Stefano, which Russia had forced upon the Porte, being submitted to a congress of the five Powers. Russia refused. The English Government called out the Reserve forces, and brought a detachment of Indian troops to Malta. Russia then gave way. But Lord Derby

resigned, and Lord Salisbury became Foreign Minister. From this date his figure begins to loom larger in our political history, and events seem gradually to be marking him out as Lord Beaconsfield's successor. His first act as Foreign Minister was to write a circular despatch to all the foreign Powers, characterised by remarkable clearness, vigour, and even brilliancy, in which he summed up the objections to the Treaty of San Stefano in so masterly a manner that no further opposition was made to its full reconsideration. In 1878 he accompanied his leader to the Congress of Berlin, an account of which will be found in the article on Lord Beaconsfield. At the same time he arranged the Anglo-Turkish Convention, by which England engaged to defend the Sultan's possessions in Asia Minor against any aggression from Russia, and received in exchange the island of Cyprus as a military and naval station. He returned to England on July 15th, and between that time and the death of Lord Beaconsfield in April, 1881, his career presents no special points of interest. He resigned with the rest of the government after the general election of 1880, and when the question arose twelve months afterwards as to who should be the leader of the Conservative party in future, his claims and those of Sir Stafford Northcote were thought to be so evenly matched against each other, that no decision was arrived at, and the question was left to stand over till the Conservatives should return to office. During the next years Lord Salisbury showed great tactical skill by maintaining a purely critical attitude, and showing no undue hurry to take advantage of the weakness of the ministry even when the opportunity occurred. He saw that it was necessary to abandon the traditional opposition of his party to placing the town and county franchise on the same footing; and the plan which was then for the first time adopted of a conference between the leaders of the two parties for the purpose of settling the main principles of the measure before it was submitted to the House of Commons, enabled this great change to be effected with an ease and celerity in marked contrast to the progress of its predecessors. The Redistribution Bill prepared by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, in consultation with Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, passed through Parliament in the spring of 1885. But before the first appeal could be made to the new constituencies, Mr. Gladstone was no longer minister. A resolution carried against the Budget by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on June 8th, led at once to his resignation; and then arose the difficulty between the claims of the two Conservative leaders which no attempt had yet been made to reconcile. The Queen sent for Lord Salisbury, and returning to the Foreign Office, he was recognised as the real head of the govern-

ment. The new Cabinet at once found itself face to face with the new Afghan difficulty, and with the revolutionary party in Greece. Owing to the indiscretion of some of his colleagues, Lord Salisbury's decision not immediately to renew the Crimes Act in Ireland was construed into an intention to make terms with Mr. Parnell, while some observations on the Viceroyalty of Lord Spencer, which rather unfortunately were uttered from the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons soon after the formation of the new government, gave further currency to the reports here referred to. Of these reports Lord Salisbury felt the effects at the general election in the autumn. He arranged the difficulty with Russia on the Afghan frontier in a manner agreeable to English interests without apparently giving any serious offence at St. Petersburg; and he succeeded in preventing war between Greece and Turkey at a moment when it seemed imminent, by the adoption of that firm and resolute attitude which always commands respect when exhibited by statesmen or governments. In the meantime, however, preparations for the great struggle were in full progress, and the leaders of both parties addressed themselves to the task of explaining their principles to the people. Lord Salisbury's "manifesto" made its appearance in the form of a speech delivered at Newport in Shropshire, in October, 1885. In this, after distinctly repudiating all connection with the Home Rulers, he gave an outline of the several questions which, in his opinion, were awaiting legislation; and after stating his readiness to deal with them in a liberal spirit, added emphatically that there was one question on which the Conservative party would set down its foot, and that was the maintenance of the Established Church. On the election which took place in November, the borough vote went strongly in favour of the Conservatives, but the new rural constituencies took a different view of their interests, and only two hundred and fifty-one supporters of Lord Salisbury were returned to the House of Commons. The Liberal Parliament nominally amounted to three hundred and thirty-three; but this was not a majority of the whole House, which now numbered six hundred and seventy, and the Home Rulers, eighty-six in number, were masters of the situation. Mr. Gladstone, once more Prime Minister, unfolded the Home Rule scheme. This policy broke up the Liberal party, and a considerable section of it joining with the supporters of Lord Salisbury, defeated the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and caused Mr. Gladstone to dissolve a Parliament which had only existed six months. The result of the following election was favourable to Lord Salisbury, who gained sixty-five seats, and who, though without an absolute majority in the House of Commons, was now at the head of by far the strongest, most compact, and

most unanimous party in the country. But the marquis was in ill-health, and there were several reasons, both party reasons as well as public reasons, which would have made a Whig ministry more welcome to him than a Tory one. But on Mr. Gladstone's resignation he was at once summoned by her Majesty, and with her approval communicated with the Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberal Secessionists. But Lord Hartington declining to take office, the Conservative leader had no choice but to construct one out of his immediate followers. He soon lost two of his colleagues, Lord R. Churchill by resignation, and Lord Iddesleigh by death; and in Jan., 1887, appointed Mr. Goschen Chancellor of the Exchequer, and became himself Foreign Secretary. [T. E. K.]

Salomons, SIR DAVID, BART. (b. 1797, d. 1873), Lord Mayor of London, was the son of Levy Salomons, and followed the commercial pursuits of his father. In 1835 he was elected Sheriff for Middlesex and the City of London, and a special Act of Parliament had to be passed to enable him to qualify for the post. In 1838 he was placed on the Commission of Kent, and so became the first Jewish Justice of the Peace. After two elections had been annulled by his refusal to take the oath "on the true faith of a Christian," he was elected Alderman of the Cordwainers in 1847. After unsuccessfully contesting Shoreham, Maidstone, and Greenwich, in the Liberal interest, he was returned for the last-named borough in 1851. He brought the question of Jewish disabilities to an issue in the House of Commons by thrice voting, whereby he was subjected to long legal proceedings. In 1855 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, and in 1859, having been returned for Greenwich, took his seat under the provisions of the Jewish Disabilities Act. Mr. Salomons, who was a man of great integrity of character, was re-elected for Greenwich in 1859 and 1865. He wrote several pamphlets on religious disabilities and commercial questions.

Salt, HENRY (b. 1785, d. 1827), traveller and Orientalist, a native of Lichfield, was educated at a school in his native town, and subsequently read widely. In 1802 he was selected by Lord Valentia to accompany a scientific expedition to India, Ceylon, and the Red Sea littoral. In 1805 he penetrated alone into Abyssinia, in the character of English ambassador, being the first European who for two centuries and a half had set foot in that country. The publication of Lord Valentia's travels soon attracted public attention to Salt, and in 1809 he returned to Abyssinia with the mission of concluding a treaty of alliance between Abyssinia and England, but was prevented by the turbulence of the country. In 1815 he was appointed Consul-General at Cairo, and was much interested in hieroglyphic inscriptions. His

Essay on Young and Champollion's Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics was a shrewd guess in the right direction. Salt's chief work, however, is his *Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia and Travels in the Interior of that Country* (1809-10).

J. J. Hall, *Life and Correspondence of H. Salt.*

Salt, SIR TITUS, BART. (b. 1803, d. 1876), manufacturer and philanthropist, was a native of Morley, and was educated by his father and at a Wakefield school. He set up business as a wool-spinner at Bradford in 1834, and in 1853 removed to premises on the banks of the Aire above Shipley, constructed on the most elaborate scale and covering twenty acres. By this time the firm of Titus Salt, Sons, and Company were the greatest manufacturers of alpaca fabrics in Europe. Sir Titus gradually built a village round his manufactory, which was called Saltaire. It contained nearly nine hundred model dwellings, and its sanitary arrangements were almost perfect. Sir Titus treated his hands with great liberality, and his gifts to the town of Bradford were princely. They included £5,000 to the Bradford Fever Hospital and £1,000 to Peel Park, Bradford. He served as Mayor of Bradford, represented the constituency as an advanced Radical from 1859-61, and became a baronet in 1869. A statue was erected in his honour in 1874.

Rev. R. Balgarnie, *Life of Sir T. Salt.*

* **Salvini, TOMMASO** (b. 1830), Italian tragedian, a native of Milan, belonged to a family of actors. The inherited genius displayed itself when he was in his teens, and he was accordingly sent to be instructed by the great actor Modena. After playing in children's parts, he obtained an engagement in Madame Ristori's company, and was soon recognised as the coming tragedian. After fighting in the Italian War of Independence, he became a member of Dondini's troupe, and by his impersonation of Edipo (Edipus) in Nicolini's tragedy of that name, and of Saul in Alfieri's play, achieved European renown. Orosmane in Voltaire's *Zaire* was added to his repertoire, and in 1857 he first essayed Othello, with brilliant success. In 1865 Ristori, Rossi, Majeroni, and Salvini formed the famous quartette who acted Silvio Pellico's *Francesca da Rimini* on the occasion of the sixth Dante centenary. Signor Salvini next essayed Romeo, and Conrad in *La Morte Civile*. He visited the United States in 1872 and 1881, and England in 1875, 1876, and 1884. In this country his genius was at once recognised, and he was hailed as "the finest living male exponent of his art." His most important appearances were in *Othello*, *Hamlet*, and Soumet's tragedy *The Gladiator*.

* **Sambourne, EDWARD LINLEY** (b. 1845), artist, was born in London, and was educated at Chester College. Intended for the engineering profession, he entered the factory of

Messrs. John Penn and Son in 1861, and remained there until 1867. In the latter year he began to draw for *Punch*, and his admirable illustrations soon became one of the most prominent features of that periodical. Mr. Sam-bourne also lent additional attractiveness to Mr. J. L. Molloy's *Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers* (1874); Mr. Arthur A'Beckett's *Our Holiday in the Scottish Highlands* (1876); Mr. Burnand's *New History of Sandford and Merton*, and Kingsley's *Water Babies* (1885). He designed the diploma for the Great International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883.

Samson, JOSEPH ISIDORE (b. 1793, d. 1871), French actor, was a native of Paris, studied at the Conservatoire, and in 1827 made his appearance at the Comédie Française. He retired from the stage in 1863, having made a great reputation in Molière, Beaumarchais, and Marivaux; but his fame is higher still as an instructor. He was appointed a professor at the Conservatoire in 1829, and among his celebrated pupils may be mentioned Mmes. Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt.

Sand, GEORGE (b. 1804, d. 1876), otherwise AMANTINE LUCILE AURORE DUDÉVANT, née DUPIN, by illegitimate affiliation was descended on the paternal side from Marshal Saxe, while her mother was the daughter of a poor bird-seller in Paris. Her father's name was Maurice Dupin de Franqueil, but the suffix was dropped. When but four years of age Aurore lost her father. At the age of thirteen, having previously received some education at home, Aurore entered the Couvent des Dames Anglaises, in Paris, and remained there more than two years. In 1820 her grandmother died, leaving her heir to the little property of Nohant, near La Châtre, in the province of Berry. Shortly after this Aurore conceived the idea of taking the veil, but her mother dissuaded her from following out such an intention. While staying with some friends in the country she met Lieut. Casimir Dudevaut, to whom she was married in 1822. Her husband was not what she had expected, his cold-heartedness being little suited to her warm and ardent nature. In 1831 they separated, the husband engaging to allow his wife about £120 a year. Residing in Paris she found that this sum was inadequate. After trying several occupations she was induced to write, in collaboration with Jules Sandeau, the novel entitled *Rose et Blanche* (1831). Both authors were afraid of the reproaches of their families, and it was decided that Sandeau's name should be curtailed, and that the work should appear under the signature of "Jules Sand." Acting upon the advice of her mother, the young authoress assumed male attire. *Indiana* was the first novel published by her under the name of "George Sand" (1832); *Valentine* (1832), and *Lélia* (1833), succeeded it. She then went

to Italy with Alfred de Musset, and during her stay in Venice wrote *Metella*, *Léon Léoni*, *Mattea*, *Les Maîtres Mosaïstes*, *La Dernière Aldini*, and *L'Uscoque*, besides some novels on subjects not directly connected with Italy, *Jacques*, *Le Secrétaire Intime*, *André*, and *Mauprat*. Her connection with De Musset was afterwards the subject of the fine novel *Elle et Lui* (1858). In 1838 she went to Majorca with Chopin, and treated the visit in *Lucrezia Floriani* (1847). Under the influence of Pierre Leroux, she wrote the philosophical rhapsodies *Spiridion* (1839) and *Les Sept Cordes de la Lyre* (1840). In a similar way the influences of the doctrines of philosophic republicanism are to be seen in *Consuelo* (1844), perhaps the most popular of George Sand's works, and its sequel, *La Comtesse de Rudolstadt*. Another kind of novel in which she was admirably successful was that descriptive of peasant life, such as *François le Champi* and *La Petite Fadette*, both published in 1848. Among her other novels were *Pauline* (1840), *Teverino* (1843), *Horace* (1844), *Le Péché de M. Antoine* (1847), *Les Dames Vertes*, *Laure*, and *L'Homme de Neige* (1859), *La Famille Germandre* (1861), *Mlle. de la Quintinie* (1863), *Laura* (1864), *La Confession d'une Jeune Fille* (1868). Her *Journal d'un Voyageur pendant la Guerre* was published in 1871, her *Impressions et Souvenirs* in 1873. She was also the author of numerous plays, such as *Le Roi Attend* (1848), *Claudie* (1851), *Le Mariage de Victorine* (1851), *Le Démon du Foyer* (1852), *Molière* (1853), *Flaminio* (1854), *Comme-il Vous Plaira* (1856), *Françoise* (1856), and *Les Beaux Messieurs de Bois-Doré* (1865). She died on June 8th, 1876, and was buried in the cemetery at Nohant. Nothing written by George Sand gives a better insight into her character than her own voluminous correspondence, translated into English by Raphaël Lédos de Beaufort. The letters are fine, thoughtful productions, abounding in suggestion, instinct with womanliness, never very sparkling, rarely touched by humour, always interesting. They show that the writer was a student of character. They do not deal to any great extent with literary subjects. Naturally the personal element is that in which the deepest interest centres. George Sand was not thought to be a woman of strict virtue, but her letters convey the strong impression that she never ceased to be a good woman. The influence of George Sand on the French literature of the last half of the century is not great. Individually she is a large figure, but she has no more direct effect on the making of modern French fiction than Victor Hugo has—that is to say, next to none at all. When George Sand arose in France, Balzac was, perhaps, at his highest; Victor Hugo was already a man of some consequence, and the fame of George Sand grew up side by side with that of Hugo. George Sand brought a noble vein of poetry, a strong

love of nature, and some very heterodox opinions to bear on social problems. France was ready for her, for Frenchmen were in the temper of the Athenians—they were waiting for something new. Balzac had gone to astounding lengths to satisfy the craving for novelty. France was ripe in a social as well as in an artistic sense. A strong feeling against the French marriage laws which forbade divorce was growing into rebellion. To rebel against the marriage laws meant to rebel against the canon law, and that in turn meant to rebel against the clerical party. The clergy were becoming less and less popular in France, and it only required that a strong writer should arise to deal the clerical party a great blow, and half France must be at his feet. George Sand arose and dealt that blow, and secured tremendous popularity. As a literary artist George Sand was distinctly an idealist. Nothing in her literary correspondence is more emphatic than the opinion that in all art virtue must triumph; that art itself should be the research for truth, and that truth does not consist merely in representing either evil or good. Writing to Gustave Flaubert on the Zolaistic movement, she pointed out that “the artist who only notices defects is as deficient as the one who only sees good qualities; that society is not composed merely of blackguards and rogues; that honest people are not in the minority; that imbeciles are predominant, it is true, but there is a public conscience which overawes them and counsels them to respect the law.” Thus George Sand stands midway between an idealist like the younger Dumas and a realist of the type of Zola.

Letters of George Sand, translated and edited by Raphaël Ledos de Beaufort, in 3 vols. (1886); Bertha Thomas, George Sand (1883).

[R. H. C.]

Sandean, LÉONARD SYLVAIN JULES (b. 1811, d. 1883), the French novelist and dramatist, came to Paris as a student of law. He began his literary career in 1831 with the novel *Rose et Blanche*, written in collaboration with Mme. Dudevant, who, adopting the first part of his surname for her *nom de plume*, made the fame of George Sand soon eclipse that of Jules Sandeau. After the termination of this collaboration, Sandeau travelled in Italy, and devoted himself henceforth entirely to writing. His first independent work of importance was *Mme. de Sommerville* (1834); from that date until 1855, when his literary activity declined, he produced one or more works a year, distinguished by a purity and healthiness of tone not generally associated with French fiction, many of which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Academy, having been already decorated with the Légion d'Honneur (1847). He was appointed Keeper of the Mazarin Library in 1853, and six years later received

the sinecure appointment of librarian at St. Cloud, with a salary of 6,000 fr. After the extinction of his office in consequence of the fire at St. Cloud, he was granted a pension of 2,000 fr. Of his novels, among the most remarkable are *Marianne* (1839), *Le Docteur Herbeau* (1841), *Mlle. de Kerouare* (1842), *Catherine* (1845), *Mlle. de la Seiglière* (1848), considered by most his masterpiece, and afterwards dramatised; *Madeleine* (1848), *La Chasse au Roman* (1850), *Sacs et Parchemins* (1851), *La Maison de Penarvan* (1858), *La Roche aux Mouettes* (1871). In collaboration with Émile Augier, Sandeau wrote for the stage *Le Gendre de M. Poirier* (1854), also *Ceinture Dorée* (1855), and *Jean de Thommeray* (1873). Several of his works have been rendered into English.

* **Sanderson, PROFESSOR JOHN SCOTT BURDON, LL.D., F.R.S.** (b. 1828), physiologist, was educated at Edinburgh University, and took a medical degree. Coming to London he became physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. He was superintendent of the Brown Institution from 1871–8, and Jodrell professor of practical physiology and human physiology at University College from 1874 to 1882. In 1882 he was appointed Waynflete professor of physiology at Oxford University. Professor Burdon Sanderson has frequently been employed by Government to report upon epidemics and other medical matters. He is the author of a *Handbook of the Sphygmograph* (1867), edited a *Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory* (1873), and a *University College Course of Practical Lectures in Physiology* (1882). His lecture on *The Study of Physiology* has been republished (1883).

Sandhurst, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM ROSE MANSFIELD, BARON, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (b. 1819, d. 1876), fifth son of John Mansfield, of Diggeswell House, Herts, and grandson of Sir James Mansfield, a Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, passed through the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and entered the 53rd Regiment in 1835. His first services were in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, and then in the Punjaub campaign of 1849; he was afterwards employed chiefly in operations on the Punjaub frontier. In 1855 he was attached to the Embassy at Constantinople, was sent after the Crimea as Consul-General to Warsaw, and then on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny was chosen by Sir Colin Campbell to be the chief of his staff. He was at the relief of Lucknow, at Cawnpore, and all the other engagements of any importance that occurred during the war. His services were repeatedly acknowledged by his commanding officer, whose report received for him the thanks of both Houses for his signal services. In 1860 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the Bombay Presidency, and in

1865 to the post of commander-in-chief in India. In 1870 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Sandhurst, and by his advice rendered considerable service to the Government in the army reforms then being inaugurated—notably the abolition of purchase. In the House of Lords he confined himself almost entirely to military topics.

Sandon, Viscount. [HARROWBY.]

***Sant, JAMES, R.A.** (b. 1820), was born at Croydon, and received his first lessons in painting from John Varley, the well-known water-colour artist. In 1840 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. Among his pictures may be mentioned:—*Gregory passing through the Slave Market at Rome* (1845); “*Speak, Thy Servant Heareth*” (1853); *The Children in the Wood* (1854), this same subject being repeated in 1856; *Infancy* (1857); *Little Red Riding-Hood* (1860); *Turn Again, Whittington* (1864); *The Schoolmaster's Daughter* (1871); *Gleanings* (1877), now generally known as *Prosperity*; *Adversity* (1879); *Maidenhood* (1882); *Love - Birds* (1883). As a portrait-painter, Mr. Sant is especially successful, and has of late years confined himself almost entirely to this branch of his art. A large number of his works are at Strawberry Hill. He was elected A.R.A. in 1861, and R.A. in 1870.

Santa Anna, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE (b. 1798, d. 1876), Mexican statesman, was born at Xalapa, and fought on the Spanish side in the war of Mexican Independence. In 1829, having changed sides, he compelled the surrender of the Spanish expedition against Mexico, and was in consequence elected President in 1833. He relied on the clerical party, and became unpopular through his recognition of the independence of Texas, after suffering a crushing defeat from the Texans at San Jacinto; but in 1839, war having been declared against France, he defended Vera Cruz with great valour. He was Dictator from 1841 to 1844, when he was overthrown, tried for treason, and banished. He returned to Mexico to take command on the outbreak of the war with the United States, but was utterly defeated by General Scott (q.v.). He fled, but in 1853 became Dictator again, until overthrown by Carera in 1855. He offered his services to Maximilian of Mexico (q.v.), who, however, did not make use of them, and intrigued against President Juarez, who banished him for eight years. In 1874 he returned to Mexico.

***Santley, CHARLES** (b. 1834), a public singer of high repute, was born at Liverpool, and studied at Milan under Gaetano Nava, and in London under Manuel Garcia. In 1857 he appeared at St. Martin's Hall as Adam, in Haydn's *Creation*, making his *début* two years later on the stage as Hoel, in *Dinorah*. He sang at the Handel Festival at

the Crystal Palace in 1862, and has since appeared constantly at oratorios and concerts, both in London and the provinces, being acknowledged as the first English baritone singer. He possesses a voice of much power, compass, and sweetness, and sings with great expression and taste. He has gained great distinction as a baritone on the lyric stage. Mr. Santley is the composer of several songs, and has edited Gaetano Nava's *Method of Instruction for a Baritone Voice* (1872). His wife, Gertrude Kemble (a grand-daughter of Charles Kemble), had appeared in public as a soprano singer, but gave up her professional career after her marriage. One of Mr. Santley's daughters has inherited her father's gifts, and has adopted his profession.

***Sarasate, MARTIN MELITON** (b. 1844), an eminent violinist, was born at Pampeluna, and entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of twelve, where he became a pupil of Alard, and gained the first prizes for solfeggio and violin. After leaving the Conservatoire he entered upon his career as a concert-player, visiting all the countries of Europe and North and South America. He first appeared in London at one of the Philharmonic concerts in 1874; and of late years has come over to England regularly during the season, when he never fails to draw large and enthusiastic audiences. His style of playing is graceful and delicate, his tone is rich and full, and his facility extraordinary. He has composed a number of works for the violin, amongst which we may mention *Prière et Berceuse* (1870), *Caprice Basque* (1881), and his transcriptions of Spanish airs and dances.

***Sarcey, FRANCISQUE** (b. 1828), French critic, was born at Dourdan, and was educated at the École Normale. From 1851 to 1858 he was professor at various lycées and academies, and then gained admission to the columns of the *Figaro* through the influence of Edmond About. His reputation as a dramatic critic was made by his articles contributed to the *Opinion Nationale* in 1859, which he abandoned in 1867 for the *Temps*, and in 1872 became also a member of the staff of the *XIX. Siècle*. M. Sarcey is chiefly known for the caustic common sense of his dramatic articles; but he has also touched on administrative abuses, and has written some novels and studies of life.

Sardinia, THE KINGS OF, comprise in this century Victor Emmanuel I., Charles Felix, and Charles Albert.

VICTOR EMMANUEL I. (b. 1759, d. 1824), was the second son of Victor Amadeus III., and during his father's life bore the title of Duke of Aosta. He resisted the French revolutionary army on the battle-field, and when in 1796 his father concluded a peace with Bonaparte, he refused to accept it, and retired to

the Island of Sardinia. When in 1802 his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV. (who had succeeded Victor Amadeus III. in 1796), abdicated, Victor Emmanuel assumed his titles, but remained in Sardinia under British protection until 1814, when he returned to Turin. By the treaties of Paris (1814) and Vienna (1815) all his Continental States were restored to him, with the addition of the territory of the ancient republic of Genoa. Against the expectations of his subjects, he replaced the laws introduced by the French by the old ones, persecuted the Waldenses and Jews, and persistently refused to grant a Constitution to his people. In consequence a great number of secret societies were formed, and a revolution burst forth in 1821. Victor Emmanuel I. was then compelled to abdicate, and was succeeded by his brother Carlo Felice (Charles Felix), who, until his accession to the throne, was known by the title of Duke of the Genoeese.

CARLO FELICE (CHARLES FELIX) (b. 1765, d. 1831), was the fourth son of Victor Amadeus III. For a long time he resided in Sardinia as viceroy for his brother, Victor Emmanuel I. After the forced abdication of the latter, he became king in 1821. He suppressed the rebellion and punished its leaders. Order and economy were introduced by him into his kingdom. In 1822 he published a new military code, and ordered that the old civil and penal laws should be replaced by new ones more in accordance with the times. The decimal system was adopted in his States, and ruling under difficult circumstances, he did his best to promote the welfare of his subjects. With him the eldest branch of the House of Savoy ended, and, in consequence, he was succeeded by his distant cousin, Charles Albert, Prince of Savoy-Carignano.

CARLO ALBERTO (CHARLES ALBERT) (b. 1798, d. 1849) was the son of Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Savoy-Carignano, of a younger branch of the House of Savoy, which began in 1596. Charles Albert in his youth was filled with Liberal ideas, and became attached to the National Italian party. In 1821 Victor Emmanuel I. appointed Charles Albert regent of the kingdom during his absence. The young prince took this opportunity to give a Liberal Constitution to the States entrusted to him. Victor Emmanuel refused to adhere to these reforms, and abdicated in favour of his brother, Carlo Felice, who disowned the acts of his cousin, who, in consequence, was compelled to flee secretly from Turin. He went to fight in Spain against the French army, which had invaded the Peninsula to overthrow the new Constitution proclaimed there. In 1829 Charles Albert was reconciled to King Charles Felix, and was sent for a short time as Viceroy to the island of Sardinia. In 1831 he succeeded his cousin. Unfortunately in the beginning of his reign he was obliged to

resort to severe measures in order to secure his throne against the secret societies, and above all against Mazzini's *Giovine Italia* (Young Italy). He afterwards devoted himself to administrative reforms in the various departments of law, commerce, and the army, and the encouragement of art, science, and literature. In 1848 he gave to his subjects a Liberal Constitution, and marched with his troops to support the insurgents in Lombardy and Venetia against Austria. He obtained various brilliant successes, having defeated the Austrians at Pastrengo, Goito, Rivoli, and Somma-Campagna. Unfortunately, however, he was beaten at Custoza soon after, and was compelled to retire to Milan and sign an armistice. On the expiration of the truce he recommenced hostilities, and experienced nothing but reverse. In the battle of Novara he fought with the utmost bravery, and risked his life in every possible way, but he was, however, routed by the Austrian Marshal Radetzky. In order that the conditions of peace should be less onerous, he abdicated the crown on March 23rd, 1849, in favour of his eldest son, Victor Emmanuel, and retired to Oporto, in Portugal, where he died four months after. It has been said of him that "He fought like a hero, lived like a monk, and died like a martyr."

VICTOR EMMANUEL II. [See under V.]

[A. O.]

* **Sardou, VICTORIEN** (b. Sept. 7th, 1831), French dramatist, the son of a professor, studied medicine, but abandoned that pursuit for historical research. After living in penury on the proceeds of his pen, he succeeded, in 1854, in obtaining a hearing for a comedy, *La Taverne des Étudiants* at the Odéon; but it failed disastrously. At last, through his wife, whom he married in 1858, he obtained an introduction to Mlle. Déjazet, the celebrated actress, and at her theatre speedily won for himself a great reputation. His successes at the Déjazet theatre were *M. Garat* (1860) and *Les Prés-Saint-Gervais* (1862), the music by Lecoq, which has been successfully adapted into English. Among his most celebrated pieces are:—*Les Pattes de Mouche* (1861), familiar to English audiences as *A Scrap of Paper*; *Nos Intimes*, a satire on provincial busybodies (English versions, *Friends and Foes* and *Peril*); *Les Vieux Garçons* (1865); *La Famille Benoiton* (1865); *Nos bons Villageois* (1866). *La Patrie* (English version, *Fatherland*) was a more serious effort (1869); and then, as if to show his versatility, M. Sardou composed the libretto to Offenbach's *Le Roi Carotte* (1872). In the same year he produced at the Vaudeville *Rabagas*, a scathing satire on Democratic politicians in general, and Gambetta in particular. *Daniel Rochat* (1880) was, in the same way, a discussion of the arguments for and against religious marriage. *Dora* (English

version, *Diplomacy*) was produced in 1877, *Le Bourgeois de Pont d'Arcy* in 1878, *Odette* (English version, *Odette*) in 1881, *Fédora* (English version, *Fedora*) in 1883, *Theodora* in 1884, and *Le Crocodile* (1886). M. Sardou is seen at his best when pointing his bitter wit at social follies, especially those of the hour. He is undoubtedly among the greatest of living dramatists; and is unequalled in the construction of a powerful and enthralling, if occasionally somewhat disagreeable, plot. His later plays are decidedly sombre in colour, and therefore admirably calculated to display at its best the genius of Mme. Bernhardt. The didactic purpose is not so strong in M. Sardou as in M. Dumas fils, but he has perhaps a firmer power of characterisation. He became a member of the French Academy in 1877.

Saumarez, JAMES, BARON DE (b. 1757, d. 1836), British sailor, was a native of Guernsey. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of thirteen, and served in the American War. In the action of 1781 off Doggerbank he greatly distinguished himself, and was promoted to the rank of commander, and commanded the *Russell* in the battle between Rodney and De Grasse, being knighted for his gallant capture of the French frigate *La Réunion*. He took part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, and was second in command at the battle of the Nile, becoming a baronet in 1801. In the same year, on July 12th, he won a splendid victory off Cadiz over a French and Spanish fleet double his own in numbers, and in the Russian War of 1809 he commanded the Baltic fleet, taking two large Russian flotillas. He was created a peer in 1831.

Sir John Ross, *Memoirs of Admiral de Saumarez*.

Savigny, FRIEDRICH KARL VON (b. 1779, d. 1861), the German jurist, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, of a French Huguenot family that had settled in Germany. Left an orphan at thirteen he was taken in charge by a friend, who sent him, in due course, to the University of Marburg, where he took a degree in law in 1800. In 1801 as *privat-docent* at Marburg he gave a series of lectures on juridical subjects relating chiefly to the *Digest*. In 1803 he published his masterly treatise *Right of Possession* (*Das Recht des Besitzes*), a condensation of his lectures, in which he called attention to the work of the commentators on the *Digest*, and sought to separate the Roman law as propounded originally by the Roman jurists from the emendations and additions made to it by custom, the Germanic law, and the mistakes of commentators. The merit of this work was quickly perceived, and its author received tempting offers from other universities. These, however, Savigny declined, having determined to prosecute his researches in the libraries of Germany, France, and Italy, with

a view to tracing the historical development of the glosses of commentators. In this task he was assisted by his pupil, Jakob Grimm, and his young wife, a daughter of the poet Brentano. After four years' research and travel he became professor of law in the University of Landshut (1808), and two years later (1810) professor at Berlin on the re-organisation of the university there, a post he held for thirty-two years. In 1811 he became a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, in 1817 entered the Council of State, and in 1842 was nominated Minister of Justice for the revision of the law, retiring from public life in 1848. His chief works are—*The Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence* (*Vom Berufe unserer Zeit für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft*, 1815; Eng. trans. by Hayward, London, 1831), *History of the Roman Law during the Middle Ages* (*Geschichte des Römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, 6 vols., 1826–31, partly translated into English by Cathcart, Edinburgh, 1829), and *System of Modern Roman Law* (*System des heutigen Römischen Rechts*, 10 vols., 1840–51; English trans. by Holloway, 1867). Savigny continued the work begun by Hugo and Schloesser, and so established the new historical school of jurisprudence. Unlike the analytical jurists, he proclaimed law, or right, simply as one of the forces of society, by which it is influenced, and with which it develops according to fixed laws unaffected by the caprices of the day. This is his fundamental idea, which when worked out historically produces original and very important results, and which may be said to raise law from almost a superstition to a science. Savigny's son, KARL FRIEDRICH (b. 1816, d. 1875), served in the diplomatic service of Prussia from 1836, and was an influential member of the Reichstag from 1868 till 1876.

Stinsing, F. C. von Savigny (1862); Laboulaye, F. C. de Savigny (1842). [W. M.]

***Savory, WILLIAM SCOVELL, F.R.S.** (b. 1826), studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took his M.B. with the London University medical scholarship in 1848. He became surgeon and lecturer on surgery at the hospital, and he is surgeon of Christ's Hospital, consulting surgeon to the London Fever Hospital, to the Royal and General Dispensary, and to the Charterhouse. Mr. Savory became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847, a fellow in 1852, a member of the council in 1877, and was president of the college in 1885 and 1886. In the last year the foundation-stone of the new Examination Hall, on the Thames Embankment, was laid by the Queen. He was Bradshaw lecturer in 1884, the subject being *The Pathology of Cancer*. Mr. Savory is the author of *Life and Death* (1863), an introductory chapter to the *Book of Health*, edited

by Malcolm Morris (1883), and various essays in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, and in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, ERNST I., DUKE OF (b. 1784, d. 1844), was born at Coburg, and was the son of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, whom he succeeded in 1805. Having taken part in the disastrous defeat of Jena-Auerstadt in the following year, he accompanied the King of Prussia in his flight to Königsberg and East Prussia, but returned to his dominions after the Peace of Tilsit, only to find them on the verge of ruin. In the campaign of 1812-13 he was appointed to hold Frankfurt-on-the-Maine for the allies, and at the peace of 1815 his lands were considerably increased. Having married Louisa, heiress of Saxe-Gotha, in 1817, he assumed the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on his divorce from her in 1826. His eldest son, *ERNST II. (b. 1818), succeeded him. As he has no issue, the title descends to Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Prince Albert (q.v.), Ernst I.'s younger brother. The Prince of Wales resigned his rights in Prince Alfred's favour in 1863. Ernst I. was brother to Leopold, who married the Princess Charlotte, and was afterwards King of the Belgians (q.v.), and he was uncle to Ferdinand, who married Maria la Gloria, Queen of Portugal. His sister Victoria was the wife of the Duke of Kent, and mother of the present Queen of England.

Saxe-Weimar, KARL AUGUST, DUKE OF (b. 1757, d. 1828), was the son of the Duke Constantine and of the Duchess Anna Amalie of Brunswick (b. 1737, d. 1807), a woman of high natural genius, who in 1771 invited Wieland to be her son's tutor and companion. In 1774, however, Goethe was introduced to Karl August, in Frankfurt, and next year he came to Weimar, thus beginning the long association that ended only at death. As a man Karl August was simple, straightforward, and rough, with a love of dogs and beer and sport. His character is best known from the description of him in Goethe's *Ilmenau*. Especially after the tour in Switzerland with Goethe in 1779, he devoted himself in the old patriarchal fashion to the good of his people, and succeeded in raising his little State to a very conspicuous position in Germany. He identified himself definitely with the Prussian policy, and in 1783 took a prominent part in the formation of the Princes' Confederation (*Fürstenbund*), in opposition to Austrian ascendancy. Having thoroughly reorganised the military forces of his dukedom, he took service in the Prussian army in 1788, was present in Silesia when danger threatened from Austria and Russia (1790), and took part in the fatal campaign of the Confederates in France (1792), and the prolonged siege of Mainz (1793). During the

disastrous campaign of 1806, Karl August was appointed to hold the Central Thüringen Forest, with an advance guard at Ilmenau. He thus escaped being present at the day of Jena, and the subsequent sack of his city, which was only saved from utter destruction by the heroism of his wife, the Duchess Louise. Napoleon treated him and his people with peculiar indignity, and 1814 found Karl August at the head of 30,000 men in the Netherlands. He was a member of the Congress of Vienna, assumed the title of Grand Duke in 1815, and after the peace devoted himself entirely to home government, though much impeded by protests from the Great Powers against his concession of freedom of the press and the celebrated Festival on the Wartburg (1818). One of his granddaughters is Augusta, the present Empress of Germany.

Briefwechsel mit Goethe (1868); L. von Ranke, *Die Deutsche Mächte und der Fürstenbund* (1872); A. Schöll, *Karl-August-Bachlein* (1857).

Saxony, THE KINGS OF, date from 1806, and the first holder of the title was FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. (b. 1750, d. 1827), known as the Just. He obtained the electorate in 1763, at the age of thirteen, and during his minority ruled under the guardianship of his uncle Xavier. Saxony was a model kingdom, but did not escape the storm of the French revolution. Frederick Augustus at first joined the allies against France, but after the battle of Jena (1806) made his peace with Napoleon, received the title of king, and was made a member of the Federation of the Rhine. By the Peace of Tilsit he was made ruler over the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. These rewards cost him dear on the downfall of Napoleon: not only had he to surrender the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, but was compelled to hand over to Prussia a large slice of territory as well. In spite of the loss of about half his territory, Frederick Augustus never let go the affection of his subjects.

ANTHONY (b. 1755, d. 1836), succeeded his brother. He, too, was of a liberal disposition, but the people clamoured for rapid reforms, and there were revolutionary outbreaks in many of the large towns during the following year. The result was the promulgation of a new Constitution, and the retirement of the king from public life in 1830, his nephew, Frederick Augustus, acting as regent.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. (b. 1797, d. 1854) succeeded his uncle in 1836. He found himself confronted by an angry opposition, who demanded the freedom of the press. Resistance made the monarchy exceedingly unpopular; the heir-apparent, Prince John, was assaulted at Leipzig, in 1845, and a riot ensued. At last, in 1848, the king dismissed his Conservative Cabinet, and called the Liberals to power. In 1852, however, the reactionaries, under the leadership of Count von Beust, gained the upper hand, and the liberties

granted to the people were abrogated. King Frederick Augustus was killed by an accident while travelling in the Tyrol.

JOHN I. (b. 1801, d. 1873), was an accomplished scholar, and published translations of Dante's *Divina Commedia* and of Shakespeare. He had also served in the Ministry of Finance at Dresden as far back as the years 1821-31, and played a prominent part in his brother's reign as leader of the reactionary party. At first he kept the Conservatives in office; but gradually relaxed the rigour of his régime, and eventually developed into an admirable specimen of a constitutional monarch. Under the guidance of Von Beust, he adopted an Austrian policy, and became the champion of the smaller states in the contentions arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question, proposing as a solution of the difficulty a Confederation of the Middle States. On the outbreak of the Austrian and Prussian War of 1866 he fought on the side of Austria, but was utterly defeated. King William was disposed to annex Saxony, but by the advice of Prince Bismarck he was content with the fortress of Königstein and a heavy indemnity. King John joined the North-German Confederation, and zealously co-operated with Prussia during the Franco-German War, in which the Saxons greatly distinguished themselves.

* ALBERT I. (b. 1828), the eldest son of King John, succeeded his father in 1873. He had received a thorough military education, had taken part in the Danish War of 1848, and on his father's accession to the throne was made commander of the Saxon infantry, with the title of lieutenant-general. Prince Albert fought in the disastrous battle of Sadowa on the side of Austria (1866), but when Saxony joined the North-German Confederation he was appointed by King William commander-in-chief of the Saxony army, which became the 12th corps of the Federal army. He fought with great distinction in the Franco-Prussian War in the actions before Metz, in the operations which terminated in the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, and during the siege of Paris, when he held the right bank of the Seine. On the conclusion of the armistice (December 2nd) he returned to Germany, and was made Field-Marshal and Inspector-General of the Army. On Oct. 29th, 1873, he succeeded his father as King of Saxony, and began a prosperous though uneventful reign. He married Caroline, the daughter of Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden; and his heir is his brother, Prince George, born in 1832.

Say, JEAN BAPTISTE, political economist (b. 1767, d. Nov. 16th, 1832), was descended from a family of Protestant refugees. He early showed a disposition for letters, and was of a contemplative turn of mind, which unsuited him for business. Consequently we find him assisting Mirabeau and Clavières,

and, during the Reign of Terror, conducting the *Décade Philosophique*. Bonaparte, in 1799, when First Consul, invited him to participate in the tribunate, from which, however, he withdrew in 1804, on the First Consul being raised to the Empire. As an economist his chief merit lay in popularising the doctrines of Adam Smith; among his works are:—*Traité d'Économie Politique* (1802), *Cours Complet d'Économie Politique Pratique* (1829), and *Catechisme d'Économie Politique* (1816).

* **Say**, JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON (b. 1826), the grandson of J. B. Say (q.v.), obtained a good position on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, and his public life may be said to have begun in 1871, when he was returned to the National Assembly by one of the departments of the Seine. Towards the end of the same year he visited London, and was entertained at a public banquet at the Mansion House. An honest Republican, in 1872 he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance under M. Thiers, and negotiated a guarantee from the Rothschilds for the payment of the war indemnity. He accepted the same portfolio in 1875 under M. Buffet, though opposed to his monarchical leanings, and retained it in 1876 under Dufaure and under Jules Simon. He held the same position in Dufaure's second ministry, and also in President Grévy's first Cabinet. He was president of the International Monetary Conference held in Paris in 1878, and in 1880 was appointed French ambassador in London during the negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Britain; his stay in England, however, was cut short in consequence of his being elected president of the Senate, which necessitated his return to Paris. About the same time he was appointed by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences successor to M. Chevalier as *titulaire* in the department of political economy. Again chosen president of the Senate in 1881, he again became Minister of Finance in M. de Freycinet's Cabinet of 1882. He is an authority on economic and financial questions, to which fact his frequent appointment as Minister of Finance is no doubt due. He has written *Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte*, *La Ville de Paris et le Crédit Foncier*, and *Les Obligations Populaires*. He translated Mr. Goschen's *Theory of Foreign Exchanges* into French (1866, 2nd ed. 1876).

* **Sayce**, THE REV. ARCHIBALD HENRY, LL.D. (b. 1846), was educated at Grosvenor College, Bath, and Queen's College, Oxford (B.A., with a first-class, 1868), where he became a fellow in 1869, and soon afterwards tutor. In 1876 he was appointed Professor Max Müller's deputy in the Chair of comparative philology at Oxford. Professor Sayce's Hebrew knowledge was called into requisition by the Company for the Revision of the Old Testament, and he has contributed freely to

the journals of learned societies, particularly on the history of the Hittite Empire. His chief works in volume form are:—*An Assyrian Grammar* (1872), *The Principles of Comparative Philology* (1874, 3rd ed. 1885), *The Astronomy and Astrology of the Babylonians* (1874), *Lectures upon the Assyrian Language and Syllabary* (1877), *Introduction to the Science of Language* (1880). In 1882 he contributed a volume on *The Witness of the Ancient Monuments to the Ancient Scriptures to the Present Day Tracts series*, and *Assyria to By-Paths of Bible Knowledge* in 1883. He has also published an annotated edition of *Herodotus I.-III.* (1883) and *The Ancient Empires of the East* in 1884. Professor Sayce has edited several of the works of George Smith, and contributed an excursus on *The Inscriptions Found at Hissarlik to Dr. Schliemann's Ilios.*

Scarlett, Sir J. [ABINGER.]

Schadow, JOHANN GOTTFRIED (b. 1764, d. 1850), sculptor, was the son of a poor tailor in Berlin, but received a training in art from Tassaert, till in 1785 he went to study for three years in Rome. On his return he became secretary to the Berlin Academy, and in 1793 was commissioned to execute the statue of Frederick the Great at Stettin. It was followed by the statues of Ziethen and the Old Dessauer in Berlin, in which the sculptor, against the prevailing fashion, ventured to follow realism in a public monument. In 1795 he executed the well-known Quadriga on the Brandenburg Gate at Berlin, in 1819 the statue of Blücher at Rostock, and in 1821 the monument to Luther at Wittenberg. He was also the sculptor of the statues of Charlemagne, Henry the Fowler, Henry the Lion, Kant, and other great men in the Wall-halla near Ratisbon. In 1816 he became Director of the Berlin Academy, and in 1833 published *Polykletus* (translated 1883), his great work on the proportions of the human figure. He also wrote *Nationalphysiognomien* (1835). Rauch was one of his pupils. His son, **FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON SCHADOW** (b. 1789, d. 1862), was a religious painter of considerable celebrity. As he was a Roman Catholic, several of his works were executed for altarpieces, and are now to be seen in the churches of Berlin, Hanover, and Frankfurt.

F. Friedländer, *Gottfried Schadow; Aufsatze und Briefe, nebst einem Verzeichniss seiner Werke* (1864); Dr. G. Schadow, *Vortrag bei seiner Gedächtnissfeier* (1850).

Schäfer (1), **WILHELM** (b. 1809, d. 1880), a German writer on literature, studied philosophy at Leipzig, and became (1831) a tutor at the principal school in Bremen, where in 1867 he received a professorship. His principal works are:—*Sketch of the History of German Literature* (1836), *Manual of the History of German Literature* (1842), *History of German Literature in the Eighteenth Century* (3 vols., 1855-7), *Goethe's Life* (1850), *Schiller, a Biographical Sketch* (1853), *Literary*

Portraits (1861), and the cycle of songs, *Love and Life*. All of these have gone through several editions. (2) ***ARNOLD SCHÄFER** (b. 1819), brother of the preceding, and historian, studied also from 1838-42 at Leipzig, and was professor successively at the Royal School at Grimma and the University of Greifswald, whence he proceeded (1864) to accept a similar position at Bonn. He has written *Demosthenes and his Time* (3 vols., 1856-8), *Sketch of the Sources of Grecian History to Polybius* (1867), *History of the Seven Years' War* (2 vols., 1867-74), *The Hanse and the North-German Marine* (1869), *Historical Essays and Orations* (1873), *Goethe's Position in the German Nation* (1880).

Schamyl, BEN MOHAMMED SCHAMYL EFFENDI (b. 1797, d. 1871), was known also by the name of "The Warrior-Propheet of the Caucasus." He was born in the village of Himri, north of the Caucasus, and when about thirty years of age headed a religious and political movement against Russia. In 1831 in one of his struggles Schamyl was wounded and many of his followers cut to pieces; he managed to escape, however, and in 1834 we find him chosen to the command of the Caucasian tribes, who kept back for many years the inroads of the combined forces of Russia. By 1859, however, they were considerably weakened, and Schamyl in September was taken prisoner and carried off to Central Russia. Thereafter he spent the remainder of his life chiefly at Moscow. His aim in opposing Russia was to effect a union between the Caucasians of the Black Sea and those of the Caspian.

Scharnhorst, GERHARD JOHANN DAVID VON (b. 1756, d. 1813), one of the greatest of the liberators of Germany, was a native of Hanover. He entered the Hanoverian army in 1776, and served against France in 1793, but exchanged into the Prussian service in 1801, and became director of the military academy at Berlin. In 1804 he became a general and member of the Prussian staff, and in 1806 was present at the battles of Auerstädt and Eylau. In 1807 he was entrusted, as president of the Military Commission, with the task of reorganising the Prussian army. This he succeeded in doing. The stipulations of the Treaty of Paris (1808) that Prussia should only keep an army of 42,000 men in the field were evaded by a short-service system, with an active army of 40,000, a reserve, a *Landwehr* or militia, and if necessary a *Landsturm* or *levée en masse*. In 1813 he accompanied Blücher to the front as chief of the staff, but on June 28th, on the eve of victory, died at Prague while on his way to Vienna to persuade Austria to enter the war. He wrote several military works.

Lives of Scharnhorst, by Kleppel, Schweder, and Boyen; Lehmann, *Stein, Scharnhorst, und Schön*; Seeley, *Life and Times of Stein*.

Scheffel, JOSEPH VICTOR (b. 1826, d. 1886), poet and novelist, was born at Karlsruhe, and studied law at the Universities of Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He was in Italy in 1852, and in the following year published *Gaudeamus*, a collection of student-songs and humorous poems, that at once attained high popularity. It was translated into English in 1872. Devoting himself entirely to literature, Scheffel now produced his rhymed "epic" of the *Trumpeter of Säckingen* in 1854, and next year published the great historical romance of *Ekkehard*, a tale of German life in the tenth century. It has been translated into English by Sofie Delffs, and may, on the whole, be regarded as the author's masterpiece. *Frau Aventiure*, a somewhat similar work, followed in 1863, *Juniperus* in 1867, and the *Mountain Psalms* in 1870 (*Bergpsalmen*, translated 1882). For the Wartburg festival of 1873 he wrote the lyrical drama of the *Bride's Welcome on the Wartburg* (*Der Brautwillkomm*, etc.). His last work was *Hugideo* (1884).

A. Klar, *Scheffel und seine Stellung in der Deutschen Literatur* (1876).

Scheffer, ARY (b. 1795, d. 1858), painter and politician, was the son of a German artist, and was born at Dortrecht, Holland. He exhibited at the Amsterdam annual exhibition when twelve years old, and in 1811 entered Guérin's studio at Paris. At first he confined himself to *genre*, and several of his pictures became exceedingly popular; for instance, *La Veuve du Soldat* and *Le Retour du Conscrit*. He plunged into the Romantic movement in art, and after several failures turned for inspiration to Goethe and Dante. The result was his well-known *Faust* series, in which *Marguerite at the Fountain* is perhaps the best known; his masterpiece, *Francesca da Rimini* (1835), and kindred works. Latterly his art was almost solely religious, and he produced such pictures as *Le Christ Consolateur* (1836), and *Le Christ Enseveli* (1845). Ary Scheffer was an ardent politician of Liberal views; he fought at the barricades during the revolution of 1830, and, with M. Thiers, was deputed to open communications with the family of Louis Philippe.

Mrs. Grote, *Life of Ary Scheffer*; *Etex, Ary Scheffer*.

Schelling, FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH VON (b. 1775, d. 1854), German philosopher, was the son of a country clergyman in Württemberg, and was educated for the Church at the theological seminary in Tübingen. Here he had for fellow-students the poet Hölderlin, and Hegel, afterwards his philosophical rival. Graduating in 1792, the brilliant and precocious Schelling threw himself ardently into the philosophical movement initiated by Kant and Fichte. By his two first works, *On the Possibility of a Systematic Philosophy* (1794) and *The Ego as Principle of Philosophy* (1796), he at once took rank with

the leaders of the new movement. Fichte declared the latter work to be a commentary on the *Wissenschaftslehre*, which had been unintelligible to many until Schelling's work appeared. In 1796 Schelling went to Leipzig, where for two years he devoted himself chiefly to the natural sciences and medicine, continuing, however, to write articles in exposition and defence of the Fichtian idealism against the orthodox Kantians. The fruit of his scientific studies soon appeared in a series of works in which he sought to apply the principle of Idealism to the interpretation of nature. In 1798 he began to lecture at Jena, and on Fichte's removal from Jena in the following year he took his place as philosophical professor. By this time Schelling had begun to look upon Fichte's position as one-sided and to develop a more comprehensive system of his own. This was expounded in his *Transcendental Idealism* (1800), and more definitely in the *Exposition of My System* (1801). Schelling was joined at Jena by Hegel, and they edited together the *Critical Journal of Philosophy* by way of defending and propagating their joint views. But in 1803 Schelling left Jena for Würzburg, and the two friends began to drift apart. Schelling had previously married the brilliant Caroline Schlegel, who to this end had been separated in a friendly way from her former husband, A. W. Schlegel. Schelling's rapidly succeeding works give evidence of the kaleidoscopic changes of his views. His was a poetic and artistic rather than a scientific nature; hence he was eminently susceptible to new influences. His dialogue, *Bruno, or on the Natural and Divine Principles of Things* (1802), and his *Lectures on the Method of Academic Study* (1803), represent substantially the same view as the *Exposition* which preceded them; but the little tractate on *Philosophy and Religion* (1804) already contains the germs of the mysticism which is further developed in the *Philosophical Investigations concerning the Essence of Human Freedom* (1809), and which constituted henceforth the staple of his philosophy. Other works are devoted to the violent controversy in which he became involved with Fichte and Jacobi successively. In 1807 Schelling left Würzburg for Munich, where he became professor, and in 1812 president of the Munich Academy of Sciences. When the University of Munich was founded in 1827, Schelling was appointed to a philosophical chair. In 1841 he left Munich for Berlin, whither he was summoned by the new king, Frederick William IV., as an ally of orthodoxy against the irreligious tendency which had developed itself within a section of the Hegelian school. Schelling professed to supplement the Hegelian system by a "Positive" philosophy of his own, but his mystical addition found little favour. He died at Ragaz, in Switzerland. For a long time previously he had published

nothing, but his later lectures are included in his collected works as a second division, consisting of 4 vols. The first division, containing his earlier works is in 10 vols. Historically, Schelling occupies a position between Fichte and Hegel in the development of German idealism. He was the main author of the *Philosophy of Nature*, which strove to remedy Fichte's neglect of nature by exhibiting the natural world as itself an ideal or spiritual process, rising in stages towards complete consciousness. It is thus the objective counterpart of the subjective intelligence, and hence Schelling's position is frequently contrasted as Objective Idealism with the Subjective Idealism of Fichte. Worked out with poetic fervour, but with inadequate means, the Nature-Philosophy, it is but right to add, drew upon itself at a later period the ridicule of scientific men. In Schelling's fully developed system both intelligence and nature (subject and object) are regarded as parallel developments of one identical principle called the Absolute. The system is accordingly known as the Philosophy of Identity.

[A. S.]

Schiller, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON (b. 1759, d. 1805), the poet, was the son of Caspar Schiller, a subordinate officer in the Duke of Württemberg's army, and was born at Marbach, but spent most of his childhood at Lorch and Ludwigsberg (1768). He appears to have inherited his genius, and to have received most of his early training from his mother, but unfortunately, at the Duke's request, he was made over to him by his flattered parents in 1773, and set to study law in the Karlschule at Stuttgart. Disgusted with the drudgery, he turned with some relief to medicine in 1775, but the fact was he had already learnt *Werther* and *Götz*, and perhaps a little of Rousseau, and was already aspiring to literature. At nineteen he wrote *The Freebooters* (*Die Räuber*), a most characteristic production of that impassioned time in Germany and in Europe. It was a wild note in the rising storm of revolution and upheaval. The drama teems with high rhetoric, impossible characters of ideal virtue and ideal vices, Rousseau-like denunciations of all that is fashionable, proper, and false. It was first produced at Mannheim in 1782, and the effect was extraordinary. It was *Werther* come again. *Die Räuber* still continues, perhaps deservedly, the most popular play in Germany by either of the two great German poets. For Schiller the immediate result was to bring him into disgrace with the Duke of Württemberg, and soon after the performance of the drama he escaped to Mannheim, taking refuge with the Baron von Dalberg, director of the theatre, who remained his constant friend through life. For the time, however, his next drama, *Fiesco*, was refused, and he retired for some months to Meiningen, where he was entertained by Frau von Wolzogen. Recalled as theatre-

poet to Mannheim in 1783, he produced *Fiesco* and *Intrigue and Love* (*Kabale und Liebe*) there in 1784, but resigning his position in the same year, he visited Leipzig and Dresden with his friend Körner, the father of the poet. Bringing the finished manuscript of *Don Carlos* with him, he reached Weimar in 1787, and for the next two or three years made the neighbouring valley of the Saale, with its learned little towns of Jena, Rudolstadt, and Saalfeld, his headquarters. In Rudolstadt he met Charlotte von Lengefeld, whom he married in 1790, after his appointment to the professorship of history at Jena in succession to Eichhorn. The appointment was probably recommended by Goethe, though the poets were as yet far from intimate, there being at first sight, indeed, a decided antipathy in their natures. Schiller had, in fact, of late years almost forsaken poetry for the study of Kant's philosophy, and the research needed for his *History of the Revolt of the United Netherlands* (*Geschiede des Abfalles der vereinigten Niederlande*), the first volume of which appeared in 1788. It was never finished, though in many ways it might rank above his second great historical work, *The History of the Thirty Years' War* (*Geschiede des dreissigjährigen Kriegs*), part of which was published in 1790. The latter, however, if not the most thorough, is still the most vivid and lifelike account of the period, and is generally estimated amongst the few supreme examples of German prose. In the university Schiller excited more interest as the author of *Die Räuber* than as an historian, so that when the students had satisfied their curiosity by swarming through the windows of his lecture-room, they allowed him afterwards to lecture in profound but impecunious peace. In 1792 he was encouraged by a document declaring him one of the seventeen foreigners on whom the Convention deigned to confer the dignity of French Citizenship. And Schiller was now beginning to gain a surer foothold in his own country also. Admirers were gathering round him in Jena, of whom W. von Humboldt was one. In 1794 he invited Goethe to contribute to the *Hours* magazine (*Die Horen*) and the *Muses' Almanack*, an annual in which most of Schiller's own greatest ballads and lyrics subsequently appeared, though the *Ode to Joy* (*An die Freude*) that forms the text of the last movement in the choral symphony, and *Resignation*, had both been written in 1786, and the *Gods of Greece* in 1788. The two poets were thus brought into closer relation, and the friendship developed fast. To Goethe the result was a new epoch of life; the effect on Schiller was not so marked, for Schiller never wanted driving. Nevertheless his subsequent work gained very noticeably in calmness and beauty of form. Most of his well-known essays on art and poetry, that will, perhaps, after all prove more permanent than many of his more ambitious undertakings, were composed at this time, and were generally

published in the *Horen*. On *Charm and Dignity* (*Ueber Anmuth und Würde*), On *Simple and Sentimental Poetry* (*Ueber naive und sentimentalische Dichtung*), and On *the Sublime* (*Ueber das Erhabene*), may still be read with delight for their power of analysis and definition. The *Xenien*, or the German *Dunciad*, epigrams on the mediocre *littérateurs* of Germany, were published in the *Musenalmanach* for 1796, and were for the most part composed by Schiller. The outcry raised against them only cemented his friendship with Goethe, and in 1799 Schiller agreed to quit Jena, and settled for the rest of his life in Weimar, within three minutes' walk of Goethe's house. In the same year and the next, the trilogy of *Wallenstein*, namely, *Wallenstein's Camp* (*Lager*), *The Piccolomini*, and *Wallenstein's Death* (*Tod*), was represented on the Weimar stage. It is by far the greatest and most complex in character of all Schiller's dramas, and is the most familiar in England, owing to Coleridge's admirable translation. *The Song of the Bell* (*Das Lied von der Glocke*) was written in 1800, and in the same year *Maria Stuart* was produced. The other dramas, *The Maid of Orleans* (*Die Jungfrau von Orléans*), *The Bride of Messina* (*Die Braut von Messina*), and *William Tell*, appeared severally in the years 1801, 1803, and 1804. Schiller was engaged on the drama of *Demetrius* when he died rather suddenly on May 9th, 1805, of a feverish chill acting on a constitution long worn out by overwork, late hours, close rooms, and stimulated excitement. Schiller was a man of singularly high and pure character, and of singularly noble aims; an idealist from his birth up; the German counterpart of the French revolutionary heroes. His error lay in an impatience and restlessness that perhaps arose from too eager ambition, and at all events rendered him partially blind to the truth of things. He seldom saw the world in its reality, as Goethe could see it when he was not led away by artistic theories. This is why there is so little humour in his work, of which, indeed, almost the only instances are to be found in the *Lager*, *The Famous Authoress* (*Die Berühmte Frau*), *Pegasus in Harness* (*Pegasus im Joche*), and perhaps *The Glove* (*Der Handschuh*). Hence, too, his dramas, in spite of their grandeur of thought and style, deal rather with abstractions, first principles, and ideal personalities, than with complex men and women. They are, after all, rather French than Shakespearean in tone, and never rise to the supreme height of tragedy, though in *Wallenstein's Tod* that point is almost reached. And yet Schiller's dramas stand far above any other works ever written for the German stage, and must have exercised incalculable influence on the national character and judgment. The same may be said of his fine and dignified ballads, *The Diver* (*Der Taucher*), *Knight Toggenburg*, *The Fight with the Dragon* (*Der Kampf mit dem Drachen*), *The Cranes of Ibycus* (*Die Kräne*

des Ibycus), *The Count of Habsburg*, and many more. When we consider further the ethereal beauty and ideal aspirations of many of his most familiar lyrics, and remember that, at all events till very lately, Schiller was by far the most popular poet in Germany, so that it has been said that every maidservant knew the *Murderess Mother* (*Die Kindesmörderin*) by heart, it may be said of him, as Professor Seeley has said of Wordsworth, that he has done more than any one else to free his country's literature from vulgarity. Nor is this wonderful when we remember also that, in Goethe's words, Schiller himself was free from the power that holds us all in bonds—the commonplace.

Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Goethe, edited by Goethe (1828), translated by L. Dora Schmitz (1879); *Schiller's Leben*, by his sister-in-law, Caroline von Wolzogen (1830); Carlyle, *Life of Schiller* (1825), with supplement of 1872.
[H. W. N.]

Schlegel, AUGUST WILHELM VON (b. 1767, d. 1845), critic and man of letters, was born at Hanover, and was the eldest son of Johann Adolf Schlegel, a pastor of someliterary renown in the last century. August studied at Göttingen under Heyne, and spent three years as a private tutor in Amsterdam, after which he settled at Jena, where he was appointed professor of art and literature in 1798. He at once became the centre of the small group of enthusiasts that afterwards were known as the "Romantic School." They included his brother Friedrich, Tieck, Novalis, and later the Brentanos and Fouqué. Their organ was the *Athenäum* (1798-1800), edited by the Schlegels. Their object was to usher in the new century by rebellion against everything that was tainted by commonplace. The beauty, mystery, and religion of the middle ages were to return in more æsthetic guise; feeling and passion were to reign untrammelled, and cold reason and science to flee away. But clouds overcast the new era's morning. Novalis died; the literary lawgivers of Weimar smiled disdainfully; and in 1802 Schlegel removed to Berlin and completed his tragedy of *Ion*, an imitation of Euripides. In the meantime, however, he had already undertaken the great task that was to be his most abiding service to Germany—the translation of Shakespeare (1799-1810, finished by Tieck in 1825), perhaps the finest work of translation ever executed. In 1804 he published the *Garland of Flowers* (*Blümensträuße*), a collection of his translations from Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and in the same year he made the acquaintance of Madame de Staël. As her counsellor and friend, he made with her the circuit of Europe, and for a few years acted as master of the ceremonies in her literary court at Coppel, receiving from her meantime a very sufficient pension for his services. On Madame de Staël's banishment in 1808, Schlegel

accompanied her to Vienna, where he delivered the course of lectures on *Dramatic Literature*, that attained European celebrity, and, apart from his translations, is certainly the most permanently valuable of his works. In 1813 he became secretary to Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, but after the war he returned to Madame de Staël, in Paris, and remained there till her death in 1817. Next year he was appointed professor of history and literature at Bonn, and for a time his lectures aroused considerable enthusiasm, and several courses were published. But his insatiable vanity and spleenetic attacks upon equally successful authors exposed him to merciless ridicule, and by degrees he was forgotten. In old age he devoted himself chiefly to Sanskrit and Oriental literature. He was an example of great powers wasted by haste for immediate fame. Of his almost innumerable works we need only further mention the translation of *Calderon* (1803-9); his *Poetic Works* (1811); and *Critical Essays* (*Kritische Schriften*, 1828).

J. Schmidt, *Die Romantik*; Heine, *Romantische Schule*.
[H. W. N.]

Schlegel, KARL WILHELM FRIEDRICH (b. 1772, d. 1829), Orientalist and man of letters, was the younger brother of the above, and after studying at Göttingen and Leipzig, settled in Berlin (1794), and devoted himself to literature. His first publication was *The Greeks and the Romans* (1797), and he assisted Schleiermacher in the beginning of his *Plato* (1798). But it was not till 1799 that he became notorious through his somewhat scandalous novel of *Lucinde*. Owing to this and his unconventional marriage with Moses Mendelssohn's daughter, Dorothea Veit, he left Berlin in 1800, and joined his brother and the rest of the young Romantic School at Jena. In 1801 he published another romance called *Florentin*, and in 1802, *Alarcos*, an impossible drama. In the same year he settled in Paris, and devoted himself almost entirely to the study of Sanskrit, the result being the publication of his highly important and influential work *On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians* (*Ueber die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier*, 1808). Immediately afterwards Friedrich Schlegel and his wife left Paris, were admitted into the Roman Catholic religion at Cologne, and proceeded to Vienna, where he was appointed to a position in the civil service. In 1809 he published a collection of his poems, that are at least of higher order than those of his brothers. In 1812 he delivered his well-known course of lectures on the *History of Ancient and Modern Literature* (published 1815), and in 1815 a course on the *Philosophy of Life*. He died suddenly in Dresden, where he had been lecturing on *Philosophy, especially of Language*. All his later works are imbued with extreme Catholic mysticism. Friedrich Schlegel, though not so famous as his brother, was a greater man and of a truer nature. Romanticism was for him a

vital thing, and he ordered his life accordingly, without shrinking from its ultimate issues. Thus, though far less successful in mere literary effect, he left a nobler record and a few works of lasting interest.

Schleiermacher's *Biography*; Lindemann's *Deutsche Classiker*; Heine's *Romantische Schule*, etc.
[H. W. N.]

Schleiermacher, FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL (b. 1768, d. 1834), theologian, was born at Breslau. His father was an army chaplain of strict Evangelical or Moravian views, and in 1785 Schleiermacher was sent to the Hernhut seminary at Barby, but after two years was at his own request transferred to the University of Halle. After acting as a schoolmaster for a year in Berlin, he was ordained curate at Landsberg in 1794, and became a preacher in Berlin in 1796, and at Stolpe in 1802. Meantime he had become prominent in the most advanced intellectual circles of the capital, and was especially intimate with Friedrich Schlegel, at whose suggestion he undertook his justly celebrated translation of *Plato* (*Platon's Werke*, published 1817). In 1804 he was appointed professor of theology in Halle, and in 1810 was invited to the Chair of theology in the newly founded University of Berlin, becoming at the same time preacher in the Church of the Holy Trinity. He retained this position till his death, remaining throughout one of the most conspicuous figures in Germany, owing his influence to his idealism and his extraordinary personal power over the more thoughtful of the university students. He has often been compared to Coleridge in later life, rather perhaps as an inspirer of others and originator of movements that afterwards passed beyond him, than for any close connection in doctrinal position, though even in doctrine some similarity may be found if the more poetic side of Coleridge's speculations be left out of sight. Schleiermacher was admitted to be far more powerful as a speaker than in his books, which, excluding the *Plato*, consist in general of *Sermons* taken down in shorthand during delivery, and other treatises on religion and Christian ethics. His *Sämmtliche Werke* were published in 1834.

His *Life and Letters*, etc., was translated by Frederica Rowan in 1860.

***Schliemann, DR. HEINRICH** (b. 1822), the son of a Lutheran pastor, who early roused his enthusiasm for the heroes of ancient Greece and their exploits, was born at Ankershagen, in Mecklenburg. Misfortunes falling upon his father, young Schliemann at the age of fourteen had to leave school, and became a grocer's assistant, in which capacity he remained for upwards of five years. He then became correspondent and book-keeper in a mercantile house, which in 1846 he went to St. Petersburg to represent, and in 1847 started a business there on his own account.

Being successful in business, he devoted himself to the studies that had awakened his enthusiasm as a boy, and began his excavations in the East—the result of these appearing in 1869 under the title of *Ithaque, Le Péloponnèse, Troie : Recherches Archéologiques*. His discoveries at Hissarlik, the site of ancient Troy, next appeared in *Troy and its Remains* in 1874, the same year in which he obtained leave to excavate Mycenæ. Here he discovered what are supposed to be the royal tombs that Pausanias speaks of as having been pointed out to him as the tombs of the Atridae. He also found gold and silver adornments of considerable artistic merit, and apparently of Phœnician origin. In his work Dr. Schliemann received great aid from his wife, who is a Greek, and an accomplished Greek scholar. In 1877 he visited England, where, at the South Kensington Museum, many of his finds were exhibited. In the same year, too, he published *Mycenæ : a Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns*, to which Mr. Gladstone wrote the preface. His later works include: — *Ilios, the City and Country of the Trojans* (1880); *Orchomenos, and Reise in der Troas im Mai, 1881* (1881); *Catalogue des Trésors de Mycènes au Musée d'Athènes* (1882); *Troja, the Results of the latest Researches upon the Site of Homer's Troy* (1884); and *Tiryns, the Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns* (1886). In 1883 he built, at a cost exceeding £20,000, a house in Athens, where with his family he now lives. When he came to England in 1877 he was elected an honorary member of the Grocer's Company, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Archaeological Institute.

Autobiographical preface to *Ilios, the City and Country of the Trojans* (1880).

***Schneider, HORTENSE CATHERINE** (b. 1835), French actress, was a native of Bordeaux, and first appeared on the stage at the *Athénée* of her native town, at the age of fifteen. Having received lessons from an old professor, she arrived at Paris and made a successful début at the Théâtre des Variétés, in *Le Chien de Garde*. In 1858 she appeared at the Palais Royal, and speedily became a popular favourite. In *La Belle Héloïse* (1864), and still more in *La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein*, Mme. Schneider created a perfect furor, and her appearance in London in 1868 was a great success. Indeed, it may fairly be said that Offenbach's most popular operas owed not a little to her singing and dancing. After the fall of the Second Empire her popularity began to decline; and in 1881 she married and retired from the stage.

Schoolcraft, HENRY ROWE (b. 1793, d. 1864), American ethnologist, a native of Albany, New York, was in 1820 appointed geologist to the expedition sent to explore the sources of the Mississippi. In 1822 he became

agent for Indian affairs in the north-west provinces, and gained an intimate acquaintance with the Indians. In 1832 he discovered the Itasca Lake to be the source of the Mississippi (*Narrative of an Expedition to the Itasca Lake*, 1834). Government subsidies enabled him to pursue his researches, and the results were *Notes on the Iroquois* (1846), and *Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the Indian Tribes of the United States* (1851–60). His inquiry into *The Myth of Hiawatha* is full of interest. Schoolcraft's labours were of great value to the study of ethnology.

Schopenhauer, ARTHUR (b. 1788, d. 1860), German philosopher, was born in Dantzig. His father was a banker, and his mother a literary lady of some reputation. Destined by his father for business, his education was somewhat irregular, and when at the age of fifteen he showed a leaning towards a learned career, an attempt was made to divert him from the idea by a prolonged period of travel. He was absent for a year and a half, mainly in England and France, and the effects of the journey are visible in his acquaintance with the literature of the two countries, and in the freshness of his observations on men and manners. "Ce n'est pas un philosophe comme les autres," it has been said of him, "c'est un philosophe qui a vu le monde." In 1805 his father was killed by an accident, and his mother removed to Weimar, where her *salon* was one of the most frequented by the brilliant literary society of the place. Schopenhauer at first made an effort to carry out his father's wish and become a merchant, but finding a business life utterly distasteful he turned to study, and after two years' preparation entered the University of Göttingen in 1809, where in addition to science and history he devoted himself to the study of Plato and Kant. In 1811 he went to Berlin, attracted by Fichte's fame, but found nothing satisfactory in his doctrine. He took his degree in 1813 at Jena, with the essay on the *Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason*. From 1814 to 1818 he lived in Dresden, where his principal work, *The World as Will and Idea*, took shape in his mind, and was gradually written down. It was published in 1819, but was so much at variance with dominant modes of thought that it attracted next to no attention. Schopenhauer qualified himself as lecturer at the University of Berlin in 1820, and essayed the academic career without success. In 1831 the cholera drove him from Berlin, and he settled in Frankfurt, where he continued to live in the enjoyment of his private competence till his death on Sept. 21st, 1860. Schopenhauer's natural disposition was one of ill-tempered discontentment with things in general, joined to an immoderate self-esteem, and an abusive disdain of others; and in spite

of his own ethical precepts his conduct was marked by self-indulgence and ignoble fear. His unfortunate temperament was embittered by the long period of neglect which his doctrine had to encounter, and the predominance of those whom he regarded as sophists and charlatans: his works are full of brilliant abuse of the professional philosophy of the universities. Time, however, brought him his revenge. A second edition of his great work was called for in 1844, and before he died an increasing band of followers was gathering round his name. His works have been collected in 6 vols. by Frauenstädt (2nd ed. 1877), and the chief of them have passed through several editions. Besides his avowed followers, Hartmann represents at the present day the direct influence of his thoughts, while the literary excellence of his style, and the shrewdness of his observations, have caused his works to be read far beyond the schools. Schopenhauer's philosophy attaches itself to the Kantian system, from which it borrows the doctrine of the subjectivity of space, time, and the categories—in fine, of all the forms of our knowledge. All that is presented to us in knowledge, therefore, is phenomenal: in the Will alone do we find nominal or real existence. In the latter respect Schopenhauer follows Kant more in appearance than in reality, for the Will of which he speaks is an unconscious desire or force which, as it were, blindly impels the universe into existence. No sooner does the world come to consciousness of itself in man, than it perceives the irrationality of the desire from which it sprang; it becomes aware of the misery of life and the blessings of non-existence. This is Schopenhauer's pessimism, by which he is best known. True moral endeavour consists in suppressing the clamorous will to live—that is, in systematic asceticism; and Schopenhauer is fond of citing the Buddhist doctrine of Nirwana and the example of the Christian ascetics in support of his peculiar metaphysics and ethics. An English translation of *The World as Will and Idea* was published in 3 vols. in 1886.

[A. S.]

* **Schouvaloff**, COUNT PETER (b. July 15th, 1827), Russian diplomatist, embraced a military career, and by rapid promotion became a general in the Imperial Guard. From 1864-6 he was Governor of the Baltic Provinces, and was then appointed chief of the secret police. He was thus high in the confidence of the Czar; and to the jealousy of Prince Gortschakoff was generally attributed his appointment as ambassador at London in 1874. He was already known in this country, for in 1873 he had been sent by the Czar on a special mission to London, and had assured Lord Granville that Russia had no intention of permanently occupying Khiva, an assurance not borne out by facts. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, when war seemed

imminent between England and Russia, he discharged his difficult duties with the greatest ability. After the conclusion of the Treaty of San Stefano, Count Schouvaloff of his own responsibility undertook a journey to St. Petersburg, and succeeded in obtaining the Czar's consent to the revision of that treaty by the Congress of Berlin. At that congress he was second Russian plenipotentiary. In 1879 he returned to St. Petersburg, visiting on his way the principal European courts.

Schubert, FRANZ PETER (b. 1797, d. 1828), the composer, was born in a suburb of Vienna, where his father kept a small school. As a mere child he was distinguished for his extraordinary musical talent, and was engaged as leading soprano and first violin in church choirs. In 1808 he was admitted to the *convict*, or training school for imperial choristers, and during the few years of his residence there he composed several songs, fantasias, operettas, and concerted pieces. His first song was *Hagar's Lament*, composed in 1810. In 1814 he was forced to turn from music to the more profitable occupation of instructing the lowest form in his father's school, a duty which he patiently fulfilled for three years, during which much of his finest music was composed and hurriedly written down at odd moments. In 1818 he became music-master to a nobleman's family that resided during the summer at Zelész, in Hungary. He returned to Vienna in the following year, but visited Zelész once more in 1824. Meantime, in spite of continual disappointments and singular ill-fortune in the choice of librettos for the operas with which he attempted to take the stage, he was gradually becoming noticed in musical society. The *Twin Brothers* (*Zwillingbrüder*), an operetta, was written in 1819; the first part of *Lazarus*, a proposed trilogy, in 1820; the *Deutsche Tänze*, *Alfonso and Estrella*, an opera, and two symphonies (Nos. 7 and 8) in 1821-2; the *Conspirators* operetta (*Die Verschworenen*), the opera *Pierrabras*, and the well-known *Rosamunde* music in 1823; the *Octet* (Op. 166) in 1824; Symphony No. 9 and three piano sonatas in 1825; some string quartets, the *Forelle Quintet*, and the *Mass in F*, in 1826; and in 1828 the great *Sonata in C* (No. 10) and the *Mass in E flat*. But great and permanent as many of these longer works are now universally recognised to be, it is not to these, but to his creation of the true song, that Schubert owes his high place in the history of music. He is known to have written about six hundred songs in all, and amongst these are the most perfect examples of song that any nation has produced. Everything he touched seemed to turn to melody, and for the true lyrics of Goethe and Wilhelm Müller, he created the true lyrical counterpart in music, so that henceforth the words, the air, and the accompaniment are inseparable, and cannot be thought of apart.

The melody was borne in upon Schubert's mind generally after one or two perusals of the words, and instantly noted down. A few of the most celebrated of the songs may here be mentioned, with the dates of composition:—*Gretchen at the Spinning-Wheel* (*Am Spinnrade*, 1815), *Kolma's Lament* (*Klage*, 1815), *The Erlking* (*Erlkönig*, as first arranged, 1815), *The Wild Rose* (*Heidenröslein*, 1815), *The Maiden's Lament* (*Der Mädchen's Klage*, 1815), *The Wanderer* (*Der Wanderer*, 1816), *The King in Thule* (*Der König in Thule*, 1816), *Slumber Song* (*Schlummerlied*, 1817), *Gruppe aus dem Tartarus* (1817), *Litaney* (1818), the cycle of the *Miller's Daughter* (*Die Schöne Müllerin*, 1823), *The Dwarf* (*Der Zwerg*, 1823), *The Young Nun* (*Die Junge Nonne*, 1825), songs from Scott and *Ave Maria* (1825), "*Hark! hark! the lark*" (1826), *Sylvia* (1826), *The Crusade* (*Der Kreuzzug*, 1827), and *The Winter's Journey* (*Müller's Winterreise*, 1827-8). A number of songs, many of which count amongst his greatest works, were written in 1828, in which year he died of fever at the early age of thirty-one, almost in want. These songs were published after his death, with the title of the *Swan Song* (*Schwanengesang*). Of uncertain date we may mention *Death and the Girl* (*Der Tod und das Mädchen*), Schiller's *Dithyrambe*, and the songs of Mignon. Beethoven was among the few that recognised the "divine fire" in Schubert during his lifetime, but since his death his fame has been established by Schumann and Mendelssohn.

Sir George Grove's article on Schubert in his *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, and the biography by Dr. Heinrich Kreissle (Franz Schubert, 1865).

[H. W. N.]

Schulze-Delitzsch, HERMANN (b. 1808, d. 1883), was a native of Saxony. After finishing his legal studies he obtained lucrative posts in the Saxon law courts, devoting his time, however, chiefly to the study of economic problems. In 1848 his native town sent him as deputy to the Berlin Assembly, and on the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the working classes he was made its president. In 1861 he was elected for Berlin, which he continued to represent in the North German Parliament and in the Reichstag. Meanwhile his position as president of the Labour Inquiry Committee brought him in touch with bodies of workmen, and by 1866 he had drawn around him more than 1,600 labour associations. He was a strong individualist, advocating self-reliance and savings banks, and was therefore a vigorous opponent of Lassalle's theories. [LASSALLE.] His influence amongst the industrial classes extended to Belgium, Italy, and France. His chief works are:—*Das Associationsbuch* (1862), *Die Arbeiterklassen* (1863), *Die Vorschuss und Creditvereine als Volksbanken* (1867), *Kapitel zu einem Deutschen Arbeiterkatechismus* (1873).

M. W.—29*

Schumann, ROBERT ALEXANDER (b. June 8th, 1810; d. July 29th, 1856), a native of Saxony, was destined by his parents for the legal profession, and in 1829 entered Leipzig University. With law he made little progress, music commanding most of his time and attention. In 1830 he forsook law and took to music as a profession, intending to become a great pianoforte player. To this end he practised assiduously, and to make a short cut to perfection invented a contrivance which crippled his hand. His master, Wieck (whose daughter afterwards became Madame Schumann) urged the energetic student towards composition as a last resource. Heinrich Dorn now became his master, and under his care Schumann was gradually moulded into shape. It soon became evident that in composition the true outlet had been discovered for this masterly though impulsive mind, and his compositions for this first period—the "storm period" as Schumann called it—show how largely Dorn gave way to the vagaries of his talented pupil. To this period belong the *Abegg Variations*, the *Études Symphoniques*, the *Kreisleriana*, the *Papillons Fantaisies*, two sonatas in F sharp minor and G minor. The year 1840 marks a change. It begins what may be termed Schumann's "classical" period. This year he married Clara Wieck, whose playing of her husband's music has won him a popularity throughout Europe; he also received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Jena University, and this year marks the beginning of the period during which most of his fine songs and lyrical compositions were written, the beauty of which has only been reached in similar works by Beethoven and Schubert. Schumann next turned to the highest form of the composer's art—compositions for the orchestra—his contributions to which have justified his title to rank as a master of the art. Chief among such orchestral works stand the four symphonies in B flat, D minor, C major, and E flat; an overture, scherzo and finale, a kind of symphony without a slow movement; the exceedingly fine piano quartet (Op. 44) in E flat major; three quartets, and other beautiful chamber music. To dramatic music Schumann has contributed a so-called profane oratorio, *Paradiese and the Peri* (1843); an opera, *Généviève* (1848); and the *Manfred* music (1848); and the music to the *Epilogue of Goethe's Faust* (1850); but in all these, while the music is always beautiful, there is a lack of dramatic power and of knowledge of stage capacity that would be fatal to success in this direction. Not the least important event in Schumann's life was the inauguration, in 1834, of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, a journal which was to be the organ of the new musical doctrines which Schumann, Wieck, Schunke, and other of its enthusiastic contributors were seeking to develop, and which subsequently became the recognised organ in

Germany of the party that would raise music more into the sphere of the poetical and the ideal. It enjoyed great success, but after ten years' active connection with it, the state of Schumann's health forced him to sever himself from this literary enterprise. The journal contained the expression of all Schumann's views on the subject of music, and on this account it constitutes a valuable contribution to the literature of the art. In 1853 the mental disease which had long troubled Schumann, and which twenty years previously had prompted him to attempt suicide, developed alarmingly, so much so that in 1854 he threw himself from one of the Rhine bridges, finally ending his life two years afterwards in a private asylum. That Schumann fully deserves the high place in art which is now being accorded to him no one will dispute. As a conductor he was a failure, as his experiences when director of the Düsseldorf Concerts (1850) prove; but in the field of creative art his exalted genius was far in advance of his day, and now that his wife has familiarised the world with his compositions, there is little doubt that as they become more known their composer will, in due course, find a place of honour among the greatest creators in this region of art. The second edition of his critical writings, *Gesammelte Schriften über Musik*, was published in 1875, and has been partially translated by F. H. Ritter.

Lives in German by Wasiliewski (1858) and Reissman (1875). [F. J. C.]

Schwanthaler, **LUDWIG MICHAEL VON** (b. 1802, d. 1848), German sculptor, was a native of Munich, and succeeded his father as court sculptor. He spent most of his life at his native town, and adorned it with many fine pieces of statuary in the Romantic style, of which school he was the leading spirit. Schwanthaler's chief works are: the pediments of the Walhalla, the statuettes of the Pinakothek, the bas-relief of the Barbarossa Hall, and the colossal statue of Bavaria, over fifty feet in height.

Schwarzenberg, (1) **KARL PHILIPP**, **PRINCE VON** (b. 1771, d. 1810), Austrian general, entered the army at an early age, and served against the Turks in 1789, and through the earlier campaigns of the war of the French revolution. He fought at Hohenlinden as field-marshal-lieutenant in 1799, and in 1805 commanded a division under Mack, succeeding in making his escape from the surrender at Ulm. In 1809 he fought brilliantly at Wagram, and commanded the rear-guard in the retreat to Znaim. He conducted the negotiations which preceded the marriage of the Emperor of the French to the Archduchess Maria-Louisa. In 1812 he commanded the Austrian detachment sent to aid Napoleon in the Russian campaign, and took care not to render him very efficient assist-

ance. During the campaigns of 1813-14 he was generalissimo of the allies, and, distracted by divided councils, proved not particularly efficient. He was saved by the Prussians from absolute defeat on the first day of Leipzig, and in the following months, acting under the orders of Metternich, did as little harm to the French as he could. After Blücher's victory at Laon, however, he met Napoleon at Arcis-sur-Aube (March 20th, 1814), and there fought a drawn battle with the French, which practically brought the campaign to an end, as it was followed by the junction with Blücher and the march on Paris. In 1815 he was marching to the rescue of the Prussians and English, at the head of the Russians and Austrians, when he heard of Waterloo. He died of apoplexy. His nephew, (2) **FELIX LUDWIG PRINCE VON SCHWARZENBERG** (b. 1800, d. 1852), was first celebrated as a diplomatist, and conducted the negotiations with Charles Albert of Sardinia after the Italian rebellion of 1848. On the outbreak of the revolution in Vienna he took up the reins of government (Nov. 21st, 1848), and by a severe policy of repression restored order throughout the empire.

* **Schweinfurth**, **GEORGE AUGUST** (b. 1836), African traveller, was born at Riga, and took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Berlin. From 1863 to 1866 he went on a botanical expedition to the Nile Valley, and penetrated to Khartoum. In 1868 he went again to Africa, the Humboldt Institution having subsidised his undertaking, and ascending the Nile arrived in the unknown district of Monbutto and discovered the river Welle, called by H. M. Stanley the Aruwini, an important tributary of the Congo. On his return to Europe he published *Im Herzen von Afrika* (*In the Heart of Africa*) in 1873. It is an important record of African discovery, and gained for its author the directorship of the Natural History Museum at Cairo. His subsequent explorations embraced the country between the Nile and the Red Sea. In 1886, in an address at Berlin, he commented severely upon the evils inflicted upon the Soudan by the British expeditions.

Scoresby, **WILLIAM**, **D.D.** (b. 1789, d. 1857), Arctic explorer, a native of Yorkshire, was educated in the neighbourhood of Blackwall. His father was a mariner, and he himself early became inspired with a fondness for the sea. In 1800 he secreted himself in his father's vessel until it was well out to sea on a voyage to Greenland; on being discovered, as there was no help for it, he was apprenticed there and then. His leisure was spent in study, and in a few years he was chief mate. In 1806 he spent a few months at the University of Edinburgh; and in 1807 was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks. After a

voyage as harpooner in 1809, he again returned to the University of Edinburgh. In 1810 he was appointed commander of the whaler *Revolution*, and, thereafter, of the *Esk*. Meanwhile he was making scientific observations, had supplied valuable facts to the Wernerian Society, picked up during his Greenland voyages, and was experimenting upon the temperature of the ocean; the results of these experiments are given in his work, *The Arctic Regions*, written in 1819. In 1822 he surveyed the eastern coast of Greenland for about 800 miles, and cleared away many errors respecting those latitudes. In the same year his wife, whom he had married in 1811, died, and, determining to become a clergyman, he gave up the sea, and became a student at Queen's College, Cambridge. He graduated M.A., and was granted the degree of D.D., thereafter receiving the appointment as clergyman to the Mariners' Church in Liverpool. He still continued his scientific observations, which were now chiefly in magnetism. His next appointment was in 1839 to the vicarage of Bradford, where his health gave way, and compelled him to resign. He made two voyages to America, during which he still continued his investigations; and in 1853 we find him sailing from Liverpool to prosecute his researches in the southern hemisphere. These have resulted in a better understanding of the compass. Besides *The Arctic Regions* already mentioned, he has also written a *Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery*, and a *Journal of a Voyage to Australia, and Round the World, for Magnetical Research*.

***Scott, CLEMENT WILLIAM** (b. 1841), dramatist and dramatic critic, was educated at Marlborough College, and became a clerk in the War Office in 1860. At the same time he contributed dramatic articles to several of the London papers, and on his retirement from the Civil Service in 1879 he became attached to the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, in the capacity of dramatic critic. He also became editor of the popular *Theatre* magazine in 1880. Mr. Scott's ballads are universally appreciated. The most important collections of them are *Lays of a Londoner* (1882) and *Poems for Recitation* (1884). He has also edited some collections of stage stories, and published in volume form some descriptive articles of holiday rambles. Mr. Scott was the author of the very successful adaptations of the dramas of M. Sardou, *Diplomacy* and *Peril*, written in conjunction with Mr. B. C. Stephenson, and *Odette*, of which he was sole author. *The Cape Mail*, written for Mrs. Kendal, and *Sister Mary*, written in conjunction with Mr. Wilson Barrett, for Miss Lingard, also achieved complete success (1886).

Scott, DAVID (b. 1806, d. 1849), Scottish painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and studied art under his father, a landscape

painter, but from the first displayed attraction towards the terrible and the gigantic. His first picture was *The Hopes of Early Genius dispelled by Death*, and it was followed by *Lot and his Daughters fleeing from the Cities of the Plain*, which was rejected by the British Institution on account of its size. David Scott's peculiar mould of genius fitted admirably the spirit of Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, and his illustrations to that poem were very fine. In 1832 he exhibited *Sarpedon carried by Sleep and Death*, and in the following year, while on a visit to Rome, painted a very characteristic picture, *Family Discord—the Household Gods Destroyed*. *Nimrod the Mighty Hunter*, *Ariel and Caliban*, *The Alchymist Paracelsus*, *Orestes pursued by the Furies*, *Queen Elizabeth in the Globe Theatre* and *The Duke of Gloucester taken into the Water-gate of Calais* followed, and in 1847, shortly before his death, David Scott produced his masterpiece, *Vasco de Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape*. Scott's illustrations of *The Pilgrim's Progress* were not at all inferior to those of the *Ancient Mariner*, and he contributed some admirable articles on *The Characteristics of the Great Masters to Blackwood's Magazine*. He was deeply disappointed at his want of success in the competition for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, and the shock probably hastened his end.

W. B. Scott, *Life of David Scott*.

Scott, SIR GEORGE GILBERT, R.A., F.S.A. (b. 1811, d. March 17th, 1878), was the son of a clergyman, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the celebrated author of the *Commentary on the Bible*—connections that doubtless inclined him to the study of church architecture. He was born at Gawcott, Bucks. As he early exhibited a taste for drawing ancient churches, his father placed him with an architect, a step that events proved to be a wise one. At that time Gothic architecture was attracting attention, and Gilbert Scott became perhaps its most ardent advocate. In 1841 he designed the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford and the new church at Camberwell. In a competition for the rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg, which had been burnt down, Mr. Scott's designs were accepted (1848); this work was completed not very long before the architect's death, the spire being 478 feet high, the highest in the world excepting that of Cologne Cathedral. In 1848 he furnished designs for the Cathedral Church at St. John's, Newfoundland, which was still unfinished when he died. Another competition with the best architects in Europe resulted in his securing the erection of the Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg; he afterwards had the restoring of the parish church at Doncaster. Besides these achievements we may notice also the restoration of the Cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon,

Gloucester, Chester, St. Davids, St. Asaph, Bangor, Salisbury, Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. He has left traces of his handiwork on Chichester and Durham Cathedrals; the new Abbey gatehouse and the buildings on the north side of Westminster Abbey were designed by him. In addition to his work upon ecclesiastical edifices, he was the designer of many secular buildings; amongst the best are St. Pancras Station (Midland Railway terminus), the Albert Memorial, the Foreign Office, the Home and Colonial Offices, and, in conjunction with Sir Digby Wyatt, the India Office. He also restored Exeter, Merton, and New Colleges, Oxford; altered St. John's College, Cambridge; and entirely rebuilt the Glasgow University Buildings. He published:—*Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches* (1852), *Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture* (1862), *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey* (1864), *Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments* (1864), and *Lectures on the Rise and Development of Mediæval Architecture* (1878-9). He received, of course, many honours; it was at the Queen's wish that he was made architect to the National Memorial to Prince Albert, for which in 1872 he was knighted. He became A.R.A. in 1855, R.A. in 1861, and President of the Institute of Architects in 1873.

The Builder, April 6th, 1878: Sir G. G. Scott, *Personal and Professional Recollections*, edited by his son, G. G. Scott (1879).

Scott, MICHAEL (b. 1789, d. 1835), humorist, was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, his native town, and in 1806 went to Jamaica, where he remained until 1822. He returned to Scotland, and became engaged in mercantile transactions. His admirably conceived sketches, *Tom Cringle's Log*, were at first published incognito in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and appeared in volume form in 1834; *The Cruise of the Midge*, which was hardly so successful, appeared in 1836.

* **Scott, THE VERY REV. R.** [LIDDELL.]

Scott, STR WALTER (b. Aug. 15th, 1771; d. Sept. 21st, 1832), was the son of Walter Scott, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, in which town Sir Walter was born, and of Anne Rutherford, the daughter of an Edinburgh medical professor. On his father's side the great novelist and poet was descended from the house of Buccleuch. He was delicate as a child, and became lame in his second year. Up to his eighth year he lived at his grandfather's farmhouse, Sandyknowe, near Smalholme Tower, amid scenes steeped with Border-history associations. In 1779 he returned home, and was sent to the High School, Edinburgh, where he remained until 1783. He was not a brilliant scholar, though his tenacious memory procured for him the title of "historian." It was in the playground rather

than in the class-room that he found vent for his activity, and we read of him fighting with his school-fellows—the combatants being bound to a plank so as to neutralise the effect of his lameness. He was fond of reading, however, and when he left the High School, he left it in his own words, "with a great quantity of general information, ill arranged, indeed, and collected without system, yet deeply impressed upon my mind." In 1783 he went to Kelso, where a sister of his father's resided, and here there came into his hands *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, which increased the store of Scottish ballads that he had learned to recite at Sandyknowe. In the same year, his twelfth, he entered the Edinburgh University, attending only the Greek, Latin, and Logic classes—moral philosophy and history he took later on. As a classic, his attainments may be judged by the remark of his Greek professor, who said that "dunce he was, and dunce would remain." At this period he acquired a knowledge of French, Italian, and Spanish, and a few years later of German. In 1786, Scott, then fifteen years of age, was articled to his father for five years, and continued to do the drudgery of a common clerk until 1790, when he began to prepare for the bar. During this period his mind seems to have been forming for its ultimate flights, for we find him imbibing historical works and romances in deep draughts. He also made some juvenile attempts at poetry, and wrote essays for debating societies. In 1792 he was called to the bar, and about this time began to collect the Border lore with which his works abound. In 1796 he first appeared in print as the translator from the German of Bürger's ballads—a work that won him Monk Lewis's acquaintance—*Lenore* and *Wild Huntsman*. The following year (1797) he married Miss Carpenter, a lady of French parentage; and in 1798 again appeared before the public as the translator of Goethe's *Goetz von Berlichingen*. This was followed in 1799 by the *Glenfinlas*, the *Eve of St. John*, and the *Grey Brothers*. The same year he was appointed Deputy-Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1800-1 he was preparing his *Border Minstrelsy*, which was completed in 1803; this work, in the opinion of a critic, contained "the elements of a hundred historical romances," a remark that we now know to have been prophetic. This was his first work that brought him any kind of reputation. Then appeared the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805), and his fame began to grow. In 1806 he was appointed to be one of the principal Clerks of Sessions, with a salary of £800 a year, and only a few hours' work in the forenoon during the sitting of the court. In connection with this appointment he had to go to London, where he met Caroline, Princess of Wales. He was now acquainted with the first men of the time, in the enjoyment of leisure and of a fixed revenue of upwards of £1,000

a year. In 1805 he had become a partner in the printing establishment of James Ballantyne and Company, and henceforth a stranger to leisure. In 1808 appeared *Marmion* and his edition of Dryden, which had been entered upon in 1805, the same year in which he began to think of novel-writing; in 1810 *The Lady of the Lake*, the most popular of all his poems; in 1811 *The Vision of Don Roderick*; in 1812 *Rokeby*; in 1814 his edition of Swift; and in 1815 *The Lord of the Isles*. For ten years (1815-25) his name scarcely appeared before the public as an author, though during this time volume after volume of the *Waverley Novels* was issued from the press. First came *Waverley* in 1814; then *Guy Mannering* in 1815; *The Antiquary*, *Old Mortality*, and *The Black Dwarf* in 1816; *Harold the Dauntless* and *Rob Roy* in 1817; *The Heart of Midlothian*, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, and *The Legend of Montrose* in 1819; *Ivanhoe*, *The Monastery*, and *The Abbot* in 1820; *Kenilworth* in 1821; *The Pirate* and *The Fortunes of Nigel* in 1822; *Peveril of the Peak* and *Quentin Durward* in 1823; *St. Ronan's Well* and *Redgauntlet* in 1824; *The Betrothed*, *The Talisman*, and *Lives of the Novelists* in 1825; *Woodstock* in 1826, with such rapidity that many were of opinion that there must be more than one man engaged in writing them. The identity of "the Great Unknown" became a matter of eager speculation, and it was not until the close of his career that Scott took upon himself the responsibility of any of them. We have already mentioned Scott's connection with the printing house of James Ballantyne and Company. This connection, which was formed in 1805, was kept a secret from his friends as well as from the public. Another secret connection was formed with a publishing house started under the management of John Ballantyne, a brother of James. Scott had quarrelled with Constable and Company, the publishers of the *Edinburgh Review*, and hoped to check them by starting an opposing publishing company. At the same time he also took an active part in promoting the scheme for establishing the *Quarterly Review*, which was intended to oppose the *Edinburgh Review*. Meanwhile, too, he had been purchasing land, beginning in 1811 with a farm, Abbotsford, of a hundred acres on the Tweed; in a few years new purchases were added, and Abbotsford became a large estate, and upon it was raised a baronial pile that led to a costly, magnificent style of life. It was in 1820 that he received his baronetcy, and from that date "to the final catastrophe in 1826, no mansion in Europe, of poet or of nobleman, could boast such a succession of guests, illustrious for rank or talent, as those who sat at Sir Walter Scott's board, and departed proud of having been so honoured. His family, meanwhile, grew up around him; his eldest son and daughter married; most of his early friends

continued to stand by his side; and few that saw the poet in 1825, a hale and seemingly happy man of fifty-four, could have guessed that there remained for him only a few more years (years of mortification and sorrow), before he should sink into the grave, "struck down by internal calamity, not by the gentle hand of time." This catastrophe was brought on through his connection with the publishing house of Ballantyne. In 1826 the Messrs. Constable stopped payment; this instantly led to the failure of the Ballantyne firm, with whose affairs Scott was hopelessly involved, and Scott's secret connection with the latter firm consequently came out. He declined to be dealt with as an ordinary bankrupt, and thereby be released from the claims of his creditors—he insisted on being allowed to pay the debt off in full; and so strenuous were his efforts in this direction that between January, 1826, and January, 1828, he acquired for his creditors the great sum of £40,000, and in a few years more the whole Ballantyne debt was paid. The year of this catastrophe (1826) was also the year in which he lost his wife, and wrote *Woodstock*. In 1827 appeared his *Life of Napoleon*, *Chronicles of the Canongate* (first series; second series, 1828); and *Tales of a Grandfather* (first series; second series, 1828; third series, 1829); *The Fair Maid of Perth* in 1828; in 1829 *Anne of Geierstein*, also a *History of Scotland*, vol. i., and he began the annotated edition of his collected novels and poems that proved most remunerative: in 1830 a couple of dramas. *Letters on Demonology*, fourth series of *Tales of a Grandfather*, and vol. ii. of the *History of Scotland*; and in 1831 *Count Robert and Castle Dangerous*—his last. In 1829 signs of decaying health began to appear, and in 1830 there came upon him a paralytic stroke—still he continued his titanic task. He had now retired to Abbotsford to reside there permanently, and in 1831 was persuaded to give up literary work. A tour to the Continent was unavailing, and after a few months' absence he returned home. His death occurred at Abbotsford, and he was buried in the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey. Goethe was once asked to put his opinion of Scott on paper; his reply was that Scott's art was so high that it was hard to give a formal opinion on it. Scott has been called the most unselfconscious of our modern poets. He differs from Byron, Shelley, and Wordsworth, in that he never seeks to draw a moral, or deal with the workings of the human mind. His material is the object-world; like Homer, he presents a scene and is content with this. Hence the strength and vividness of his lines. The same feature characterises his novels; his aim is entirely dramatic. His page is alive with action. He does not stay to delineate feelings; he gives the effect of those feelings, the conduct to which they lead. Hence his thrilling pathos and equally thrilling terror. To quote again from

Goethe: "All is great in the *Waverley Novels*—material, effect, character, execution." Mr. Hutton has pointed out that "the most striking feature of Scott's romances is that, for the most part, they are pivoted on public rather than private interests and passions. . . . Next, though most of these stories are rightly called romances, no one can help observing that they give the side of life that is unromantic quite as vigorously as the romantic side."

Lockhart, *Life of Sir Walter Scott*; Gillilan, *A Life of Sir Walter Scott*; Rossetti, *The Poetical Works of Sir W. Scott*; Chambers, *Life of Sir Walter Scott, with Abbotsford Notanda*; E. H. Hutton, *Sir Walter Scott in the English Men of Letters Series*. For critical observations on Scott's work see Hazlitt, *Spirit of the Age*; Jeffrey, *Essays*; Keble, *Occasional Papers*; Carlyle, *Essays*; Masson, *Novelists and their Styles*; Taine, *English Literature*. [W. B. R.]

***Scott, WILLIAM BELL** (b. 1811), poet, painter, etcher, and man of letters, a native of St. Leonards, near Edinburgh, and son of Robert Scott the engraver, was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and entered the antique class of the Academy of the Government Trustees for the Advancement of Art. In 1832 he drew from the antique in the British Museum; and, returning to Edinburgh, he put forth his earliest poems in *Tait's Magazine*, and in *The Edinburgh University Souvenir* for 1834. He finally left Edinburgh for London about 1836, and exhibited at the British Institution, in 1838, his first considerable picture, *The Old English Ballad Singer*, a scene with many figures. The same year appeared his first volume of poetry, *Hades, or the Transit and The Progress of Mind, an Ode*. In 1844 he undertook, at the request of the Board of Trade, the establishment of a school of art at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and while there he published in 1846 his only long poem, *The Year of the World, a Philosophical Poem on Redemption from the Fall*. In 1850 appeared his larger *Memoir of David Scott*, and about the same period his *Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England, and Ornamental Designs for Silver and Gold Work, with Essay on Ornamental Design*. Under the title of *Chorea Sancti Viti, or Steps in the Life of Prince Legion*, he published (1851) a series of allegorical etchings; and in 1854 appeared the volume best known as *Poems by a Painter*. For five years afterwards he was employed on his most important work in painting, eight large pictures illustrating the history of the English Border, at Wallington Hall, the seat of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart.; and in 1863-4 the complement of this work was executed in the form of eighteen oil paintings on canvas for the spandrels of the arches in the saloon containing the "Border" subjects. These additional paintings, illustrating the ballad of Chevy Chase, are of an extraordinary vigour and originality. Meanwhile he had published in 1858 *Selections from the Works of*

David Scott, R.S.A., with a Memoir of his Life, etched and written by his Brother, and in 1861 his *Half-hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts*. In 1868 he completed, in encaustic, a series of mural paintings illustrating *The King's Quair*, on the staircase of Penkill Castle in Ayrshire, the residence of the family of Boyd. In 1869 came out *Albert Dürer, his Life and Works*, a critical biography, containing admirable etchings by the author, and in 1876 he republished a considerable mass of his poetry, with some not issued before—*Ballads, Studies from Nature, Sonnets*, etc.—a collection decorated with some of his best etched work, and with some etchings by Mr. L. Alma-Tadema. A folio volume, entitled *William Blake, Etchings from his Work, with Descriptive Text*, appeared in 1878; and in the following year he made a valuable contribution to English art-literature under the title of *The Little Masters* (of Germany). In 1882 he added to the list of his acquirements the title of architect, by building a hall at Penkill Castle, in a mediæval manner, with an open timber roof resting on carved stone corbels; and in the same year he published a fresh volume of poetry—a hundred short pieces, entitled *The Poet's Harvest Home*. With point and pen Mr. Scott has done an immense amount of fugitive artistic and literary work worthy of careful bringing together. Until 1886 he was an art examiner under the Education Board; and for over forty years of his life he exercised a strong and wholesome influence on younger men in the world of art and letters, notably on the band of enthusiasts now remembered as the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. His own work, whether in art or letters, never fails to evince earnestness, individual thought, or deep learning; at times it is mainly these qualities, at times the less tangible poetic flash and fervour, that render the work of his hand and mind memorable, in whatever domain.

[H. B. F.]

Scott, WINFIELD (b. 1786, d. 1866), a distinguished American general, was the grandson of a Scottish Jacobite, who, after the disastrous battle of Culloden in 1746, emigrated to America and settled in Virginia. Young Scott studied law at William and Mary College under the American jurist, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He soon, however, conceived a distaste to the practice of the law, and abandoned it for the military profession. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1807 on the proclamation of Jefferson, issued after the attack on the *Chesapeake*, and in 1808 became a captain of artillery. On the outbreak of the war with the English in 1812 he was ordered to the Canada frontier, where he was made prisoner at Queenstown Heights. He was, however, soon after exchanged, when he joined, with the rank of colonel, the army

under General Dearborn in the capacity of adjutant-general. He commanded the advance in the attack on Fort George in 1813, when he was severely injured by the explosion of a magazine at its surrender; and crossing the Niagara, he defeated the British at Chippewa in 1814. Then followed the bloody engagement at Lundy's Lane, in which Scott was severely wounded. At the conclusion of this war he was raised to the rank of major-general, was awarded by Congress a gold medal, and was offered, but declined, the Secretaryship of War. He next visited Europe in a military and diplomatic capacity (1814-16), and during the nullification troubles in 1832 he was sent to Charleston on a confidential mission which was completely successful. He subsequently showed great military tact and discretion in the dispute with the Cherokees in 1838, in the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-9, and in the boundary quarrel with New Brunswick in 1839, and in 1841 was promoted commander-in-chief. The annexation of Texas having resulted in a war with Mexico in 1846, Scott was ordered to the front in 1847, invested the city of Vera Cruz, which capitulated, captured Cerro Gordo, and subsequently gained the battles of Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, after which he entered Mexico city in triumph (1848-9). In 1852 he unsuccessfully stood for the presidency as the Whig nominee, and in 1861 retired from active service. As a soldier, General Scott was frank and generous in disposition, bold in courage, and ardent in temperament, and to these qualities he combined a lofty sense of honour, unflinching integrity, and simplicity of manner. In 1835 he published *Infantry Tactics*, which had been preceded in 1825 by *General Regulations for the Army*; and he spent his latter days in writing his *Autobiography*.

Autobiography (1864); A. Sumpter, *Life of General Scott*; J. T. Headley, *Life of Scott*.

Scribe, AUGUSTIN EUGÈNE (b. 1791, d. 1861), the prolific writer who contributed over 400 dramas and operas to the French stage, was the son of a silk mercer in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, and destined for the bar. In 1810 he produced at the Variétés a light comedy, which, like its immediate successors, was a complete failure. Undeterred by this, and by dint of an inexhaustible invention and the possession of private means, Scribe was enabled to persist in his self-chosen career, and at last *Une Nuit de la Garde Nationale*, written in collaboration with Delestre Poirson, achieved in 1815 a brilliant success. From that date he exchanged law entirely for play-writing, and produced at the rate of several plays a year, acted at the Variétés, Vaudeville, Gymnase, Théâtre Français, and Opéra-Comique. For the Gymnase alone he wrote in ten years 150 plays. In this rapid composition he received the aid of numerous

collaborateurs, all of whom assign him the lion's share in their merit, which was generally dramatic rather than literary. His great talent lay in seizing the dramatic points of his subject, investing the merest nothings with an air of reality, and cleverly working out his *dénouement*. Of his vaudevilles, which are preferred by many of his admirers to his comedies, *Les Premières Amours*, *Le Mariage Enfantin*, *La Reine de Seize Ans*, and *Le Diplomate* are among the best. *Bertrand et Raton*, *La Camaraderie*, *Une Chaîne*, *Le Verre d'Eau*, *Adrienne Lecouvreur* are but a few among his most successful five-act dramas. He also wrote numerous librettos for Auber, Meyerbeer, and other composers. *Fra Diavolo*, *Robert le Diable*, *L'Étoile du Nord*, *La Juive*, *Le Prophète*, and *Les Huguenots* are from his pen. Several editions of his works appeared during his lifetime, and in 1874 a 50-volume edition was published. In 1836 Scribe became a member of the Academy, and in 1860 Napoleon III. nominated him a member of the Paris Municipal Council. He realised the largest fortune ever acquired by a French author from his works, and adopted as his motto, when he became a commander of the Légion d'Honneur, *Inde fortuna et libertas*, while over the entrance to his home at Sericourt was inscribed—

"Le théâtre a payé cet asile champêtre;
Vous qui passez, merci : je vous le dois peut-être."

E. Legouvé, *Conférences des Matinées Littéraires*; Sainte-Beuve, *Portraits Contemporains*.

Scrope, GEORGE POULETT, F.R.S. (b. 1797, d. 1876), geologist, was educated at Harrow and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was originally called Thomson, but on his marriage in 1821, he took the name of his wife, the heiress of the Scrope family. He then travelled extensively, and studied the geological formation of the countries he visited. In 1824 he published his *Considerations on Volcanoes*, in which he combated the Wernerian theory of the aqueous origin of all rocks. In 1827 followed his *Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France*, of which a second edition was published in 1862. From 1833 to 1868 he sat in Parliament as member for Stroud, and was known as "Pamphlet Scrope." His last publication of importance was a memoir written in 1859 against Von Buch's theory of elevation-craters.

Sebastiani, FRANÇOIS HORACE BASTIEN, COUNT, Marshal of France (b. 1772, d. 1851), was of obscure origin, but pretended to be of noble ancestry. He was educated for the Church, but entered the French army, and in 1799, after the battle of Verona, became General of Brigade. After the Peace of Amiens (1802), he was sent on a mission to the East, and published a report which, professedly commercial, was really intended to show how Egypt could be conquered by the

French. In 1806 he was sent to Constantinople as French ambassador, and induced the Sultan Selim to adhere to the friendship of France, thereby causing Admiral Duckworth to force the passage of the Dardanelles. He did good service to Napoleon during the remainder of his wars, although perhaps they were not as considerable as Sebastiani himself was inclined to imagine, and after the battle of Waterloo was one of the commissioners sent to negotiate with the allies. He filled several diplomatic and ministerial appointments under Louis Philippe. The story of his celebrated despatch, running, *L'ordre règne à Varsovic*, after the repression of the Polish rebellion of 1831, is more or less mythical.

Secchi, FATHER ANGELO (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1878), Italian astronomer, was a native of Regio, and entering the order of the Jesuits, taught mathematics at Georgetown College, Washington, U.S. He afterwards became professor of physics at the Collegio Romano; and after leaving Rome on the occasion of the Revolution of 1848 returned with Pius IX. in 1850, and was made Director of the Roman Observatory. Here he laboured until close upon his death, contributing to science some 300 papers on astronomical matters, and achieving some remarkable results in spectrum analysis. His three most popular works are *Le Soleil* (1870), *L'Unité des Forces Physiques* (1869), and *Le Stèle* (1879). He invented an instrument called the meteorograph, which registers automatically the variations of the barometer and thermometer.

Sedgwick, ADAM, F.R.S. (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1873), geologist, was a native of Dent, in Yorkshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808), where he became a fellow. He was ordained in 1817, and appointed Woodwardian professor of geology in the university in 1818. His scientific honours were numerous; he was elected F.R.S. in 1819, was president of the Geographical Society in 1829-30, and received the Royal Society's Copley medal in 1863. Professor Sedgwick was the founder of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and increased the treasures in the Cambridge Geological Museum. His researches into the Palæozoic formations were most praiseworthy, and some of his conclusions are to be found in his *Synopsis of the Classification of the Palæozoic Rocks* (1855). Professor Sedgwick was a great controversialist, and clung to the old tenets in opposition to those of Darwin and Lyell. His *Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge* was partly an attack on utilitarian views, and extracted a reply in the *Westminster Review* from J. S. Mill.

* **Seeböhm**, FREDERIC (*b.* Nov. 23rd, 1833), was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, and was educated at the Friends' School, York.

He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1855, and soon after became a partner in the banking firm of Sharples and Co. at Hitchin. Mr. Seeböhm contributed some valuable articles on political and economic subjects to the reviews, and his larger works include *The Oxford Reformers* (1867), and a learned work on *The English Village Community* (1883).

* **Seeley**, PROFESSOR JOHN ROBERT (*b.* 1834), son of a publisher, was educated at the City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1857, having been bracketed senior classic with three others, and senior Chancellor's medalist. Elected a fellow of his college in 1858, he continued a lecturer there for upwards of two years; he then received in his old school a classical mastership, which he retained till 1863, when he was appointed professor of Latin in University College, London. On Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, he received in 1869 the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, and in 1882 was elected to a professorial fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge. Meanwhile, in 1866, had appeared *Eccæ Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ*; it was published anonymously, and created considerable stir on account of its heterodoxy. Amongst the numerous replies it elicited was one from Mr. Gladstone, which appeared in the *Sunday at Home* in a series of articles. Besides several of his lectures, and *Lectures and Essays* (1870), Professor Seeley has published *Livy*, Book I., with *Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes* (1866); in 1879 *Life and Times of Stein*; or, *Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age* (3 vols.); in 1882 *Natural Religion, by the author of Eccæ Homo*, which created almost as much stir as its predecessor; in 1883 *The Expansion of England*, being two courses of lectures; and in 1886 *A Short History of Napoleon*.

* **Selborne**, THE RIGHT HON. ROUNDELL PALMER, EARL OF (*b.* 1812), ex-Lord Chancellor of England, the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, D.D., rector of Mixbury, Oxon., was educated at Rugby and Winchester, and at Oxford University, where he took the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and essay in 1831, Newdigate prize for English verse, the subject being *Staffa*, and Dean Ireland's scholarship in 1832, and the Eldon law scholarship and a first-class in classics in 1834, in which year also he became a fellow of Magdalen College. He entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1834 (then aged twenty-two), was called to the bar in 1837, and became Q.C. in 1849. In 1847 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for Plymouth, and from 1861 to 1872 sat for Richmond. He was Solicitor-General from 1861-3, being knighted in 1861, and Attorney-General from 1863-6, but was out of office from 1868-72.

In 1872, on the retirement of Lord Hatherley as Lord Chancellor on account of failing eyesight, Sir Roundell Palmer was entrusted with the seals, and created a baron, and was awarded an earl's coronet in 1883. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880 he again became Lord Chancellor, and retired with his party in June, 1885. Differing from Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy, Lord Selborne declined to become Chancellor a third time on Mr. Gladstone's taking office in February, 1886. While still a practising counsel his lordship was an ardent law reformer, and was a member of commissions on marriage laws, law digest, judicature, naturalisation, extradition and neutrality laws. His name will always be remembered in the history of our legal institutions as the man whose good fortune it was to carry out the plans of his predecessors for the fusion of law and equity by the Judicature Act of 1873. His lordship takes a lively interest in all philanthropic and religious work; is a Sunday-school teacher, and an authority on hymnology. Besides collecting a volume of hymns, *Book of Praise* (1863), he has written an introduction to Lady Hampton's poetic *Musings on the Collects* (1879), and is associated in other publications of a similar nature.

Selim III. (b. 1761, d. 1808), Sultan of Turkey, was the son of Mustafa III., and received a liberal education. He began to correspond with De Choiseul, the French ambassador, on the possibility of regenerating Turkey, and his advent to the throne in 1789 was hailed with great enthusiasm. Unfortunately, he was utterly defeated by the Russians and Austrians, and compelled to sign ignominious treaties of peace. In 1798 he gained the support of England against Napoleon's designs, at the cost of the Ionian Islands, but in 1807, having espoused the French alliance, Turkey was invaded by the Russians from the north, while Admiral Duckworth forced the Dardanelles. He now attempted to Europeanise his army, but the Janissaries promptly mutinied and took the arsenal of Constantinople. Selim was deposed in favour of Mustafa IV., who soon afterwards caused him to be strangled.

Selwyn, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS (b. 1809, d. 1878), bishop, was the son of William Selwyn, an eminent Queen's Counsel who was selected to be the "instructor of Prince Albert in the constitution and laws of his adopted country," and was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having obtained a fellowship at his college, he took up his residence at Eton as a private tutor, and was ordained in 1833 to the curacy of Windsor. After seven comparatively uneventful years, he was in 1841 consecrated first Bishop of New Zealand, the Episcopacy having just been extended to all the colonies of the British empire. In the Southern Pacific

Bishop Selwyn soon organised the new diocese in an admirable manner, and his *Visitation Journal* testifies to the great activity and indefatigable zeal which he expended on his work. He was a favourite in the colony, and his work was a great success—so much so that it was necessary in 1867 to subdivide the colony into seven dioceses. Shortly afterwards he was nominated Bishop of Lichfield. In 1855 he compiled his *Verbal Analysis of the Holy Bible*, and was the author of *Melanesian Mission*, and several volumes of sermons. His elder brother, WILLIAM SELWYN, D.D. (b. 1806, d. 1875), was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree as senior classic and sixth wrangler in 1828. Taking holy orders, he became Canon of Ely Cathedral in 1833, and Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1859, in which capacity he displayed much munificence in the encouragement of theological learning. In 1859 he became chaplain to the Queen. His chief work is *Horæ Hebraicae* (1848-60), and he was also the author of a critical edition of *Origen and Principles of Cathedral Reform*.

Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A., *Memoir of the Life and Episcopate of George Augustus Selwyn* (1879).

Sen, KESHUB CHUNDER (b. 1838, d. 1884), Hindoo religionist, received an Anglo-Indian education, and in 1859 identified himself with the new Theistic Church, founded in 1830 by the Rajah Rammohun Roy. In 1866 he seceded from the parent body and founded the Brahmo-Somag, or reformed Theistic Church, which agreed with the religious system of the English Theists and rejected idolatry, while advocating the practical reforms of the education of women and the abolition of child-marriages. In 1870 he visited England, and his eloquence created some impression. Subsequently his views developed in the direction of mysticism, and there were in consequence schisms among his flock.

Professor Max Müller, *Biographical Essays*.

Senancour, ÉTIENNE PIVERT DE (b. 1770, d. 1846), the author of *Obermann*, was brought up in the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, as a priest, but gave up his profession and retired to an isolated life in Switzerland in 1789. During the revolution he was declared an emigrant, but returned to Paris for a short time in 1798, and published his *Réveries sur la Nature Primitive de l'Homme*. He then went back to Switzerland for some years, and produced the *Letters* or meditations collected under the name of *Obermann* (1804). In middle life he settled in Paris as a man of letters, and published *De Napoléon* (1815), *Isabella*, another series of letters of the same character as *Obermann*, and *Libres Méditations d'un Solitaire Inconnu* (1819), but he remained almost unknown till his death, except to a very small band of admirers. The last of the

early sentimentalists and immediate followers of Rousseau, he is now chiefly remembered by Matthew Arnold's two poems, *Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Obermann* and *Obermann Once More*.

Sainte-Beuve's introduction to his edition of Obermann (1833).

Senior, NASSAU WILLIAM (b. 1790, d. June 4th, 1864), eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Senior, vicar of Dumford, Wilts, was born at Compton, Berks. He was educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and graduated in 1811 with a distinguished classical degree. He was called to the bar in 1819, and in 1836 appointed a Master in Chancery. He had received the professorship of political economy at Oxford in 1825, resigning it in 1830, and taking it up again from 1847-62. He was also examiner in economics for the London University. He was a member of the Poor Law Commission, upon whose report in 1834 is mainly based our present system of relief, which recognises as its fundamental principle that the most comfortable pauper must not be more comfortable than the least comfortable working man. His writings were for the most part on economic subjects, and comprise, amongst others:—*A Treatise on Political Economy* (1853), *A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece, etc., Biographical Sketches* (1863), and *Essays on Fiction* (1864), but he is chiefly remembered for his *Conversations with Thiers, Guizot, and other Distinguished Persons during the Second Empire*, edited in 1878 by his daughter, Mrs. Simpson, which are a mine of information for the student of recent European politics.

Serrano y Dominguez, FRANCISCO, DUKE DE LA TORRE, Field-Marshal of Spain (b. 1810, d. 1885), the son of a general, was born near Cadiz. While yet a youth he entered the Spanish army, and espoused the cause of Maria Christina. He rose rapidly, and at the age of thirty-three was sufficiently powerful to overthrow Espartero. On the restoration of Maria Christina he joined Narvaez in overthrowing the ministry of Olazaga. Serrano's influence over Queen Isabella was so great as to lead to dissensions between her and her husband, Don Francisco d'Assisi, and attempts were made to remove him from the Court. In 1849 he was made Captain-General of Granada, and henceforth acted as a Liberal. In 1854 he was implicated in an insurrectionary movement at Saragossa and exiled; on his restoration, which happened in July of the same year, he supported the coalition of Espartero and O'Donnell, declaring ultimately for the latter alone. It is impossible to give here a detailed statement of the different positions assumed by Serrano in his public career, considering that in that time there were "84 radical changes in Spanish ministries, 40 distinct *pronunciamientos*, or rebellions, and 12 changes in regard either to the persons or the

character of the supreme power in the State." In 1868 occurred the temporary overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, and in this Serrano was the most prominent figure, becoming head of the Provisional Government. In 1869 the Cortes appointed him Regent of the Kingdom. On his resignation of the regency, which occurred in 1870, on the advent of King Amadeus, he was made chief commander of the forces sent against the Carlists, whom he succeeded in defeating. On returning to Madrid he succeeded Señor Sagasta with a new ministry, which, however, was very short-lived. Serrano was opposed to the republic of 1873, and being implicated in a seditious movement he had to fly the country. In great peril he fled to the house of the English minister, Mr. Layard, who dressed him up in disguise and accompanied him beyond the reach of danger. On returning, Serrano became head of the executive power of the republic, his government being recognised by the leading European powers. He also entered the field against the Carlists, and while on campaign, tidings reached him that Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, had been proclaimed as King Alfonso XII., and that Canovas del Castillo had succeeded him as minister of the new sovereign. After this Serrano quitted Spain and resided in France. In 1875, however, he returned to Madrid and presented his homage and devotion to King Alfonso. From that time he was leader of the political party known as the Dynastic Left.

Servia, THE HEREDITARY PRINCES OF, were first recognised by the Porte in 1829. An insurrection, which had been temporarily successful, had indeed established an independent government in Servia under KARA GEORGE, Black George (b. 1765, d. 1816), a guerilla chief, who raised the standard of revolt in 1804, and in 1807 had liberated his country. But abandoned by the Russians in 1812, he was forced to fly, and the Servian army was dissolved (1813).

MILOSCH ORBENOVITCH (b. 1780, d. 1860), the son of peasants, a Servian warrior who had been opposed to Kara George, now opened negotiations with the Turks, and was appointed Governor of Servia by the Porte. At first he repressed all insurrectionary movements, but was compelled by the suspicions of the Porte to proclaim the sacred war (1815). When, however, Kara George ventured to return to Servia, Milosch rid himself of his rival by causing him to be put to death by the order of the Sultan. By a combination of boldness and cunning, he won concession after concession from the Sultan, and finally, on the demand of Russia, Servia was recognised as an autonomous principality, under the suzerainty of Turkey (Sept. 30th, 1829). Milosch I. proceeded to organise his possessions on the model of the Code Napoléon,

establishing an independent Church and a Skuptchina, or Parliament. He was, however, exceedingly arbitrary, particularly in the matter of taxation, and was made to abdicate in 1839.

MICHAEL II. (b. 1825, d. 1840), his son, was elected in his stead, and swore to obey a liberal constitution, but died in the following year; nor was his brother, MICHAEL III. (b. 1823, d. 1868), destined to enjoy at first a long lease of power. Taxation weighed heavily upon his subjects; and when an anti-ministerial insurrection broke out, the army refused to stand by him, and he was compelled to fly (1842).

The family of Obrenovitch having proved incapable of rule, the Servians remembered the name of their liberator, Kara George, and his son ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVITCH (b. 1806, d. 1885) was chosen prince. He proved, however, weak and irresolute; and relying rather on foreign influence than on national support, became exceedingly unpopular in the country. First he placed his conduct of affairs in the hands of the Austrian, then of the Russian consul; and the Powers interfering, insisted on the four guarantees by which Russia was to resign her protectorate over Servia and the Danubian provinces. In the Crimean War Servia maintained a strict neutrality, and accordingly her position was not materially modified by the Treaty of Paris. In 1858, Alexander, now the humble servant of the Porte, was compelled to abdicate by the national party.

MILOSH I., the exile of 1839, was recalled, and on his death in 1860 was succeeded by MICHAEL III., the exile of 1842. He placed himself in good relations with the nationalist party, and when in 1862 the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, enraged apparently by the provocation of the inhabitants, fired upon the town, he insisted on the dismissal of the Turkish pasha; and by a firm attitude, backed by the representatives of the Powers, wrung the consent of the Porte to the withdrawal of the Turkish garrisons from Servia (1867). In the following year, however, Prince Michael was assassinated in Belgrade by the partisans of Alexander Karageorgevitch.

* MILAN IV. (b. 1855), the grand-nephew of Prince Michael, was chosen as his successor, and was brought over from Paris, where he was being educated. A regency was formed, which administered affairs until 1872, thwarting the Russian attempt to effect a union between Servia and Montenegro, under Prince Nikita of Montenegro, and affirming the hereditary rights of the Obrenovitch family. In 1871, Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, who had fled into Hungary, was accused of complicity in the murder of Michael III., and, though at first acquitted from want of proof, was in the following year condemned to eight months' imprisonment. He was pardoned by the Emperor before the completion of the

sentence, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. In 1875 Prince Milan married Natalie, daughter of the Russian Colonel Keschko. The revolt of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Porte so fired the enthusiasm of the Servians that Prince Milan was dragged into the war on their behalf (June 30th, 1876). His army, commanded by the Russian General Tcherniaeff, was, however, beaten several times, and Prince Milan retired to Belgrade, where on Sept. 15th. he was proclaimed king by Tcherniaeff, but the Powers refused to countenance the act. An armistice concluded at the instigation of England failed to develop into a peace; but continued defeats forced Servia to accept the Turkish terms in February, 1877. On the entrance of the Russian army into Turkey, Servia again declared war; and, though seriously defeated in nearly every engagement, her independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. On March 6th, 1882, Prince Milan was proclaimed king with the consent of the Powers; and on October 23rd, on his return from a visit to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, escaped an attempt at assassination. In November, 1885, Prince Milan, without a declaration of hostilities, led his army across the Bulgarian frontier, actuated by motives of jealousy at the prospect of Prince Alexander becoming the ruler of a united Bulgaria. After decisive successes had been won by the Servian troops, Prince Alexander rallied his men, and drove the Servians out of Bulgaria. The intervention of Austria put a stop to further hostilities, and peace was signed in March, 1886.

Ranke, *Serbische Revolution* (1844, trans. 1853); J. Reinach, *La Serbie et le Montenegro*; J. W. Gambier, *Servia*; W. Denton, *Servia and the Servians*. [L. C. S.]

SEVERN, JOSEPH (b. 1796, d. 1879), painter, was educated as an artist, and studied at the Royal Academy. In 1819 he exhibited his portrait of his friend, J. Keats, with whom he had become acquainted through Haydon. It is not too much to say that Severn's importance consists chiefly in the fact that he was a friend of Keats. He inspired the poet with some of his noblest themes, such as the *Ode to a Grecian Urn*, and when Keats's health broke down Severn accompanied him to Rome, and held him in his arms as he was dying (Feb. 23rd, 1821). The remainder of his days were chiefly spent at Rome, where he was British consul from 1861 to 1872. His best work, *The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariners*, was exhibited as far back as the Academy of 1827.

The Athenæum, Aug. 9th, 1879.

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY (b. 1801, d. 1872), American politician, was born at Florida, New York, and called to the bar in 1822. After making himself conspicuous in politics as a member of the Whig party, he was elected in 1838, after an unsuccessful

effort in 1834, Governor of New York, and was re-elected in 1840, but declined to be a candidate in 1842, and proceeded to work hard at his profession. His governorship was remarkable for internal reform, for his refusal to surrender to Virginia some coloured seamen charged with aiding a slave to escape, and his defiance of the British Government's demand for the surrender of MacLeod, charged with setting fire to the English steamer *Caroline*. In the election of 1844 he was a supporter of Henry Clay's candidature. In 1849 appeared his fine *Life of John Quincy Adams*, and he was elected to the Senate of the United States. He urged the admission of California to the Union, declaring that there was a "higher law" than the constitution. Already he had foretold the "irrepressible conflict;" and he now opposed the Compromise Bill, and helped to found the Republican party, to check the increase of slavery. In 1860 he was put forward as candidate for the presidency; but though he received 171 votes at the first ballot, Lincoln's claims were thought superior, and Seward put up with the Secretaryship of State. During the Civil War his conduct of affairs was extremely able, particularly during the Trent difficulty. On the occasion of the French invasion of Mexico, he persisted in recognising the government of Juarez; and compelled Napoleon III. to withdraw his army in 1866, by informing him that the United States would not recognise the effort to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government there. In 1865 when President Lincoln was murdered by Booth, a desperate attempt was made by Payne, one of his accomplices, to assassinate Mr. Seward, and it nearly succeeded. He became unpopular during his last years of office, owing to his support of President Johnson's ideas as to the reconstruction of the Union. He retired from Cabinet service in 1869, and in 1870 started on a journey round the world, his account of which was published after his death.

Biographical preface, by G. E. Baker, to Seward's Works.

Seymour, Sir B. [ALCESTER.]

Shaftesbury, THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, 7TH EARL, K.G. (b. April 28th, 1801; d. Oct. 1st, 1885), the eminent social reformer, was a lineal descendant of the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, the member of the Cabal, the leader of the Country Party, and the Achan of Dryden's satire. As Lord Ashley he was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and before quitting the university, where he took a first-class in classics (1822), had begun to interest himself in that great humanitarian movement which has characterised his life. In 1826 he entered Parliament as member for Woodstock in the Tory interest, but his strongest sympathies were not with politics;

and although he had considerable experience of official life he had no desire for office, the details of which were irksome to him. Under Wellington he was Commissioner of the Board of Control (1828-30), under Peel a Lord of the Admiralty (1834-5) and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner from 1841-7. In 1830 he married Emily, daughter of the 6th Earl Cowper, who for forty years was, in his own words, "a wife as good, as true, and as deeply beloved as God ever gave to man," and by whom he had six sons and four daughters. In 1831 he was first returned for Dorsetshire, and for Bath in 1847, when he began to call himself a Liberal-Conservative. He was a cordial supporter of the efforts made in the cause of oppressed nationalities. He spoke energetically for the Poles, and he was conspicuous among those who offered a welcome to Garibaldi when the hero of Marsala and Naples visited this country. Philanthropy was in the air when Lord Ashley entered Parliament, and he cordially co-operated with Sadler in his advocacy of factory legislation, and became Parliamentary champion of the cause in 1833. Ignoring all the legislative principles and economic dogmas that were pressed against him, he stoutly urged government interference with industry, and proceeded with his collection of evidence, which, when published, sent a thrill of horror throughout England. In the cotton districts the children were literally worked to death, and wages generally were at a starvation rate. An ameliorative measure was passed in 1833, but it proved almost abortive. Nothing daunted, however, Lord Ashley continued his task, and in 1838 published a series of statistics showing the excessive mortality in factory districts. He was attacked by capitalists, who twitted him with interfering with their interests while he left the interests of his own class alone. But he was daily encouraged to persevere by those amongst whom he worked, and perhaps the best proof of this, or at least the most touching, was his meeting 270 convicted thieves at their request, to consult with them as to the means they could employ to lead better lives. In 1840 he began the second branch of his great remedial work when he obtained a commission to inquire into the employment of women and children in mines and collieries. The report of the commission is a prose *Inferno*, certainly the saddest and most melancholy document ever submitted to Parliament. Lord Ashley now effected the exclusion of female labour, and of boys under thirteen years, from mines altogether. In 1844, after going through many phases, and threatening to wreck more than one Government, the Ten Hours' Bill, making it illegal to employ young persons and women in factories, etc., for more than ten hours per day, became law, and at various times during the next ten years those modifications were

introduced into it which form the law that exists to this day. This, with his exertions for homeless and destitute children, was certainly the great work of his life, and was mainly due to his own exertions, although in a preface to a volume of his *Speeches* (1868) he pays a generous tribute to the efforts of those who had preceded him. But his work was not yet finished; juvenile crime was rapidly on the increase, and while the popular cry was for more prisons, Lord Shaftesbury's was for more schools. His powerful appeal in 1843 for the education of the children of the manufacturing districts was supported by the House; and the voluntary enterprise in Field Lane, which culminated in the Ragged School Union, of which he became president, was a step in the same direction. The great Education Act of 1870, with its far-reaching results, has somewhat obscured the work of the ragged schools, but their importance remains, for according to Lord Aberdeen they had rescued in 1880 over 300,000 children from a criminal life. In 1851, on the death of his father, for many years Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, Lord Ashley became the Earl of Shaftesbury, and in the same year he originated the Shoe-black Brigade, which has been accompanied and followed by a score of other efforts towards ameliorating the condition of the poorest of the poor, such as the Public Health Act, the Common Lodging House Act, and the Act abolishing the agricultural gang. The brutal treatment of chimney-sweep boys by their masters was made punishable through his exertions; he helped the costermongers to organise their trade, and furnished them with means to start their barrows; he was one of the earliest supporters of building societies, and of the movement for the emancipation of freeholds. He also took the initiative in amending the lunacy laws, and for upwards of fifty years was chairman of the Lunacy Commission. Lord Shaftesbury was an ardent Evangelical, and his activity in religious enterprise was quite as beneficent as his labours for the social advancement of the masses. He was president of the Bible Society, of the Pastoral Aid Society, of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews; and many a great undertaking was launched at Exeter Hall chiefly through his powerful advocacy. It is not too much to say that the recent revival of Evangelical faith among the upper classes was due to Lord Shaftesbury's great example quite as much as to the efforts of divines. Religious questions were among those upon which he spoke in the House of Lords. The scope of the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874 was so altered by his amendments that it was practically his measure; and being in the confidence of Lord Palmerston, to whom he was related, his advice was almost invariably sought by Palmerston in the bestowal of Church preferment; hence he came

to be known as the "Bishop-maker." One of his last appearances in public was at the Exeter Hall meeting held to celebrate the Luther tercentenary. His death, which occurred at Folkestone, was mourned as a national calamity. Lord Shaftesbury had the "enthusiasm of humanity," and he used generously for mankind the means put into his hands. Practical and clear-headed, he kept one great object before him, and by dint of determination succeeded. No doubt he made mistakes, and wasted more than once his high purposes and generous energies. But he accomplished some great successes. He did much good, substantial, and enduring work for the poor which but for him would certainly not have been done so soon, and perhaps not at all.

Hodder, *Life and Work of Lord Shaftesbury; The Record* (Supplement), Oct. 2nd, 1885; Alfred, *History of the Factory Movement*.

[W. M.]

Shah Shuja. [AFGHANISTAN.]

Shairp, JOHN CAMPBELL (b. 1819, d. 1885), man of letters, was born in Linlithgowshire, of aristocratic descent, and was educated at Glasgow and Oxford. After spending some time at Rugby as assistant-master, he became, in 1861, professor of humanity in the University of St. Andrews, and in 1864 brought out a little volume of poems, *Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral*. In 1868 he published *Studies in Poetry and Philosophy*, and was shortly afterwards elected to the principalship of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews. In 1870 appeared *Culture and Religion*, an argument addressed to several schools of agnostics, and in 1879 he contributed a volume on Burns to the *Men of Letters Series*, perhaps the least successful of his works. Amongst his other works are *The Poetic Interpretation of Nature* (1877) and *Aspects of Poetry* (1881), being lectures he had delivered as professor of poetry at Oxford, to which post he had been elected in 1877.

Athenaeum, Sept. 26th, 1885.

Shaw-Lefevre. [EVERSLEY and LEFEVRE.]

Shaw, SIR MARTIN ARCHER (b. 1770, d. 1850), President of the Royal Academy, was a native of Dublin, and having studied art became a fashionable portrait-painter in the Irish capital at the age of sixteen. In 1788 he arrived in London, and in the following year exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy. Shaw was elected an Associate in 1798, and full Academician in 1800. He was for the next thirty years a dangerous rival to Lawrence, although his art was of a mediocre description, and in 1830 was elected his successor as President of the Royal Academy. Sir Martin Shaw's amusing conservatism is forcibly expressed in his didactic poem *Rhymes of Art* (1805) and in *Elements of Art* (1809); he

also wrote a tragedy, *Alasco*, of which the performance was prohibited by the authorities, and a novel, *Old Court* (1828). He resigned the presidency in 1845, but was induced to resume office. Among his best portraits are those of Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, and Thomas Moore; he is represented in the National Gallery by *The Infant Bacchus*, and a portrait of Mr. Morton the dramatist.

Life of Sir M. A. Shee, by his son.

Sheil, RICHARD LALOR (b. 1791, d. 1851), Irish politician and orator, the eldest son of Edward Sheil, a merchant of Cadiz, was born at Drumdowney, and passed his early years at Bellevue, near Waterford. A quick but moody lad, he was at first educated at home by an *émigré*, the Abbé de Griméau, and afterwards went to a French Roman Catholic School at Kensington and at Stonyhurst. He left Stonyhurst Nov. 15th, 1807, and went at once to Trinity College, Dublin. At Trinity, Sheil became a sound classical scholar. In 1809 Sheil the elder became bankrupt, but by the assistance of a connection, Dr. William Foley, means were found to put young Sheil to the bar; accordingly he took his B.A. degree in July, 1811, entered at Lincoln's Inn on Nov. 13th of the same year, and was called to the Irish bar in Hilary term, 1814. Even as a student he had shown strong dramatic tastes; he now began to look to the drama for support. His first play, *Adelaide*, written for Miss O'Neil, was produced with success at the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, Feb. 19th, 1814, and afterwards, on May 23rd, 1816, at Covent Garden, with Kemble and Miss O'Neil in the leading parts; but in London it was a failure. The same actress, however, appeared in his next play, *The Apostate*, May 3rd, 1817, at Covent Garden, and the play was completely successful. He followed this up with *Bellamira*, *Evadne* (his best play), *The Huguenots*, *Montoni*, and an adaptation of Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*. Though attentive to such practice as he had, Sheil was forced to occupy himself in other ways, and in 1822 he wrote in the *New Monthly Magazine* a series of sketches of the Irish bar in collaboration with W. H. Curran. Hitherto he had played an inconsiderable part in politics. But in 1823 O'Connell founded the Catholic Association, and Sheil joined him with energy. He went in 1825 with O'Connell to London on a deputation to promote the Catholic Relief Bill, and to resist Mr. Goulburn's Bill for the suppression of the Catholic Association; the former, however, was lost, and the latter passed. When the Association was accordingly dissolved, Sheil suggested that simultaneous meetings should be held to protest throughout the country, and that a sectarian census should be taken. O'Connell, however, ingeniously evaded the Act by founding a new Catholic Association, as a mere charitable

body outside the Act, and in this new movement Sheil laboured hard, expending immense pains, as was his habit through life, in preparing his numerous speeches. By nature of poor appearance, shrill voice, and theatrical gesture, and by habit avoiding extempore speeches, he nevertheless worked his way to the foremost place among impassioned orators. For a speech on Jan. 19th, 1827, upon Wolfe Tone, the Government indicted him, but the prosecution was at first postponed and then abandoned. Though a close, he was not an unvarying follower of O'Connell, and differed from him in 1828 as to the proper attitude of the Association towards the Wellington Ministry. He, however, cordially supported O'Connell's candidature for county Clare. In July, 1828, upon the expiry of the Act of 1825, the old Catholic Association was revived: and in November a public dinner was given to Sheil in London. In the following year he diligently used his influence in preserving quiet in Ireland in order to leave the Ministry, then on the point of accepting Catholic Emancipation, perfect freedom of action, and with this view he proposed the immediate dissolution of the Association. After the measure passed he carried his disinterestedness still further, by refusing, at the risk of his popularity, to follow O'Connell in immediate further agitation, and, accordingly, he now began to attend more exclusively to his profession. He was hampered, however, by the fact that to him, as to O'Connell, the king was resolute not to give a silk gown. At length, however, he received this in Trinity term, 1830. On July 20th, 1830, he married a person of means, and turned his attention to Parliament. After contesting Louth unsuccessfully, Lord Anglesea brought him in, in the same year, for his borough of Milborne Port, Dorset. On the dissolution in 1831 he was elected for Louth. He was urgent in supporting a Reform Bill for Ireland identical with that for England, but at first, as was the case with Flood, his oratory was ill received in the House. Finding that the English Parliament was unwilling to follow out to its logical issue Catholic Emancipation, he, at length, joined O'Connell's repeal movement, not so much for repeal's sake as for reform's, poor-law and education reform being subjects in which he was especially interested. In the first Reformed Parliament he was elected for Tipperary, and gradually withdrew from the bar. In 1834 a painful incident occurred to him. The *Examiner* of Nov. 10th, 1833, had stated that certain Irish members had privately urged, while publicly opposing, the Coercion Bill of 1833. Upon being questioned in the House, Lord Althorp said that Sheil was one of these. A duel was with difficulty prevented, but eventually, on O'Connell's motion, a Committee of Privileges was formed, and Sheil's reputation was cleared. From the

final defeat of the repeal party in 1834, Sheil acted with the Whigs, and helped largely, in accordance with what was called the "Lichfield House Compact," to weld into one party Whigs, Radicals, and Irish members. While William IV. lived, office was impossible for him, but on the Queen's accession he received a Commissionership of Greenwich Hospital; on Aug. 29th, 1839, was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and a Privy Councillor, being the first Romanist member of the Council, and in 1841 Judge-Advocate-General. Though a vigorous Free Trader, he spoke mainly on Irish questions, approving the Maynooth Grant and appropriation of the Irish Church surplus revenue. In 1846 he became Master of the Mint, and probably might have been Chief Secretary for Ireland, but he shrank from the labour of the office. He was now member for Dungarvan, and at his contest in 1849 spoke of repeal as a "splendid phantom." In 1850, he accepted the post of Minister at Florence, and having received a severe shock from the news of his stepson's death, died suddenly on May 25th, 1851. [J. A. H.]

Shelley, Percy Bysshe (b. 1792, d. 1822), poet, essayist, and reformer, came of an ancient Sussex family, and was the eldest son of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Timothy Shelley, of Field Place, near Horsham, and his wife Elizabeth, born Pilfold. It was at Field Place, Aug. 4th, 1792, that the poet was born; he was called Percy on account of a distant connection with the Northumberland family, and Bysshe after his grandfather, who became Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., in 1806. The poet is said to have been a beautiful, gentle, and affectionate boy, not addicted to boyish sports, and decidedly uncommon in tastes and disposition from the first. When six years old he went to a day-school kept by the Rev. Mr. Edwards of Wurnham, where he began the study of Latin; and when turned ten he left this school for that of Dr. Greenlaw at Sion House, Brentford, where he appears to have been much persecuted by his school-fellows. Before he was twelve he was sent to Eton; and he experienced the same sort of treatment there, but had his own ways of defence, and eventually earned the approval of his school-fellows in many ways, and distinguished himself as a scholar. From Eton he passed to University College, Oxford (1810), already a budding author, having written a good deal in verse and prose, and actually published his first substantive work, *Zastrozzi: a Romance*. This was quickly followed by a volume called *Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire*, of which no copy has come down to us, and *Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson* (1810). While still at Oxford he published a second romance, *St. Irvyne, or the Rosicrucian* (1811); and he appears to have printed several things which

have not come down to us, as, for instance, a small poem entitled *An Essay on Love*, the greater part of a novel called *Leonora*, written in conjunction with Thomas Jefferson Hogg, afterwards his biographer; a volume entitled *A Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things*, and a satire. The style of the *Poetical Essay* can be surmised from the statement that it was offered for sale to raise a fund "for assisting to maintain in prison Mr. Peter Finnerty, imprisoned for a libel." *The Necessity of Atheism*, a tract of which copies are extant, led to his expulsion from Oxford in March, 1811. He had been engaged to his cousin Harriet Grove, but this event brought about a rupture, which greatly affected Shelley; nevertheless, within six months he eloped with Harriett Westbrook, a school-fellow of his sisters, daughter of a retired proprietor of "the Mount Street Coffee-house," a man of some substance. It seems Harriett wished to escape from an oppressive home-life, and threw herself on the protection of Shelley, who chivalrously married her, without being really in love—a step which induced his father to cut off supplies, and which thus led the poet into severe straits. The young couple visited Edinburgh, York, and the Cumberland Lake country, remaining at Keswick till February, 1812. In the meantime Shelley had taken up very seriously with the political writings of Godwin, had entered into correspondence with the philosopher, and was projecting a campaign in Ireland, the aim of which was the furtherance of Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Union Act. He had prepared an address to the Irish people, and, in the form of a novel called *Hubert Cawin* (unpublished, and probably lost), was writing an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the French Revolution to benefit mankind. He proceeded to Dublin with Harriett in February, 1812, and there published his *Address to the Irish People, Proposals for an Association, and Declaration of Rights*. Relinquishing this definite agitation in Ireland at the earnest instance of Godwin, the Shelleys visited Wales and Devonshire, and while resident at Lynmouth he used curious means of disseminating revolutionary ideas embodied in the *Declaration of Rights* and a broadside ballad called *The Devil's Walk*. These proceedings falling under the notice of the Government, Shelley left Devonshire, but not without having printed at Barnstaple *A Letter to Lord Ellenborough concerning a sentence passed on D. I. Eaton for publishing Paine's Age of Reason* (Part III.). This pamphlet, dealing with the important questions of a free press and freedom of opinion, is Shelley's first valuable work in prose; and in the same year he was busy upon his first considerable and memorable poem, *Queen Mab*. Another residence in Wales and another trip to Ireland are recorded; and in June, 1813, his first child, Ianthe,

was born. During this year *Queen Mab* was privately printed; some translations from the French and from Plutarch were done; *A Vindication of Natural Diet* was published, and the poet commenced the practice of vegetarianism. In the following year he published *A Refutation of Deism*, a dialogue of considerable literary merit; but he clearly understood that all this wonderful practical productiveness had not yet left anything sufficiently noteworthy to constitute an enduring reputation. At this point came the first real crisis in Shelley's career. The girl he had married, though agreeable and pretty, was not sufficiently removed from commonplace to make him a real companion; and at the age of twenty-two or thereabout he fell in love with Mary Godwin—a disbeliever, like himself, in the indissolubility of the marital contract, and a person nearer to his own intellectual level. In the summer of 1814 he separated from Harriett, though not in the material sense of deserting her without provision,—shortly before she gave birth to his first son, Charles Byshe; and in company with Mary Godwin he proceeded to the Continent. This removal from a home without genuine love and companionship to a real companionship of intellectual gifts and ardent affection on both sides must be counted as a blot on the character of the poet; but it must be recognised at its full worth in the development of that transcendent poetic gift which characterises his work from that time forth, and which first appears in the extant fragment of a prose romance entitled *The Assassins*, begun during this second and illicit honeymoon. From this point in the chronology of Shelley every date is associated with some noteworthy addition to the glories of English literature. Shelley and Mary returned to London in September; and early in 1815 Sir Byshe died. As heir to the baronetcy and estates, Shelley now obtained a suitable provision from his father, and set aside a due proportion for Harriett. He walked a London hospital in order to become more useful to the poor; and his subsequent residence at Bishopgate Heath and Marlow was characterised by much charitable ministration of an entirely personal kind. *Alastor* and several smaller poems and prose essays were written in 1815; and the book published in 1816, *Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude*, etc., may be regarded as the first serious appeal to the cultivated section of the public. Mary's first child, William, was born in January, 1816; and in May they made a second Continental trip, during which Shelley was much with Byron in Switzerland. They returned to London in September, and settled at Marlow, where they mainly resided till the final departure of Shelley from England. In November, 1816, Harriett drowned herself; and in the following month, urged by the theoretical anti-matrimonialist Godwin, Shelley married Mary. The year 1817 was eventful: in

January the *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty* appeared in the *Examiner*, and later *A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote* was printed as a pamphlet; in the summer Shelley was deeply engaged upon his longest work, *Laon and Cythna*, and much harassed with a Chancery suit, resulting in the withdrawal of his and Harriett's children from his legal protection. He also wrote much of *Rosalind and Helen*; published *An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte* (really about the execution of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam), and the *History of a Six Weeks' Tour*, a joint production of the poet and his second wife; and appears, moreover, to have begun a translation of Spinoza's *Tractatus*. He had immense trouble about the revision and issue of *Laon and Cythna*; and when it was completed and had begun to go out, the publishers insisted on its withdrawal to be altered in some material particulars. It appeared, and re-appeared as *The Revolt of Islam*, early in 1818; and in the spring, having added to his works a superb translation of the *Banquet* of Plato, Shelley and his family left England for Italy,—the poet never to return. He now began the composition of *Prometheus Unbound*, finished *Rosalind and Helen*, produced his *Lines Written among the Euganean Hills*, and *Julian and Maddalo*; and on reaching Venice he lost by death his infant daughter Clara. Much time was passed in travelling over Italy and seeing its wonders, and the poet's letters and note-books of all this period abound with beautiful descriptions and admirable remarks. It was probably early in 1819 that he wrote the fragment called *The Coliseum*: he completed the first three acts of *Prometheus* in the spring, sustained a bitter grief in the death of his son William, wrote his great tragedy *The Cenci* (printed later on at Leghorn), published *Rosalind and Helen*, and before the close of the year wrote *The Mask of Anarchy*, *Peter Bell the Third*, an important political letter on the trial of Richard Carlile, and the fourth act of *Prometheus Unbound*. It was in November, 1819, that his last child, Percy Florence (the present baronet), was born. Early in 1820 he went with his wife and child to Pisa, where much of the year was spent. This year's work includes more of the translation from Spinoza; and it was in the spring that *The Cenci* reached England and was there published. About August *Prometheus Unbound* appeared with several of Shelley's noblest minor poems; and he also issued anonymously his *Edipus Tyrannus*, or *Swellfoot the Tyrant*, and wrote *The Witch of Atlas*. In 1821 he wrote and published *Epipsychidion*, a poem of platonic love, inspired by the Contessina Emilia Viviani; wrote *The Defence of Poetry* (the best of his prose essays); witnessed the unwanted event of a second edition of one of his works (*The Cenci*); wrote and printed at Pisa, on the occasion of Keats's death, the greatest of modern elegiac poems, *Adonais*; was brought

forcibly before the public as the author of *Queen Mab*, which was pirated that year; wrote the lyrical drama *Hellas* (published in 1822); and continued the translation of Spinoza. In 1822 he translated scenes from Goethe's *Faust*, and was at work upon *The Triumph of Life*. He was again seeing a good deal of Byron at this time, and had arranged with him that Leigh Hunt should come out from England to start and edit a periodical called *The Liberal*. In the spring of 1822 the Shelleys and their friends Edward and Jane Williams moved from Pisa to Lerici (Casa Magni), where Shelley and Williams set up a small undecked Torbay-rigged cutter, the *Don Juan*. Boating was the poet's great delight; and, when Hunt and his family arrived, Shelley, Williams, and a sailor-lad went from Lerici in the *Don Juan* to Leghorn. Thence Shelley proceeded with Hunt to Pisa; and returning in the boat from Leghorn, he and Williams and the boy were drowned—the boat being lost in a squall. This event, so momentous in the history of English literature, took place on July 8th, 1822, before the poet had completed his thirtieth year. There is some suspicion that the *Don Juan* was purposely run down by Italian malefactors on board a felucca, intent on plunder. The remains were recovered after a terrible time of suspense to the widows; and on Aug. 16th Shelley's body was burnt by his friend Trelawny, the ashes being gathered together, coffered, and eventually buried in the Protestant burial-ground at Rome. Shelley was before all things a man with a passion for reforming the world, and an enthusiastic belief in human perfectibility: he was this before he became in the full sense a poet; and this he remained to the end. But it is as a poet that he is destined to be remembered for ever among the truly great. Keen as was his intellect and wide as were his culture and scholarship, it is yet in the utter exaltation of his verse that his most notable quality is found. In true singing power he surpassed all his contemporaries: his versatility was astonishing; *Prometheus Unbound* deals with the hopes and destinies of the human race in the largest and most original manner, and, although not wholly free from weaknesses, presents a sum-total of high creativeness, profound thought, and transcendent music such as cannot be found elsewhere in English literature, save in the great body of lyric work which he has left us. In *The Cenci* he reached the highest point attained in pure tragedy since Shakespeare; in *Adonais* the highest point of elegiac poetry since Milton; in *Epipsychidion* the highest point ever attained in the expression of love at once platonic and consuming; and in *Hellas* we have a final epitome of all that is best in Shelley. Though in that work the Greek revolution of 1821 is dealt with in a drama modelled broadly on

the *Persæ* of Æschylus, its choruses are in Shelley's own distinctive lyric style, and its blank verse is of the noblest movement.

Shelley's Prose Works (1880); *Shelley's Poetry, Library Edition* (1882); H. Buxton Forman, *The Shelley Library, an Essay in Bibliography* (1886); W. M. Rossetti, *Memoir of Shelley* (1886); Professor Dowden, *The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley* (1888). [H. B. F.]

* **Sherbrooke, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT LOWE, VISCOUNT, D.C.L., LL.D.** (b. 1811), the son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, rector of Bingham, Notts, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford (B.A. with honours, 1834). In 1842 he was called to the bar, and in the following year went to Australia, where he remained until 1851. During that period he was member of the Council of New South Wales, from 1843-50, and was then elected member for Sydney. On his return to England he sat for Kidderminster in the Liberal interest from 1852-9, for Calne from 1859-68, and was then elected the first member for the University of London. Having distinguished himself in an attack on Mr. Disraeli's Budget of 1852, he became Joint-Secretary to the Board of Control (Dec., 1852—Feb., 1855), Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General (Aug., 1855-8), and Vice-President of the Council on Education in June, 1859. He resigned this post in 1864 on account of a vote of censure carried against his department, but was subsequently entirely exonerated from blame. In 1866, as a leader of the seceding Liberals, or "Adullamites," he made some notable speeches against the Government Reform Bill, and was mainly instrumental in its rejection (*Speeches and Letters on Reform*, 1867). He refused office under Lord Derby, but in 1868 became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, and a member of the Council on Education. His tax on matches proposed in the Budget of 1871 was unpopular, and had to be withdrawn. In Aug., 1873, Mr. Lowe was transferred to the Home Office, and resigned with his party in the following year. He distinguished himself by some bitterly sarcastic attacks upon the Royal Titles Bill of 1876; but Mr. Disraeli had his revenge when he extracted an apology from Mr. Lowe for an unauthorised assertion that the Queen had attempted to force the measure upon two previous ministries without success. When his party returned to power in 1880, Mr. Lowe was raised to the peerage as Viscount Sherbrooke, and ceased to take much part in public life. He first became a member of the senate of the University of London in 1860, and is D.C.L. Oxford and LL.D. Edinburgh. His *Poems of a Life* appeared in 1885.

* **Sheridan, PHILIP HENRY** (b. March 6th, 1831), American general, a native of Somerset, Ohio, graduated at the Military Academy, West Point, in 1853, and from 1855 to 1861

served on the frontiers of Texas and Oregon. In 1862 he became chief quartermaster under General Halleck, and having greatly distinguished himself in the earlier battles of the Civil War, notably at Stone River, was in April, 1864, appointed commander of cavalry in the army of the Potomac, and greatly harassed the enemy at Richmond. In August he was appointed to the command of the middle military division, and sent to operate against the Southerners in the Shenandoah Valley. During a temporary absence on Oct. 19th, his forces were attacked near Cedar Creek, and driven back by General Early, and his ride to the rescue and the conversion by the magic of his presence of defeat into victory, is one of the most celebrated events of the war. In November he was appointed major-general of the regular army in the place of McClellan, and was Grant's right-hand man during the final advance upon General Lee; his assaults upon the enemy's positions at Five Forks (April 1st, 1864), and Sailors' Creek, being particularly brilliant. After the war he held various military commands, and in 1867 was one of the numerous people who came to loggerheads with President Johnson. He was dismissed from the command of the fifth military district for removing the Governors of Louisiana and Texas.

G. W. Denison and P. C. Headley, *Lives of Sheridan*.

Sheridan, RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER (b. 1751, d. 1816), dramatist, orator, and politician, was born at Dublin. Both his grandfather, Dr. Sheridan, the friend of Swift, and his father, Thomas Sheridan, the author of a well-known dictionary and the rival of Garrick, were men of some mark. His mother, who died in 1766, was a woman of ability. After some early schooling in Dublin, he was sent to Harrow in 1762, where he did not distinguish himself. When he left school he joined a friend named Halhed in some literary enterprises. He ran away with Eliza Linley, a singer, was secretly married to her in France, and fought a duel in defence of his wife's honour. Without means or a profession—for his family were always on the verge of bankruptcy, and he was himself the most reckless of mankind—he turned to literature as his best resource. In 1775 his first comedy, *The Rivals*, after narrowly escaping being damned, won the great success which its brilliancy and wit well deserved. A slight but amusing farce, *St. Patrick's Day*, and the opera, *The Duenna*, whose success rivalled that of the *Beggar's Opera*, rapidly followed. In 1776 Sheridan managed to find money to become one of the proprietors of Drury Lane theatre, where in 1777 appeared the *Trip to Scarborough*, an adaptation from Vanbrugh's *Relapse*, and his most famous comedy, the *School for Scandal*, which at once won the popularity and appreciation which it still retains. In 1779 he wrote for the same theatre a *Monody to the*

Memory of Garrick, "the longest flight ever sustained by the author in verse," and in the same year *The Critic*, "his last legitimate offering on the shrine of the dramatic muse," for "politics had always held divided empire with literature in the tastes and studies of Mr. Sheridan," and the large income, the fame, and the powerful connections which his dramatic reputation secured, soon gave him excellent political openings. His social gifts brought him into intimacy with Fox, Burke, Windham, and other Whig leaders. In 1779 appeared the first number of *The Englishman*, to which periodical he contributed many a stinging attack on North, Germaine, and the rest of the Ministry. In 1780 Fox got him returned for Stafford. His first speeches were very successful, and though he had spoken but seldom, he was made an Under-Secretary of State under the Rockingham Ministry (1782). He went out of office when Fox quarrelled with Shelburne. Under the Coalition he became Secretary to the Treasury. He saved his seat for Stafford at the general election of 1783, so disastrous to his party, and the long years of opposition to which the Whigs were now condemned gave his brilliant but unsteady genius better opportunities of shining than would have been likely to follow from the routine of office. His most famous contribution to politics is his great speech on the wrongs of the Begums of Oude during the impeachment of Warren Hastings, an oration which excited an almost unparalleled enthusiasm, and which so cold and hostile a critic as Pitt declared surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times. But as he grew older, his prospects became less satisfactory. Overwhelmed with debt and all sorts of difficulties, and often suffering from bad health, he adhered in middle life to all the irregularities of his youth. The boon-companion and close confidant of the Prince of Wales, he was more busied in pleasure than in serious politics. His strenuous advocacy of the Prince's cause in Parliament, especially during the Regency discussions of 1789, did little to improve his reputation. The death of his first wife in 1792 deprived him of a steady influence. He married again in 1795, but his second wife, Miss Ogle, a daughter of the Dean of Winchester, had neither the character nor the attractiveness of her predecessor. The fortunes of Drury Lane theatre, on which he chiefly depended for his income, being very precarious, he sought by slight adaptations of bad plays of Kotzebue, like *The Stranger* and *Pizarro*, to pander to the public taste for weak sentimentalism (1798). With Mrs. Siddons as Mrs. Haller, *The Stranger* obtained a remarkable success not due to its literary merits. In the great secession of the Whig party after the French revolution, Sheridan adhered to Fox. In 1804 he was made Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall, and took an important part in

effecting an alliance between Sidmouth and the Whigs in 1806. For this he met an inadequate reward in the subordinate appointment of Treasurer of the Navy, though it is absurd to blame Fox and Grenville for refusing high office to a man of Sheridan's habits. With the fall of Grenville his political career came to a practical end. Ambitious to sit for Fox's old constituency, he wasted much money in contesting Westminster; while, in 1809, the burning down of Drury Lane completed the ruin of his fortunes. In 1810 he wantonly quarrelled with the Whig leaders by drawing up for the Prince of Wales a reply to a parliamentary address entirely different from that which they had themselves submitted to him; and as he would not go over with George to the Tories, he was henceforth isolated from all politics. In 1812 he lost his seat for Stafford, and with it that immunity from arrest which alone had kept him out of a sponging-house. The bailiffs seized on his furniture. His friends, wearied of continual importunity, or careless of his pressing distresses, turned a deaf ear to his complaints. He died in misery on July 7th, 1816. A magnificent funeral in Westminster Abbey still further heightened the tragic contrasts of his unhappy life. Few careers have been more brilliant than Sheridan's. The enthusiasm of the youthful Byron declared him to be the author of the best comedy, the best farce, the best opera, and the best oration of his time. And despite the artificial and unnatural atmosphere which surrounds his dramatic writings, the polished wit, the sprightly style, the finished intrigue, the consummate knowledge of dramatic effect, which they display, have given them a permanent place in literature and on the English stage. The unanimous applause of contemporaries is almost enough testimony to the overwhelming brilliancy and cleverness of his speeches. As a politician he played a characteristic, but hardly a serious, part in the history of his time, while his pre-eminent social gifts were the cause alike of his great success and his terrible decadence. But though there is much to blame, there is almost as much to pity in a career so chequered and so sad in its concluding scenes. Sheridan was vain, weak, insincere, and destitute of moral strength; but there was something in him that exercised an overpowering influence even on those who realised most clearly the defects of his character.

The chief source for Sheridan's history is his *Life* by Thomas Moore the poet, published in 1823, though it is not very deep or very complete; a short memoir by Professor Smyth, who was tutor to one of his sons; *Sheridaniana*, a volume of mere anecdote; an unsympathetic *Biographical and Critical Sketch*, by Leigh Hunt; and the *Life*, by Mrs. Oliphant, in the *English Men of Letters Series*, useful but slight, and not very strong on the political side, may also be mentioned. The *Croker Papers* throw some light

on the history of his last days. There have been innumerable editions of his plays, and to most a biographical sketch has been prefixed.

[T. F. T.]

***Sherif Pasha** (b. 1819), Egyptian statesman, was born at Constantinople of pure Ottoman lineage. He was educated chiefly in France, and in 1844 went to Egypt, where he became a member of the household of Prince Halim. He was persuaded by the Khedive, Said Pasha, to embrace a military career, and rose to the rank of Pasha, but retired in 1857, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was thrice regent of Egypt during the absence of the Khedive Ismail, in 1865, 1867, and 1868, and in the last year was appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers. In 1879, shortly after the dismissal by the Khedive of the Nubar-Wilson ministry, Sherif was recalled to power by the Khedive as an act of defiance to the Powers; but his downfall occurred shortly after the deposition of his master. In 1881 he became Prime Minister once more, but resigned on Feb. 3rd, 1882, when confronted by the rebellion of Araby Pasha, after wavering undecidedly between the nationalists and the representatives of the Anglo-French Control. He resumed office in August of that year, but resigned in January, 1886, because he considered that the affairs of Egypt were too much under the direction of England.

***Sherman, WILLIAM TECUMSEH** (b. 1820), an American general, entered the military academy 1836, graduated 1840, and was appointed second lieutenant of the 3rd Regiment of artillery. He served in the war against the Indians in Florida, 1840-2; went through the Mexican War, mainly in the adjutant-general's department; was brevetted captain May, 1848, for gallant and meritorious services in California, and resigned from the army in 1853. In the next ten years he was by turn a banker, a lawyer, a professor, and a railroad man. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he offered his services to the U.S. Government, and was appointed, May 14th, 1861, colonel of the 13th Regiment of infantry, and was promoted almost immediately brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defences of Washington, and in the Manassas campaign, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. He served in the department of the Cumberland in the summer and autumn of the same year, and in the department of Missouri; and in February and March, 1862, in command at Paducah, he co-operated in Grant's advance up the Tennessee river. He was engaged at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th-7th, and was wounded. In May he was promoted to be major-general of volunteers. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 15th to 30th; and in December commanded the expedition against Vicksburg, and the attempt to carry that place by *coup de main*. He was

placed in command of the 15th corps in Jan., 1863, and led in the same month the expedition against Arkansas Port, which place was carried by storm. He was next engaged with his corps in the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender of the place, July 4th, 1863. His commission of brigadier-general in the regular army bears the date of that day. At the battle of Chattanooga (Nov. 23rd-25th) he commanded the left wing of Grant's army in the attack upon Missionary Ridge. He was appointed to the command of the department and army of the Tennessee (Oct. 25th, 1863), and forced the Confederate general Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville (Dec. 1st). In the spring of 1864 he was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the whole theatre of war in the Mississippi Valley, with his headquarters at Nashville. This was a preliminary to Grant's plan for simultaneous operation of the eastern and western armies. Sherman organised an army of 100,000 men, and moved in May. The point he wished to gain was Atlanta, Georgia, but a considerable Confederate army under J. E. Johnston was in the way. Sherman commanded in this eventful campaign the armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. The generals proceeded to manœuvre against one another with admirable skill. For a month, though there was no general action, there was severe fighting and constant skirmishing, and Sherman lost 9,000 men. Johnston retreated on Dallas, and from thence to Marietta, Georgia. From June 14th to 27th the operations against Marietta were a series of manœuvres, planned to force Johnston to fight in circumstances advantageous to Sherman, without much result. Johnston's position was well fortified, and Sherman at every move encountered only an entrenched line. He could not attempt to manœuvre Johnston out of his position without grave danger to his own communications, and hence endeavoured to carry the position on Kennesaw Mountain by storm (June 27th), and was repulsed, with a loss of 2,000 men. But Johnston withdrew from Marietta next day, and retired to the Chattahoochee, having always well fortified positions in his rear all the way to Atlanta, to which he finally withdrew July 9th. He had done great things in this skilful retreat, but it was thought at Richmond he had not done enough, and he was relieved of command, and Hood appointed in his place. This simplified things for Sherman. His whole endeavour had been to force a battle, and Hood was appointed to fight. Hood fought the battle of Peach Tree Creek (July 20th), lost 5,000 men, and was beaten. On the 22nd he fought the battle of Atlanta, with heavy losses never reported. Sherman lost 3,500. Hood fought three more battles in the same desperate way, and Atlanta surrendered (Sept. 2nd). Sherman held Atlanta

until Nov. 16th, when he set out upon his march to the sea, which was made in twenty-eight days, and traversed the Confederacy. Savannah surrendered Dec. 21st. On Jan. 15th, 1865, Sherman marched from the Savannah river into the Carolinas. Columbia, S.C., was occupied Feb. 17th. The battle of Averysboro was fought March 16th, that at Bentonville March 20th-21st. Raleigh, N.C. was occupied April 13th, and the Confederate army under J. E. Johnston surrendered at Durham Station, April 26th, 1865. Sherman succeeded to the position of lieutenant-general on July 25th, 1866. In November he was sent by the President upon a confidential mission to Mexico. He became general and commander-in-chief in March, 1869, upon Grant's accession to the presidency, and was retired at his own request in 1884, being then within a few months of the legal age of retirement. He was always equal to his opportunities, and in the number of Northern commanders is distinguished as the one who fought the most capable strategist of the Southern armies and the most reckless fighter, and defeated both, without that great preponderance in force which was the rule on the Northern side.

Memoirs of W. T. Sherman, by himself (2 vols., New York, 1875). [G. W. H.]

* **Sherrington, HELEN LEMMENS** (b. 1834), vocalist, was born in Lancashire, and studied in Holland under Verhulst, and afterwards at the Brussels Conservatoire, where she obtained the first prize for singing and declamation. In 1856 she appeared for the first time in London, singing in concerts and oratorios, though she did not attempt operatic parts until several years later. She possessed a fine soprano voice, and sang with much refinement and finish of style. In 1857 she was married to M. Lemmens, the eminent organist, and shortly after his death in 1881 she was appointed professor of singing at the Brussels Conservatoire.

Shield, WILLIAM (b. 1748, d. 1829), musical composer, was a native of Smalwell, Durham, and was at first apprenticed to a boat-builder. Meanwhile he had thoroughly grounded himself in music, and acquired, after the expiration of his indentures, a reputation at Scarborough as the leader of the concerts. In 1772 he appeared at the Italian Opera, and in 1773 became first viola. His comic opera, *The Flitch of Bacon*, produced in 1778, gained for him the post of composer to Covent Garden, which he held from 1778 to 1791, and again from 1792 to 1797. Among his other dramatic compositions may be mentioned *Rosina* (1783); *The Poor Soldier* (1784); *The Woodman* (1792); *The Italian Villagers* (1797); and *Two Faces under a Hood* (1807). He was also the author of many admirable songs, among which may be mentioned *Tom Moody*, *The Heaving of the Lead*, *The Arethusa*, *The Wolf*, and *Old Towler*.

Shilleto, THE REV. RICHARD (b. 1810, d. 1876), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a brilliant degree in 1832. He then became classical lecturer at Trinity and King's Colleges, and in 1867 was elected to a fellowship at St. Peter's College on account of his services to classical learning; he also received the appointments of assistant tutor, dean, and prælector to the college. He examined in the classical tripos in 1839 and 1840. Mr. Shilleto was the most accomplished Greek scholar of his time; and was a thoroughly successful tutor. He left little behind him, however; his published works consisting of an edition of Demosthenes' *De Falsâ Legatione* (last edition 1874), and the two first books of Thucydides, with notes, upon an edition of whose work he was engaged at the time of his death.

Shirley, WALTER WADDINGTON, D.D. (b. 1828, d. 1866), historian and controversialist, was the only son of Dr. W. A. Shirley (d. 1847), sometime Bishop of Sodor and Man, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He was associated with Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, in preparing and editing several historical volumes that issued under the authority of his lordship. His best contributions to the History of England in this respect are:—*Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif* (1858), and *Letters Illustrative of the Reign of Henry III.* (1863), of which works Professor Freeman speaks in terms of praise. In 1864 he became professor of ecclesiastical history, and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford, in succession to Dean Stanley, and in the following year completed his *Catalogue of the Original Works of J. Wyclif* (1865), the fullest yet produced. Amongst his other works are:—*Undogmatic Christianity* (1863), *Scholasticism* (1866), and *Some Accounts of the Church in the Apostolic Age* (1867).

* **Shorthouse**, JOSEPH HENRY (b. 1834), novelist, is a native of Birmingham, and was privately educated, and took up his residence at Croydon. His reputation rests upon one book, *John Inglesant* (1881), a romance of the Stuart period, which on its appearance was hailed as a work of singular charm of style and profundity of thought. Mr. Shorthouse has since published *The Platonism of Wordsworth* (1881), prefaces to George Herbert's *Temple* (1882), the *Golden Thoughts of Molinos* (1883), *The Little Schoolmaster Mark, a Spiritual Romance* (1883), and *Sir Percival, a Story of the Past and Present* (1886).

Siddons, MRS. SARAH (b. 1755, d. 1831), one of the greatest English tragic actresses, was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, a respectable provincial actor, and was born at Brecon, in South Wales. Sarah appeared early on the stage, going the usual rounds of juvenile characters without attracting much attention, and at the age of eighteen, being already noted for her beauty, married, with

the somewhat reluctant consent of her parents, Mr. Siddons, an actor in her father's company. Shortly afterwards, in 1775, she was invited by Garrick to join his company at Drury Lane, London, but in London she met with so little success that she failed at the end of the season to obtain a re-engagement. She returned to the provinces not a little mortified, only, however, to meet with an extraordinary series of successes at Birmingham, Manchester, York, and Bath. The growth of her provincial reputation soon determined her recall to the metropolis. In Oct., 1782, she again appeared at Drury Lane, as Isabella in *The Fatal Marriage*. The effect of the performance was unparalleled; she at once acquired the reputation of being the greatest actress of her day. During that season she appeared as Euphrasia, Zara, Jane Shore, Belvidera, and Calista. In subsequent seasons she maintained her reputation, and extended the circle of her characters, taking from Shakespeare alone Lady Macbeth, Queen Katherine, Constance, Portia, Isabella, Desdemona, Imogen, Hermione, and Volumnia. In comedy, although there was much to admire in her acting, she scarcely ever gave satisfaction. She became a favourite of George III. and his queen, and was in the habit of reading plays to them. In 1812 she retired from the stage, having realised a fortune equal to her wishes. Mrs. Siddons was one of the best English tragic actresses; indeed, she has been pronounced by competent critics to be without a rival. To see her acting Lady Macbeth to the Macbeth of her great brother, John Kemble (q.v.), was an intellectual treat the like of which is not given to the present generation. On the stage she was decidedly original, copying no one, but acting from nature and herself. But her genius was distinctly a stage genius; in other matters she was a woman of no extraordinary parts. Exemplary in everything, she bore an unblemished character and reputation, and in private life was as good and as amiable as in her public profession she was transcendently great.

James Boaden, *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Siddons* (1832); Thomas Campbell, *Life of Sarah Siddons* (2 vols., 1834).

* **Sidgwick**, PROFESSOR HENRY, LL.D. (b. May 31st, 1838), a native of Skipton, in Yorkshire, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated as senior classic, and became a fellow and lecturer of his college in 1859. In 1869 he resigned his fellowship on account of the conditions of religious belief then attaching to fellowships; and in 1870 took a prominent part in establishing the scheme of Academic instruction for women in Cambridge. In 1875 he was appointed prælector of moral philosophy in Trinity College, and in 1883 Knightbridge professor of moral philosophy in the University of Cambridge. His works include the *Methods of Ethics* (1874), the *Principles*

of *Political Economy* (1883), and *Outlines of the History of Ethics* (1883). In 1885 Professor Sidgwick, as president of the Economic Section of the British Association, delivered an address on the *Scope and Method of Political Economy*. He has contributed to periodical literature numerous articles on philosophical and economical subjects. The chief characteristic of Professor Sidgwick's philosophical work is in seeking to reconcile lines of thought previously regarded as antagonistic. In ethics he aims at reconciling "Intuitionism" and "Utilitarianism." In political economy his object has been to find the right compromise between, or combination of, the traditional deductive method of English political economy and the views of the school—sometimes called "socialists of the chair"—predominant in Germany. He is LL.D. of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, and a prominent member of the Society for Psychological Research.

Sidmouth, HENRY ADDINGTON, 1st Viscount (b. May 30th, 1757; d. Feb. 15th, 1844), Prime Minister of England, was the son of a London physician in considerable practice, who belonged to a very old family of the lesser gentry, long seated in Oxfordshire. The statesman's father was family physician to Lord Chatham, and a considerable intimacy appears to have sprung up between the two families, which brought young Addington and William Pitt together at a very early age. The former was sent to Winchester in 1761, and in October, 1774, he went into residence at Brasenose, which then had the reputation of being the most studious college in the university. He took his degree in February, 1778, and in 1779 won the English essay prize, the subject being *The Affinity between Painting and Writing in point of Composition*. From Oxford Mr. Addington proceeded to Lincoln's Inn, and took chambers in Paper Buildings, and prepared to devote himself to the equity branch of the legal profession. But at the dissolution of Parliament in 1784 he was one of the many men returned to the House of Commons in the train of Mr. Pitt, representing Devizes, a borough which he continued to represent for more than twenty years. In 1786 he was selected by Pitt to second the Address in the House of Commons. He made his maiden speech on this occasion, and he does not seem to have courted the reputation of a debater. A few years afterwards, however, the post for which he was exactly suited fell vacant by the promotion of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Grenville to the Home Office, and on June 8th, 1789, he was elected to the Speaker's chair by a majority of seventy-three. It was then that for the first time an annual salary, amounting to £6,000 a year, was annexed to the office, which had previously been remunerated by fees, sinecures,

and other irregular contributions. In this position it is probable that Mr. Addington passed the happiest years of his life. He lived on terms of great intimacy with Pitt. But this pleasant intercourse was soon to be broken off. Pitt's determination to make Roman Catholic Emancipation a condition of the Act of Union led to his resignation of office, and the Speaker was solicited by the king to take his place. To this after some reluctance he consented, and received the seals from his Majesty on March 14th, 1801, the same day that Mr. Pitt surrendered them. Of all the ministers by whom George the Third was ever served, Mr. Addington seems to have been the favourite. "You are my Chancellor of the Exchequer," he said to him—and he seems never to have had a moment's difference of opinion with him during the three years that his administration lasted (March 14th, 1801—May 10th, 1804). The worst that can be said of Addington is that having been thrust into Pitt's place by no fault of his own, he objected to play the part of a warming-pan. For his reluctance to make way for Pitt almost as soon as his own administration had been formed, we cannot think he is to blame. On the Peace of Amiens, which was the one great work of his government, the verdict of history has not been altogether unfavourable. Pitt upheld it on the ground that England stood in need of rest, to gain strength for a renewal of the contest which he seems to have considered certain. In his eyes it was merely the drawing back for the purpose of springing forward. This was subsequently the opinion of Mr. Windham. The peace was concluded in March, 1802. But it only lasted for one year, and then it was seen where Addington's incompetence really lay. Nobody now blames him for the renewal of the war. But Addington had neither the force of character nor the breadth of view which his new responsibilities required. Addington's biographer is probably right in saying that the alleged inadequacy of his military and naval preparations, which was the ostensible ground on which he was assailed in the House of Commons, was in reality only an excuse, and that the great bulk of the Tory party, which had so long been led by Mr. Pitt, and which Mr. Pitt had in fact created, jumped at any pretext for restoring him to his old place. Personally, Addington was quite as popular as Mr. Pitt, and Canning's attacks upon him in the *Anti-Jacobin*, however justifiable, were never forgiven by a large circle of politicians. Addington retired, as we have seen, on May 10th, but he still retained in the House of Commons a certain number of followers, who made his quarrel their own, and constituted a source of weakness to the new administration, which Mr. Pitt was naturally anxious to remove. For this purpose overtures were made to

Addington, and favourably received by him; and on Jan. 11th, 1805, he kissed hands as Viscount Sidmouth, and Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Portland consenting to remain in the Cabinet without office. The reconciliation, however, was of short duration. Lord Sidmouth's friends in the House of Commons voted against Pitt on a motion respecting Lord Melville, and on Pitt's remonstrances, Lord Sidmouth, who had already nearly left the government on a question respecting Lord Melville's irregularities, now finally retired, and thus terminated a connection which had lasted more than twenty years. He still, however, remained the "King's friend." At his death he was probably the last surviving specimen of that school. Bearing this in mind, the adhesion of Lord Sidmouth to the coalition ministry which was formed on Mr. Pitt's death will be no surprise to us. He entered it as the king's representative, caring nothing for party, and prepared only to be the channel through which the king's wishes should, in a constitutional manner, be brought to bear upon the Cabinet. The public, however, did not look on his behaviour precisely from his own point of view, and though he lived to fill one of the highest offices of state for more than ten years, he never quite recovered the place in public estimation which he had held down to 1806. On the dismissal of the Grenville government in the spring of 1807, the Duke of Portland became the new Prime Minister, and so strong was the feeling against Lord Sidmouth entertained by Mr. Pitt's friends, that it was found impossible to include him in the new arrangements. The same difficulty was experienced under Mr. Perceval, and it was not till 1812, shortly before that statesman's assassination, that he was readmitted to office as President of the Council. In Lord Liverpool's government he was appointed to the Home Office, and he and Lord Eldon were long looked up to by the less Liberal section of the Tory party as their parliamentary chiefs. In process of time, Mr. Peel was added to the number, and they undoubtedly represented the predominant feeling of the country. It is chiefly, however, in connection with his official duties that the name of Lord Sidmouth is remembered, and for the repressive measures to which, after 1815, he felt compelled to have recourse. For these he has been severely blamed, perhaps without sufficient allowance being made for the great difficulties of his position, or for the real grounds of alarm which both the government and the country in general believed themselves to possess. It is to be remembered, moreover, that though Lord Sidmouth was Home Secretary at the time, Lord Castlereagh was supposed to be the moving spirit in the domestic policy of the government. By the year 1822, however, all these difficulties and dangers were surmounted, and Lord Sidmouth

handed over to his successor a comparatively tranquil office. The veteran statesman lived twenty-two years longer, of which the first ten were passed in active political life, though no longer as a member of the government. It is unnecessary to say that he remained to the last an uncompromising opponent of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and that he never enrolled himself in the little band of "Waverers" who carried the Reform Bill of 1832. In the year 1823 Lord Sidmouth, who had lost his first wife in 1811, married Mary Anne, only daughter of Lord Stowell, and widow of Thomas Townsend, of Honington Hall, in Warwickshire. With this lady, who died two years before her husband, he passed a happy old age, and died of natural decay at the White Lodge in Richmond Park. He was not a great statesman, and Fate unkindly thrust him into situations for which Nature had not fitted him. But he was an admirable specimen of an English gentleman, an excellent public servant, and one of those honest and straightforward politicians who, if sometimes obstacles to progress, are salutary monitors in the crooked paths of ambition.

Pellow, *Life of Sidmouth; Diaries and Correspondence of the First Lord Malmesbury; The Grenville Papers; Courts and Cabinets of George III.* [T. E. K.]

Siemens, SIR CARL WILHELM, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1823, d. 1883), a distinguished metallurgist and electrician, though for many years of his life a naturalised English subject, was entirely of German origin, and, like his scarcely less distinguished brother Werner, was born at Louthe, in Hanover, then under the sovereignty of George IV. However, all of his scientific career was passed in this country, and his principal discoveries were first promulgated in our midst. After receiving his preliminary training at the Lübeck Gymnasium, he passed to the Real-schule of Magdeburg, and thence to the University of Göttingen. Meantime, however, he began the practical study of engineering and electricity in the workshops of Count Stolberg, and in 1843 he migrated to London, where at a later date he was followed by his brother, who joined him in the various undertakings which are connected with the name of "Siemens Brothers," either as manufacturers of electric telegraph cables at Woolwich, or as iron smelters and makers of "Siemens steel" at Landore, near Swansea. In 1843 Siemens was still far distant from fortune. He was, however, an excellent physicist and mathematician, and though but slenderly provided with classical learning, was admirably fitted by the training, practical and theoretical, which he had received, for the career which he determined to follow. When a pupil in Hemly's laboratory he had heard how Elkington and Mason were depositing gold and silver on base metal by means of the electroplate process; and then

finding that he could improve on this mode of operation, he determined to see what luck England had in store for him. When he landed from the Hamburg steamer his whole available fortune consisted of a single thaler. Accustomed in Germany to see every act of men's lives controlled by government officials, he was dismayed to find that in all London there was no bureau where inventions were examined, pronounced on, and rewarded; and it is said that so ignorant was he of the language and the ways of the country where he was so soon to distinguish himself, that it was only after painful interrogation he learned that an "undertaker" undertook not to see to interests of living inventors, but to dispose of them after they were dead. Still worse, he found that his discovery had been anticipated, though the Birmingham electroplaters paid him handsomely for the various technical niceties which they had until then failed to hit upon. His subsequent career was one of almost uninterrupted invention and success. Werner kept for the most part to Prussia, where he had begun life as an artillery lieutenant; while Carl, or William as he preferred to be called, fixed his home in London, until he bought his beautiful country seat near Tunbridge Wells, where electricity played every part, from cooking the dinners to calling the servants, ripening the peaches and brushing the boots. His patents were endless. His chronometric governor, his anastatic printing, his regenerative furnace, his curious "selenium eye," his electric railways, his proposals for the conveyance of force from waterfalls like Niagara, and his steamer *Faraday* for laying the Direct United States Cable in 1874, are among a few of the inventions and contrivances with which his name is popularly connected. His ingenious experiments in ripening fruit under electricity, his labours in the direction of finding how electricity can best be applied to illumination, and his combined gas and coke stove, in which the air required for combustion is heated in passing to the burner, so that the warmth usually wasted below the grate and up the chimney is brought forward, and radiation of heat increased, were equally ingenious and scientific; while it is of course unnecessary to recall the steel-making process with which his fame is entwined and out of which a large portion of his ample fortune was earned. His work on the *Conservation of Solar Energy* (1882) was an ingenious endeavour to explain certain phenomena in solar physics on the principle of his own regenerative furnace; and though he had little time for writing, his numerous papers collected from the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, and similar bodies, are full of valuable facts. Many honours fell to his share. He was chairman of the Society of Arts Council, president of the Iron and Steel

Institute, president of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, president of the Midland Institute, and president of the British Association (1882). He was also F.R.S., LL.D. Dub. and Cantab., D.C.L. Oxon., and Ph.D. Gött., besides being member of numerous learned societies in France, Germany, America, and Russia, where he was scarcely less known than in the land of his adoption. [R. B.]

Sieyès, EMMANUEL JOSEPH (b. 1748, d. 1836), commonly called the ABBÉ SIEYÈS, was the fifth child of an honest bourgeois family, and received his schooling partly at home and partly at an institution of the Jesuits in his native town of Fréjus. He had a fancy for a military life, but his weakly health was pronounced an obstacle, and the ecclesiastical profession, for which he felt no kind of vocation, but a distaste, was fixed upon as the puny lad's destiny. So at fifteen he was packed off to Paris to study philosophy and theology at St. Sulpice. In 1775 he became a canon, and assisted as deputy of the diocese of Tréguier at the États de Bretagne, whence he brought back a profound horror of the privileged class. At a later period he was nominated the commissioner of the diocese to the upper chamber of the French clergy, and so came to reside in Paris, where he was highly esteemed for his administrative capacity. Already a pamphleteer of note, he brought out in 1789 his world-famous brochure, *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État?* to which the revolution was professedly a practical answer. He now became one of the most prominent statesmen in France. He acted as one of the deputies for Paris to the States-General, which at his suggestion assumed the name of National Assembly; joined in the attack on Robespierre, sat on the Committee of Public Safety, and in 1797 went to Berlin as ambassador. In 1798 he became president of the Directory, and after the 18th Brumaire one of the three consuls. He drew up several Constitutions, any one of which he thought might well be suited for the "good governance" of France, and advocated various schemes for the advancement of the French people. When these had been rejected he returned and remained steady to the constitutional principles he had first advocated, and under the Empire he is described as "buried in silence and morose meditation." He never joined Napoleon, who, however, on his return from Elba made him a count, although he (Sieyès) protested against his Constitution. At the Restoration he was exiled, and passed fifteen years in Belgium, whence he returned in 1830—the forgotten witness of a bygone age. The failure of all his schemes made him a misanthrope, and he looked upon himself as the victim of ingratitude, besotted ignorance, stupid calumny, and malignant envy. Those

few who had access to him in his later years describe him as reserved, absorbed, *immobile*, and practising more rigidly than ever *cette opiniâtre passion de se taire*. He belongs distinctly to the last century.

Glaser, *Des Opinions politiques de Sieyès et de sa Vie* (1800); E. de Beauverger, *Étude sur Sieyès* (1851); Carlyle, *History of the French Revolution*.

Sigourney, LYDIA HOWARD, *née* HUNTER (b. 1791, d. 1865), American authoress, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and married in 1819 Mr. Sigourney, of Hartford. Already she was known as an authoress. Her *Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse* had appeared in 1815, and it was quickly followed by the numerous effusions which gained for her, not undeservedly, the title of "the American Hemans." Among her works are:—*Letters to Young Ladies* (1833), *Pocahontas and other Poems* (1841), and *Pleasant Memories of Foreign Lands* (1842).

Mrs. Sigourney's *Letters* (1868).

Simeon, THE REV. CHARLES (b. 1758, d. 1836), divine, was a native of Reading, and was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became impressed by religious ideas of an Evangelical character, and abandoned all fashion and extravagance. He was ordained priest in 1782, and became vicar of Trinity Church, Cambridge. In 1790 he became provost of King's College, and held both appointments until his death. Simeon's life was thus devoid of sensational events; but his influence was vast. He was the chief founder of the modern Evangelical school in the Church, and at first had to encounter many bitter attacks, which, however, gradually gave place to admiration. His preaching was fervent, impetuous, and convincing; his attractiveness, particularly to young men, very remarkable. His *Hora Homiletica* (1832), a collection of his sermons, had a circulation which was large even for volumes of religious literature.

Rev. W. Carus, *Memoirs of the Rev. C. Simeon* (1857).

* **Simeoni**, HIS EMINENCE GIOVANNI (b. 1816), Italian statesman, was born at Paliano, and having been ordained, became, in 1847, auditor to the nuncio at Madrid. In 1875 he became nuncio at Madrid, with the title of Archbishop of Chalcedonia *in partibus*. In the following year he succeeded Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State and Prefect of the Apostolic Palaces to Pius IX., and is supposed to have dictated his policy of resistance to the Falk Laws in Germany, and the education laws in France. On the accession of Leo XIII. in 1878, he was replaced by Cardinal Franchi, and became Prefect of the Propaganda.

* **Simon**, JULES (b. 1814), received from his parents the name of Jules François Simon Suisse; he discarded the François and the

Suisse, and is known only as Jules Simon. As a student at the Normal School he was a devoted follower of Victor Cousin (q.v.), whose successor as philosophy lecturer at the Sorbonne he became in 1839. In 1846 he attempted to get into the Chamber of Deputies, but was defeated; in 1848, however, he succeeded in being returned, taking his seat with the Moderate Left. He refused to take the oath of allegiance on the establishment of the Empire, and his philosophy lectures at the Sorbonne ceased. On his re-entrance into public life in 1869 he rapidly rose, and became one of the chiefs of the Republican party. In the Government of National Defence he held the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts; and in M. Thiers's first Cabinet his measures for the reform of the system of secondary education aroused the fury of the Clericals, and in May, 1873, he resigned. Jules Simon now became president of the Republican Left, and was one of the most energetic of the opposers of the designs of the Monarchists. In 1874 he became director of the *Sidels* newspaper, and in 1876, having been elected a life senator in the previous year, he was commissioned to form a Cabinet, and took the portfolio of the Interior (Dec. 13th). He was, however, unacceptable to Marshal MacMahon and the Right, and being blamed by letter by the Marshal-President for his too liberal attitude towards the press he promptly resigned (May 16th), and the great crisis of the republic ensued. On the death of M. Thiers, M. Jules Simon was chosen to pronounce his funeral oration. M. Jules Simon was reporter to the Commission which decided that the Chambers should return to Paris, and took a prominent part in the revision of the Constitution. His speeches, although as genuinely Republican as ever, began to be of a more Conservative tone, and he opposed in particular M. Ferry's bill for the expulsion of the religious orders. M. Jules Simon has published, among other works, some scholarly editions of the philosophers—Descartes, Bossuet, Malebranche, and Arnauld; a thoughtful treatise, *La Liberté; Souvenirs du 4 Septembre* (1874); and *Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers* (1878). He is in favour of Free Trade, and has a thorough knowledge of economics.

Simpson, GENERAL SIR JAMES, G.C.B. (b. 1792, d. 1868), British soldier, a native of Roxburghshire, entered the army in 1811, and served in the Peninsular War, and in the campaign of 1815. He gained the high approval of Sir Charles Napier while under him in the Mauritius, and was in consequence selected to serve as second in command under him during the Scinde campaign of 1845. He returned from India with a great reputation, and on the outbreak of the Crimean War he was sent out as chief of the staff.

On the death of Lord Raglan, Simpson succeeded him as commander-in-chief, but was hardly equal to the position, and failed disastrously in the second assault on the Redan (Sept. 8th, 1855). Soon afterwards he returned home, and was solaced with the rank of general and a G.C.B. His successor was Sir William Codrington.

Simpson, Sir James Young, Bart., M.D. (b. 1811, d. 1870), a celebrated physician, was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. He entered Edinburgh University in 1825, and graduated M.D. in 1832. In 1840 he obtained the Chair of midwifery in the university, and in 1847 was appointed one of her Majesty's physicians in Scotland. In the same year he established for himself a European reputation by proving by experiment that chloroform could be used without danger in obstetrics. It gained for him the foreign associateship of the French Academy of Medicine, and the Monthyon prize from the French Academy of Sciences. At Edinburgh he became president of the Royal College of Physicians in 1849, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1853. He was created a baronet in 1866. A collected edition of his works was published in 1871. It includes *Homœopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies*, and *Acupuncture, a New Method of Arresting Surgical Hemorrhage and of Accelerating the Healing of Wounds* (1864). He was also a learned archaeologist, and his *Archæological Essays* were republished in 1872.

Dr. Duns, *Memoir of Sir J. Y. Simpson* (1873).

Simrock, Karl Joseph (b. 1802, d. 1876), poet and scholar, was the son of a music-seller, and was born at Bonn. He studied at the university of his native town and at Berlin, where he entered the civil service, but was deprived of his position during the revolutionary movements of 1830. Even before this he had begun that profound study of the *Nibelungenlied* by which he gained the highest reputation as a scholar of early German. The first edition was published in 1827, the final edition, with a special dictionary, in 1874. Returning to the Rhine, he devoted himself entirely to his favourite studies in early German history and poetry, and in 1850 was appointed professor of old German literature at the University at Bonn. In 1844 he published a volume of original poems, containing *Wieland der Schmied* (1835), but he will be rather remembered for his valuable editions of the early German poets and legends, such as *Gedichte Walthers von der Vogelweide* (1833), *Rheinagen* (1837), *Parzival* (1842), the *Heldenbuch* (1843-9), *Reineke Fuchs* (1845), *Tristan und Isolde* and *Deutsche Mythologie* (1855), *Lieder der Minnesinger* (1856), and the *Wartburgkrieg* (1858). He also issued a translation of Shakespeare (1865-7), and of Tegner's *Frithiof Saga* (1863), and an edition of Goethe's *West-östliche Divan* (1875).

* **Sims, George Robert** (b. 1847), journalist and dramatist, was educated at a school at Eastbourne, at Hanwell College, and at Bonn. In 1874 his first article was accepted by the *Weekly Dispatch*, and in the same year he became a contributor to *Punch*, under the editorship of Mr. Henry Sampson; and when the *Referee* was started, in 1877, he became a regular member of the staff, under the *nom de plume* of "Dagonet." In that paper the deservedly popular *Dagonet Ballads* first saw the light. Mr. Sims' first play was *Crutch and Toothpick*, produced at the Royalty, London, in 1879. It was a great success, and ran for 240 nights. *The Mother-in-Law*, first produced at the Prince of Wales's, Liverpool, in 1881, and the *Member for Slocum* at the Royalty, were quite as popular, and in September, 1881, his remarkable melodrama, *The Lights o' London*, was brought out by Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's. *The Romany Rye* succeeded it in 1882. In 1884 Mr. Sims wrote two admirable comic operas, the music of which was by Mr. F. Clay, the *Marry Duchess*, produced at the Royalty, and the *Golden Ring* at the Alhambra. He has not, however, forsaken melodrama, and, aided by Mr. Henry Pettitt, wrote for the Adelphi Theatre *In the Ranks* (October, 1883), and *The Harbour Lights* (December, 1885), both of which had enormous runs. Mr. Sims is well known for his knowledge of the sadder side of London life; and it is not too much to say that his articles on *How the Poor Live*, contributed to the *Pictorial World* in 1883, were a very powerful stimulus to the subsequent outburst of philanthropic effort.

The Theatre, 1881.

Sinclair, Sir John, Bart. (b. 1754, d. 1835), economist and agriculturist, was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and Glasgow and Oxford Universities, and in 1775 was admitted a member of the Scotch Faculty of Advocates (1775). In 1780 he entered Parliament as member for Caithness-shire, and devoted himself to agricultural and financial improvements. His *History of the Public Revenue* appeared in 1784, and was rewarded by a baronetcy four years later. In 1793 he founded the British Board of Agriculture. His most important *Statistical Account of Scotland* appeared in 1798. In 1814 Sir John Sinclair was sworn of the Privy Council, and was to the last actively engaged in agricultural experiments and improvements.

Correspondence of Sir John Sinclair (1831); J. Sinclair (his son), *Life of Sir John Sinclair*.

Sindhia. [Gwalior.]

Sismondi, Jean Charles Simonde de (b. 1773, d. 1842), economist and historian, originally called Simonde, was born at Geneva, where his father, who was of Italian origin, was a Calvinist pastor. Educated by his parents, he was sent to Lyons as a clerk in the bank of his uncle Eynard, and in 1793

went to England for eighteen months with his parents, who were compelled to leave Geneva on account of their aristocratic leanings. He studied English institutions with much interest. The family then settled at Val Chiusa, in Italy, where Sismondi wrote his first work, *The Picture of Tuscan Agriculture* (1801), followed by a treatise on *Commercial Wealth* (1803), published after Sismondi's return to Geneva. Both works are strongly tinged with the views of Adam Smith, and gained for him the friendship of Necker and Mme. de Staël, as well as the post of Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce of his native department. The first volume of his great work on *The History of the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages* appeared in 1807, the sixteenth and last in 1818. It was the first of his works that he published under the name of Sismondi, a change due to his having discovered his genealogy in the course of his researches. *The History of the Italian Republics* is a monumental work, written with fire, exhibiting the results of a considerable amount of labour, and admirably arranged and proportioned. At the same time, it is distinctly in the nature of an apology, and in Sismondi the Republican was continually superior to the historian. For the next few years he lived much with Mme. de Staël, and during a visit to Italy wrote his *Memoir on the Paper Money of the Austrian States* (1810). The four volumes of his *Literature of the South of Europe* appeared between 1813 and 1829, and during the first year he paid a visit to Paris, and again in 1815, when his *Examination of the French Constitution* gained for him the friendship of the Emperor. He remained at Paris after the Restoration, although much grieved at the turn of affairs; and in 1859 paid a visit to England, where he married the sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. After his marriage he returned to Geneva, and spent there the remainder of his days. His *New Principles of Political Economy*, published in 1819, are in direct contradiction to the doctrines of his early life, and in favour of State intervention. During his last years his chief work was his voluminous *History of the French*, published in 30 vols. between 1821 and 1844, the last volume being by Amédée Renée. It is not as great a work as that on the Italian Republics, being written in a tone of even more decided prejudice, occupied too exclusively with the history of the capital to the neglect of the provinces, and based in many places on inferior sources of information. Throughout Sismondi judges the men and events of the Middle Ages from a purely modern standpoint; he can never forget that he is a Republican, still less that he is a Protestant. He published besides the *History of the Renaissance of Italian Liberty* (1832); *Studies on the Constitutions of Free Peoples* (1836); and for Lardner's *Cyclopædia*, *The*

History of the Fall of the Roman Empire and a smaller *History of the Italian Republics*, of which the last is still a valued text-book.

Collections of his letters, such as *Fragments de son Journal et de son Correspondance avec Mme. de Sainte Aulaire* (1868); *Lettres inédites à Mme. L'Albany* (1864); also *La Vie et les Travaux de Sismondi* (1845).

* **Skene, WILLIAM FORBES, LL.D., D.C.L.** (b. 1809), a native of Kincardineshire, was educated at the High School, Edinburgh. He then went to Germany, and on his return went for a session to each of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He took up the study of the law, and became a Writer to the Signet. He is a member of various learned societies, has received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University, and D.C.L. from Oxford. In 1881 he became, in succession to Dr. Hill Burton, her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland. Among his works, which are of an archæological character, are:—*The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, History, and Antiquities* (1837), *Memorials of Scottish History* (1868), *The Four Ancient Books of Wales, etc.* (1869), *The Coronation Stone* (1869), *John of Fordun's Chronicles of the Scottish Nation* (1871), *Celtic Scotland, a History of Ancient Alban* (3 vols., 1876–80).

Sketchley, ARTHUR. [ROSE.]

Skobelev, MICHAEL DIMITRIÉVITCH (b. 1843, d. 1882), Russian soldier, was born near Moscow, became an officer of the staff, and in 1868 was sent into Turkestan, whence he was transferred to the army of the Caucasus. He took part in the expedition to Khiva as commander of the advance guard of General Lomakine's column (1873), and behaved with such distinction in that campaign and in the expeditions against Khokand that he became major-general at the age of thirty-two, and in 1876, having reduced Khokand after a campaign of three months, became its governor. He volunteered for the staff of the Grand-Duke Nicholas on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War, and in the battles round Plevna distinguished himself by cutting Osman Pasha's communications with the Balkans and by the brilliant capture of the Gravitz redoubt, from which, however, he was driven with loss on the following day. He led the advance upon Adrianople, and would have assaulted Constantinople itself had not peace been signed at San Stefano. Skobelev was now the darling of the nation, and was looked upon as the man who would lead the troops of the Czar across the Himalayas. In 1880 he distinguished himself by capturing Gook Tepe and so retrieving the disasters inflicted on the Russians by the Tekke Turcomans, and by the consequent reduction of the country, after the massacre of hundreds of the Tekkes. He wished to advance farther south, but was recalled by the Czar. An ardent Pan Slavist, Skobelev was hastily summoned from Paris to St.

Petersburg in February, 1882, on account of a speech delivered to the Serbian students, in which he announced the inevitableness of war between Russia and Germany. On July 7th "the White General," so-called from the colour of his horse and uniform, died suddenly at an hotel under mysterious circumstances.

Memoir of Skobelev (1886).

Sleeman, SIR WILLIAM HENRY (b. 1788, d. 1856), Indian official, entered the service of the East India Company, and in 1820 became agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda districts, and there by his vigour succeeded in suppressing the system of Thuggee. This led to his being appointed in 1839 commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. He was appointed resident at Lucknow in 1842, and from the first recommended the annexation of the province, owing to the anarchy that prevailed. Shortly before his departure for England he had the satisfaction of seeing his advice carried out.

Smart, HENRY (b. 1813, d. 1879), the nephew of Sir George Thomas Smart (b. 1776, d. 1867), who in his day was celebrated as organist and composer to the Chapel Royal, and the introducer into England of Beethoven's *Mount of Olives* and Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, was intended for the law, but became organist of a church at Blackburn in 1831; of St. Luke's, Old Street, in 1836; and of St. Pancras in 1864. He was one of the greatest organists of his day, and an exceptionally brilliant extemporiser. Besides, Smart was a composer of worth, and though his more ambitious works, such as the cantata *The Bride of Dunkerron* (1864) and the oratorio *Jacob* (1873), may be forgotten at no distant date, he will be remembered for his part-songs, among which may be mentioned *Ave Maria* and *Lady, rise*.

Smedley, FRANCIS EDWARD (b. 1818, d. 1864), novelist, was born at Marlow, and was the son of Francis Smedley, who was some time High Bailiff of Westminster. He was deformed from his infancy, and to while away the time he began to delineate some of his own experiences of life. These had been small enough, but the mysteries of a "private tutor's," which he published under the title of *Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil*, first contributed to *Sharpe's London Magazine* (then a popular periodical), were so successful that the proprietor of that miscellany suggested an extension of the series, which was eventually published under the title of *Frank Fairleigh* (1850). *Lewis Arundel* (1852), *The Fortunes of the Colville Family* (1853), *Harry Coverdale's Courtship* (1854), *The Mysteries of Redgrave Court* (1859), and other stories followed in quick succession and with equal success. All these writings are marked by a certain masculinity, and abound in harmless fun. Mr. Smedley was also the author of a volume of poems

entitled *Gathered Leaves*, and was some time editor of *Sharpe's Magazine*. Several of his books were illustrated by Cruikshank and "Phiz."

Memorial preface by Edmund Yates to *Gathered Leaves* (1863).

* **Smiles, SAMUEL, LL.D.** (b. 1816), author and social reformer, was born at Haddington, N.B., and educated at Edinburgh University with a view to entering the medical profession. His father dying whilst he was still a student at Edinburgh, he was early thrown on his own resources, and as soon as he could, migrated to Leeds to practise medicine. He was not, however, long there, when the literary ambition, ever strong in him, determined him to relinquish his profession and to become, in 1837, editor of the *Leeds Times*, in succession to his friend Robert Nicoll (b. 1814, d. 1837), the Scottish poet, who had just gone home to die. In 1845 he left the editor's chair for the secretaryship of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company, and from 1852 to 1866 he was secretary to the South-Eastern Railway Company. It was during his stay in Leeds that he began that study of the subject of "self-help" that has given him the wide reputation he now enjoys. Among the first of his publications on this subject was the *Life of George Stephenson* (1857), which was followed in due course by *Self-Help* (1859)—the basis of which was a series of lectures to the working classes of Leeds—with the companion volumes of *Character* (1871), *Thrift* (1875), and *Duty* (1880). Still preaching the same eternal truth, Mr. Smiles wrote the *Lives of Engineers* (1862), *Industrial Biography* (1863), *George Moore* (1878), the merchant and philanthropist; *Life of Robert Dick* (1878), the Thurso geologist; and *Thomas Edward* (1876), the Scottish naturalist. In 1883 he edited the *Autobiography of James Nasmyth*. The manner and the matter of Mr. Smiles's books are alike admirable; but great as their literary merit is, the services they have rendered to sound morality are still more important. While they do not professedly inculcate any religious precepts or moral systems, their whole teaching is conducive to the formation of sound principles and an upright character. It is not failure, or being baffled, he teaches, that lowers a man, but despair and ceasing to strive; success is only an accident. Written in a lively and an attractive style, free from all preaching and prosiness, his works are impressive by the examples they exhibit of hard-working men raised by their own abilities, perseverance, and thrift, from obscurity to eminence. Mr. Smiles has also written *The Huguenots in England* (1867), and the *Huguenots in France* (1873), and other works. In 1878 he received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh. His brother, * **ROBERT SMILES** (b. 1818), is the author of a *Life of Henry Booth* (1869), the railway projector, *Life of Livingstone* (1885), and other works.

Smirke, SIR ROBERT, R.A. (b. 1780, d. 1867), architect, was the son of Robert Smirke, R.A. (b. 1752, d. 1845), a painter of some note in his day. The son was educated for his profession under Sir John Soane, and on the Continent. In 1799 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy; was elected A.R.A. in 1808, and R.A. in 1811, and in 1820 appointed treasurer to the Academy. After building the late Covent Garden theatre (1809), and the Mint (1811), he was in 1823 entrusted with the erection of the British Museum, a work he carried on until 1847, when his brother Sydney (q.v.) undertook the completion of his splendid conception. In 1829 the General Post Office was erected from his designs. In 1831 he was knighted on the reconstitution of the Board of Works, to which he was for many years architect. Among his other public works in London are the College of Physicians (1825), and King's College (1831). After the destruction of York Minster by fire in 1829, he was entrusted with its restoration; and Lowther and Eastnor Castles, as well as the courts of justice at Gloucester, Hereford, and Perth, are fine examples of his talent. Smirke as a rule adhered to the Classic style, except in domestic architecture, to which he was one of the first to apply Gothic.

Smirke, SYDNEY, R.A. (b. 1799, d. 1877), architect, was a younger brother of the above, and was brought up in his office. He became A.R.A. in 1848, R.A. in 1860, professor of architecture in the Academy in 1861, and treasurer in 1862. In 1836, in conjunction with his brother, he erected the Oxford and Cambridge Club house in Pall Mall, and subsequently the Carlton Club. He restored the Temple Church in 1842, a portion of York Minster after the fire of 1840, and Lichfield Cathedral. As his brother's successor to the post of architect to the British Museum, he designed the Roman and Assyrian galleries, and also built the circular Reading Room after Panizzi's suggestion. From 1867 to 1874 he was engaged in building the exhibition rooms of the new Royal Academy in Burlington House.

Smith, ALBERT RICHARD (b. 1816, d. 1860), humorist, was born at Chertsey, and was the son of a doctor. He was educated for the medical profession, and in 1838, having become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, went to Paris to finish his studies, and commenced practice with his father. His powers of entertainment, however, won him away from medicine, and between 1839 and 1840 he visited the small towns near London, giving a descriptive lecture on the Alps. In 1841 he settled in London, and began to write a series of novels for the magazines, the broad fun of which made them very popular. Among them were *The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury*, *The Scattergood*

Family, *The Marchioness of Brinvilliers*, *Christopher Tadpole*, and *The Pottleton Legacy*. He also wrote various sketches of life, several of which were illustrated by Leech; for instance, *The Natural History of the Flirt* (1848), *The Natural History of Evening Parties* (1849), and *The Gent and the Natural History of Stuck-up People* (1847). In 1849 a new entertainment was provided for the public in *A Month at Constantinople*, in 1850 he produced the *Overland Mail*, and in 1852, at the Egyptian Hall, his most popular monologue, *The Ascent of Mont Blanc*. In 1858 he went to China in search of a new field of observation, and his Chinese entertainment was received with great delight.

Smith, SIR FRANCIS PETTIT (b. 1808, d. 1874), mechanician, who shares with John Ericsson the credit of being the first to apply the screw propeller to navigation, was the son of a postmaster at Hythe, and became a farmer at Hendon. In 1834 he succeeded in constructing a model vessel propelled by a submerged screw, and in 1838, having perfected the invention, for which he had taken out a patent in 1836, it was submitted to the Admiralty. A company was formed, and the *Archimedes*, which made her first trips in 1839 and 1840, was constructed on the principle, and on the recommendation of Sir I. K. Brunel, it was applied to the *Great Eastern*. On the expiration of Mr. Smith's patent, there were 327 screw-vessels in the Royal Navy, and as many in the merchant service. In 1855 he was granted a Civil List pension, and knighted in 1871, having been appointed curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington in 1860.

Smith, GEORGE (b. 1840, d. 1876), Assyriologist, was born at Cheltenham of poor parents, and became a printer in the firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew. He gained the acquaintance of Sir Henry Rawlinson at the British Museum, and was employed by him in the preparation of the third volume of his *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*. In 1870 Mr. Smith was appointed assistant to Dr. Birch, keeper of the Oriental antiquities, and in 1871 published his *Annals of Assurbani-pal*, a translation and transcription of the cuneiform inscriptions relating to Sardanapalus. In 1872 he deciphered at the British Museum the inscription containing the Chaldean account of the Deluge; in 1873, subsidised by the *Daily Telegraph*, he excavated at Kouyunjik, on the site of Nineveh, and unearthed the missing fragment of the Deluge story, together with other fragments of great value. In 1875 he was sent out to continue his excavation by the trustees of the British Museum, and published on his return his *Assyrian Discoveries and Chaldean Account of the Genesis*. His last journey was undertaken in 1876, and after discovering the site of the Hittite capital, Carchemish, he arrived at

Kouyunjik. Owing to the troubled state of the country, it was impossible to excavate, and on Aug. 29th he died at Aleppo. His other works were *The Assyrian Eponym Canon* (1875), *Ancient History from the Monuments—Assyria* (1875), and the posthumous *Ancient History of Babylonia from the Monuments* (1877), and *History of Sennacherib*, both edited by Professor Sayce.

Professor Sayce in *Nature*, vol. xiv.

* **Smith, GOLDWIN** (b. 1823), was educated at Eton and Oxford, graduating in 1845 with a first-class in classics. He gained several of the university prizes for essays, and in 1847 was elected a fellow of University College, Oxford. He was then called to the bar. In 1850 he received the appointment of assistant-secretary to the Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the University of Oxford, and was secretary to the Second Oxford Commission; he was also placed on the Popular Education Commission (1858). From 1858 until 1866 he was Regius professor of modern history at Oxford, visiting America on a lecturing tour in 1864; he returned to that country in 1868, and settled there, receiving a professorship in the Cornell University, New York. In 1871 he went to Canada, and became a member of the Senate of Toronto University. He paid a visit to England in 1885-6. Mr. Goldwin Smith has republished several of his lectures, for instance:—*The Study of History* (1861); *The Foundation of the American Colonies* (1861); and *Three English Statesmen: Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt* (1867); has written *A Short History of England down to the Reformation* (1869), and contributed a monograph on *Couper* to the *English Men of Letters Series*. He has also written largely on the Irish questions, for instance:—*Irish History and Irish Characteristics* (1861); and *The Conduct of England to Ireland* (1882), and, although an ardent Liberal, was an outspoken opponent of Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures of 1886.

Smith, SIR HARRY GEORGE WAKELYN, G.C.B. (b. 1788, d. 1860), British soldier, saw service in the West Indies in 1805, and fought in the Peninsular and American Wars. He commanded a division in the Kaffir War of 1834-5, and in 1839 he was nominated adjutant-general to the forces in India. In the Sikh War his strategy won the battle of Aliwal (1846). From 1847 to 1854 he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and was most successful in his conduct of the Kaffir War of 1851-2.

Smith, HENRY JOHN STEPHEN, F.R.S. (b. 1826, d. 1883), mathematician, was of Irish origin, and was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a scholar. He obtained the Ireland scholarship (1848), double first in classics and mathematics (1849), and the senior mathematical scholarship (1851), a set of distinctions almost unique. He was

shortly afterwards elected to a fellowship at Balliol, and held it until he was appointed to a professorial fellowship at Corpus, Balliol, however, keeping him as a nominal fellow. In 1861 he was made Savilian professor of geometry, and in 1874 keeper of the University Museum. Professor Smith was a man of the most varied knowledge, and a most accomplished conversationalist. He was an energetic member of the Hebdomadal Council, a member of the Royal Committee on Scientific Education, and in 1877 became a member of the University of Oxford Commission. An ardent Liberal, he came forward as a candidate for the representation of the university in Parliament in 1878, but was easily defeated. It is as a pure mathematician that Professor Smith will be remembered; and he was no unworthy successor to Gauss in the importance of his discoveries. The theory of numbers, the theories of elliptic functions and modern geometry are the three subjects he chiefly embraced; but most of his work unfortunately remains in manuscript. Reference may be made, however, to his *Report on the Theory of Numbers* in the British Association volumes for 1859-63 and 1865; to his papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society for 1861 and 1867; to his memoir on *Modular Equations in Elliptic Functions* in the *Atti* of the Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, for 1877; and his completion of an investigation by Reimann in the *Messenger of Mathematics* for May, 1881. The breadth of his mathematical knowledge is admirably displayed in his introduction to the collected edition of Clifford's works.

Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher in the *Academy*, Feb. 17th, 1883.

Smith, JAMES (b. 1775, d. 1839), and **HORACE** (b. 1779, d. 1849), sons of Robert Smith, solicitor to the Board of Ordnance, are chiefly to be remembered for their joint-work, *Rejected Addresses*, which appeared in 1812. They were suggested by the management of Drury Lane offering a prize of £20 for an address to be spoken on the reopening of the theatre, and consisted of some wonderful parodies of the chief poets of the day. Scott said of his, "I must have done this myself, but I can't remember when." Their earliest literary efforts appeared in the *Pic-Nic* newspaper (1802), and the *Mirror* (1807-10). James had followed in the footsteps of his father as a solicitor, receiving the latter's business and official appointment. Horace, who joined the Stock Exchange, wrote some twenty novels, among them being *Gaieties and Gravities*, *Brambletye House*, *Reuben Apsley*, *Zillah*, and *Heads and Tails*, perhaps his best (1836).

Smith, JOSEPH (b. 1805, d. 1844), founder of Mormonism, born in Windsor county, Vermont, U.S., was the son of a farmer. In 1823 his prophetic career began. He was then living in seclusion, and an angel, according

to his own account, appeared to him with supernatural messages. Other visits of a similar kind followed, during which it was revealed to him that under a certain mountain he would find important records. These were written on thin plates of metal, and in a strange language which, with supernatural aid, he was able to translate (1827). Such was Smith's account of the origin of the *Book of Mormon*, so called from a mythical prophet who was said to have compiled it, which consists of the history of America from a remote period down to the fifth century. In style this book is an imitation of the English Bible, and has been pronounced by authorities to be an imposture. It is, in fact, copied nearly verbatim from an MS. romance written by one Spalding in 1816. It was published in 1830; and those that believed Smith's tale formed themselves under his leadership into a new society with the title, "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," at Manchester, New York. As this body grew, it was opposed by violence, and Smith was subjected to a considerable amount of prosecution. It was whispered that the elders practised polygamy. The saints were now frequently compelled to change their location, nevertheless their numbers increased considerably, and in 1837 they sent missionaries to England. In 1839 Smith built a city on the Mississippi named Nauvoo. Quarrels broke out amongst Smith's followers, and led to the interference of the American authorities. In 1844 Smith was arrested on a charge of treason; the mob broke into the prison, seized, and murdered him. Under his successor, Brigham Young, the Mormons moved to Utah, and there established their present settlement in Salt Lake City. [YOUNG.]

Gunnison, *The Mormons or Latter-Day Saints; The Mormons or Latter-Day Saints, with Memoirs of the Life of Joseph Smith.*

Smith, ROBERT ANGUS, F.R.S., LL.D. (b. 1817, d. 1884), man of science, was born near Glasgow, educated at the grammar school and university of his native town, and from 1839 to 1841 studied chemistry under Liebig at Giessen. As assistant to Dr. Playfair, he served on the Royal Commission of inquiry into the health of towns, having in the meantime settled at Manchester as a professional chemist. He was from this time much engaged in the analysis of air and water, and his paper on *The Air of Towns*, published in the *Chemical Society's Journal* in 1858, was an important contribution to sanitary knowledge. Further investigations followed: in the air of mines, while he was serving on the Mines Commission; in the constitution of the atmosphere (1864); and in disinfectants. He was appointed inspector-general of alkali works for the United Kingdom, under the Alkali Act of 1863, and was also inspector under the Rivers Pollution Act. Dr. Angus

Smith was vice-president of the Chemical Society in 1858, became F.R.S. in 1859, and LL.D., Edinburgh, in 1882; he was also for some years president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Perhaps the most valuable of Dr. Smith's labours are to be found in the Transactions of the learned societies and in his official reports. Among them may be mentioned a report *On the Air and Water of Towns*, read before the British Association in 1848; *On Putrefaction of the Blood* (1863); *On the Examination of Air* (1867). He was also the author of many works in volume form, for instance:—*A Memoir of John Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time* (1856); *Disinfectants and Disinfection* (1869); *Rain and Air*; *Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology* (1872); *Loch Etive and the Sons of Usnach*, a speculation as to the origins of Celtic literature and history (1879); *Measurement of the Actinism of the Sun's Rays and of Daylight* (1880); and *A Century of Science in Manchester* (1883).

Smith, SYDNEY (b. June 3rd, 1771; d. Feb. 22nd, 1845), canon of St. Paul's, was born at Woodford, in Essex. He was educated at Winchester College, and subsequently at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken orders, he became curate of Nether Avon, in Wiltshire, where the squire of the village, an ancestor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, proposed to him to accompany his son as tutor on a tour in Germany. This project having been prevented by the war, Sydney and his pupil took refuge in Edinburgh, where the former preached in Charlotte Chapel, and formed the friendships with Jeffrey, Brougham, and Horner, which resulted in the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*. The first number appeared in October, 1802, and immediately obtained an immense success. Sydney Smith continued to be one of the principal contributors for nearly thirty years. In 1804 he removed to London, became preacher at the Foundling Hospital, delivered his excellent lectures on moral philosophy at the Royal Institution, and in 1807 produced, under the name of Peter Plymley, the most characteristic specimen of his humour, *Letters to my Brother Abraham, who lives in the Country*. The theme was the necessity of redressing the grievances of the Roman Catholics, and never perhaps was a practical subject treated in a manner at once so humorous and so convincing. The brief return of the Whigs to office gained him the living of Foston-le-Clay, in the Yorkshire wolds, where he was obliged to build a parsonage. Though attentive to his parochial duties, he spent sufficient time in London to be regarded as one of the chief ornaments of society, especially of the brilliant circle at Holland House. After many years of steady writing for the *Edinburgh Review*, where his

gifted pen was exerted in support of every good cause except missions, which he invariably viewed with prejudice, he was in 1828 appointed by Lord Lyndhurst a canon of Bristol, and exchanged his Yorkshire living for Combe Florey, in Somersetshire. His sermon before the Bristol corporation in favour of Catholic Emancipation occasioned warm controversy; and a few years later he equally distinguished himself in the cause of the Reform Bill by his famous apologue of *Mrs. Partington's Fight with the Atlantic Ocean*. At this time he was made canon of St. Paul's by Earl Grey, and Lord Melbourne afterwards greatly regretted that he had not been made a bishop. He had ceased writing for the *Edinburgh Review*; but an attack on the revenues of cathedral chapters produced in 1837 his last important work—one of the wittiest—his *Letters to Archdeacon Singleton*. Unlike most men of kindred faculties, Sydney Smith was equally eminent as a wit and a humorist. His wit depended principally upon a quick perception of ludicrous differences and resemblances; his humour upon a gift of playful exaggeration, based upon the shrewdest common-sense. As is rarely the case, his talents were even more brilliantly displayed in conversation than in authorship. They were always exerted in the best causes, and from the most disinterested motives. Few who have raised so much laughter have done so much good. The foundations of his character were sense, kindness, and manly independence. Had he chosen to forswear his convictions, he might have risen to the highest dignities.

His essays in the *Edinburgh Review* and most of his other writings were collected by himself, and his *Life* has been written by his daughter, Lady Holland, and by Mr. Stuart J. Reid.

[R. G.]

Smith, THOMAS SOUTHWOOD (b. 1788, d. 1861), sanitary reformer, was born at Martock, in Somersetshire; studied at the University of Edinburgh (M.D. 1816), and in 1824, having settled in London, was appointed Physician to the London Fever Hospital. His *Treatise on Fever* was an admirable statement of the connection between pauperism and disease; and his papers on *The Use of the Dead to the Living*, which originally appeared in the *Westminster Review*, led to the passing of the Anatomy Act, and hence to the disappearance of body-snatching. In 1833 Dr. Southwood Smith was appointed a member of the Central Board of the Factory Commission, and the Factory Act of that year was based upon his report. The Children's Employment Commission followed in 1840, and Dr. Southwood Smith was successful in collecting some most important evidence about the employment of women and young children. In 1837 he was sent by the Poor Law Commissioners to investigate the sanitary condition of Whitechapel and Bethnal Green, was examined at great length before the Health of Towns Committee

of 1839, and in 1847 was appointed on the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. In 1848 he was appointed medical member of the Board of Health under the Public Health Act, and in 1850 retired from practice. Dr. Southwood Smith was one of the original contributors to the *Westminster Review*, his article on *Bentham's System of Education* appearing in the first number. His most important works were *The Divine Government* (1814) and *The Philosophy of Health* (1834).

* **Smith, WILLIAM, LL.D., D.C.L.** (b. 1813), was educated at the University of London, where he distinguished himself as a classic. With a view to entering the legal profession he began the study of the law, which, however, he abandoned, and devoted himself to classical literature. An edition of *The Apology, Phædo, and Crito*, of Socrates appeared in 1840, and in the same year an edition of *Tacitus*. His *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* appeared in 1842, the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology* in 1849, and the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography* was published in 1857. In 1850 he had commenced a series of less advanced dictionaries, containing in an abridged form suited for the needs of schools the material of the larger works just mentioned. In 1853 the *Students' Manuals of History* began to appear, and included *The Student's Greece*, *The Student's Rome*, *The Student's Hume*, *The Student's France*, *The Student's Hallam*, etc.; in 1854 he published an edition of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, in 1855 *A Latin-English Dictionary*, in 1860 the first volume of the *Dictionary of the Bible*, and three years afterwards the remaining two volumes. *The Student's Manual of English Literature* appeared in 1864, and *Principia Latina* from 1860-66. His *Student's Latin Grammar* appeared in 1863, his adaptation of *Curtius's Greek Grammar* in the same year, his *Initia Græca* in 1865, in 1870 his *English-Latin Dictionary*, and in 1875 his *Atlas of Bible and Classical Geography*. All these books, as well as others associated with the name of Dr. Smith, are well known to students, who owe him a debt of gratitude for having thus put into convenient shape the stores of classic lore. Some of his works have run through nearly thirty editions. While engaged with his publications, from 1853 to 1866, he was classical examiner in the University of London, and from 1867 was editor of the *Quarterly Review*. In conjunction with Professor Wace, he edited the *Dictionary of Christian Biography* (1877-80). In 1870 he had conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

* **Smith, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, D.C.L.** (b. 1825), son of William Henry Smith, bookseller, publisher, and news-agent in the Strand, was born in London. He was educated at Tavistock Grammar School, and

thereafter joined his father's business. His first attempt to enter Parliament was in 1865, when he contested Westminster in the Conservative interest against John Stuart Mill, without success, however. In 1868 the same constituency returned him in preference to his former opponent, and he represented it until 1885. During the years 1874-7 he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, after which he succeeded Mr. Ward Hunt as First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. His sound business capacities and the convincing logic of his speeches made him an important factor among the Conservative leaders. In 1879 Oxford University conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. During Lord Salisbury's tenure of office in 1885 Mr. Smith was Secretary of State for War, but during the last week of the ministry's existence he became Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (January, 1886). He was first returned for the new London division of the Strand in 1885. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's second ministry in 1886, Mr. Smith again became Chief Secretary for War, a post which he resigned in 1887, becoming First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. He was a member of the London School Board from 1870 to 1874. Mr. Smith's political character is seen in his acts. Thus, he supported Mr. Forster's Education Bill, has sought the reduction of taxation, and endeavoured to direct attention to such social disorders as pauperism. His proposals for the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland have attracted attention.

* **Smith, Professor William Robertson** (b. 1846), a native of Aberdeenshire, was educated at the Aberdeen University, at Edinburgh, at Bonn, and Göttingen. In 1868-70 he was assistant professor in physics at Edinburgh. In 1870 he received the professorship of Hebrew in the Free Church Divinity Hall, Aberdeen. He now became a contributor to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, where, in an article on the Mosaic Books, he used expressions that the Free Church of Scotland was unable to regard as other than signs of heterodoxy. He was accordingly suspended from delivering his lectures, and after a prolonged trial he was in 1881 removed altogether from his professorial duties by the General Assembly. He was a member of the committee appointed to revise the Old Testament. In 1879-80 he travelled in Arabia, and admirably described his journey in letters to *The Scotsman*. In 1883 he succeeded Professor Palmer in the Chair of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and resigned in 1886, on his appointment as librarian of the Cambridge University Library. He is also joint editor with Professor Baynes of the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and besides his contributions to periodical literature has published *The Old Testament in the Jewish Church* (1880),

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The Prophets of Israel, etc. (1882), and *Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia* in 1885.

Smith, Sir William Sidney, commonly known as **Sir Sidney Smith** (b. 1765, d. 1840), British sailor, went to sea at the age of twelve, and in 1793 served under Lord Hood at Toulon. From 1796-8 he was a French prisoner of war, but effecting his escape, was sent in the *Tiger*, 80 guns, to the Mediterranean. In March, 1799, he threw himself into St. Jean d'Acre, and there, aided by the native chief, Djézzar, stood a siege of sixty-one days from Napoleon Bonaparte, and caused him to retire. After Bonaparte had left Egypt, he concluded the convention of El-Arish with General Kleber for the French evacuation of the country, but the British government refused to ratify it. In 1801 he was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, and became a rear-admiral in 1804. In 1806 he commanded the English squadron off Sicily, and in 1807 was engaged in the expedition to the Dardanelles under Duckworth. He became full admiral in 1821, and passed his last years at Paris.

Smyth, William Henry (b. 1788, d. 1866), British admiral, was born at Westminster, entered the navy at sixteen, and greatly distinguished himself in 1810 as commander of a gunboat during the defence of Cadiz. In 1813 he became a lieutenant, and captain in 1815. All this while he had been making extensive surveys on his own account, and his charts gained such high praise from experts that in 1815 he was appointed to undertake the survey of the Mediterranean for the government. Without the slightest feeling of jealousy, he exchanged with Captain Gauthier de Parc, who was engaged on a similar commission for the French government, documents, information, and instruments, and in 1820 arranged with the French Hydrographical Office the interchange of all data and charts. The result was that the survey was of the most thorough character. In 1824 he became post-captain, and retired from active service, becoming vice-admiral in 1858 and admiral in 1863. He was constantly employed on government commissions, and from 1839 to 1842 was superintendent of the building of the Cardiff Docks. For some years he lived in London, where he was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, and twice its president, and held official positions in the learned societies. Admiral Smyth was a distinguished astronomer, and his *Celestial Cycle* (1844) was in its day a good text-book, but his chief works are connected with his Mediterranean survey. His *Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia* appeared in 1828, and his elaborate monograph, *The Mediterranean: a Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical*, in 1854. He also furthered the cause of science by translating some of the selected works of

Arago, and Benzon's *History of the New World*.

Fraser's Magazine, vol. lxxiii.

Snider, JACOB (b. 1820, d. 1866), inventor, was a native of Philadelphia, U.S., and began life as a wine merchant. He failed, however in that capacity, and in 1859 came to England, bringing with him some specimens of his invention, the Mount Storm breechloader, made out of converted United States rifles. They were submitted to the authorities at the War Office, and to the French government, but in the latter quarter he met with no encouragement. He was at that time in considerable want, and the speculations in which he engaged did not strengthen his resources. After much hesitation the War Office rejected the Mount Storm breechloader, but accepted another plan for the conversion of Enfield rifles into breechloaders, with central-fire cartridges, the gun now associated with his name. He was, however, constantly involved in disputes as to payment for materials, and the amount of remuneration that was due to him. Snider succumbed to poverty and anxiety on October 25th, 1866, while the public was making tardy preparations to relieve his necessities.

J. Scoffern, in *Belgravia*, vol. i.

Soane, SIR JOHN (b. 1752, d. 1837), architect, was the son of a builder of Reading, and studied for his future profession at the Royal Academy and in Italy, whither he was sent with an Academy pension. In 1788 he was appointed architect to the Bank of England, which edifice he began to enlarge in 1800, and in 1806 was professor of architecture at the Royal Academy. His chief works are the Dulwich Gallery, the offices of the Board of Trade and Privy Council at Whitehall, the State Paper Office in St. James's Park, and the Law Courts in Westminster Hall, which were happily pulled down in 1883. He was knighted in 1831, and in 1833, the year of his retirement from professional life, he bequeathed to the nation his museum of works of art, and his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Somerville, MARY, *née* FAIRFAX (b. 1780, d. 1872), well-known for her scientific researches, and for her popular and educational scientific works, was the daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax, a Scottish naval officer. Mary was a great reader, learned Euclid surreptitiously while quite a girl, and at the same period got up a knowledge of Latin in order to be able to read Newton's *Principia*, and was educated at a school at Musselburgh, a small town in Midlothian. Her first important contribution to science was made in 1826, when she presented to the Royal Society a paper on the magnetising powers of the more refrangible solar rays, the object of which was to prove that these rays of the solar spectrum have

a strong magnetic influence. This paper led to much discussion, which was only terminated many years later by the investigations of the German electricians, Riess and Moser, who showed that the action upon the magnetic needle was not caused by the violet rays. In 1831 Mrs. Somerville brought out her original treatise on the *Mechanism of the Heavens*, and in 1834 published a work *On the Connection of the Physical Sciences*, which has been referred to by Humboldt as "the generally exact and admirable treatise." In 1848 appeared the work by which, perhaps, she is most generally known, her *Physical Geography*, and in 1869, at the age of eighty-nine, she published a volume *On Molecular and Microscopic Science*, which contains a complete conspectus of some of the most recent and most abstruse researches of modern science. Mrs. Somerville was twice married, her first husband being Captain Greig, a naval officer, and her second being her cousin, Dr. William Somerville. In 1835 she received a literary pension of £300. Shortly after her death in December, 1872, a movement was started to commemorate her name, which culminated in the establishment of the Somerville Hall at Oxford, and the Mary Somerville scholarship in mathematics for women.

Personal Recollections of Mrs. Somerville, by her daughter, Martha Somerville; *Quarterly Review*, January, 1874.

Sontag, HENRIETTA (b. 1805, d. 1854), singer, was a native of Coblenz, and made her appearance on the stage when quite a child. At fifteen she made her *début* at Prague in Boïeldieu's *John of Paris*. After becoming the *prima donna* of Berlin, she achieved great success at Paris and London in 1828. She was recognised, indeed, as a worthy rival of Malibran. In 1830 she married an Italian nobleman, Count Rossi, and retired from the stage, but in 1849, owing to his pecuniary losses, she reappeared at Her Majesty's Theatre. A visit to the United States followed in 1854, and she died while on a tour in Mexico.

Sothorn, EDWARD ASKEW (b. 1830, d. 1881), comedian, was born at Liverpool, and was intended by his parents for the Church, but about 1851 went on the stage, and made his first appearance at the Boston National Theatre as Dr. Pangloss in the *Heir at Law*. After a very uphill struggle he succeeded in gaining a footing at Laura Keane's Theatre, New York; and in 1858 appeared in the character of Lord Dundreary in Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousin*. This was originally one of the subordinate parts in the play; but it was gradually elaborated by Mr. Sothorn until it became one of the most celebrated creations of the century, full of refined and undemonstrative humour. He appeared in it for more than 1,100 times in the United States, and then repeated the performance for 496 nights

at the Haymarket. In 1864 he created the second great part with which his name is associated, David Garrick in T. W. Robertson's adaptation from the French play, *Sullivan*. He reappeared in England in 1874, but achieved no permanent success in any of the plays with which he was connected, among which may be mentioned Oxenford's *Brother Sam*, and Byron's *The Prompter's Box*. In 1878 he returned to America.

Soulouque, FAUSTEN (b. 1785, d. 1867), negro Emperor of Hayti, was originally a slave, and entering the army attained the rank of general. In 1847 he was elected president of the Hayti republic, and in 1849, having crushed the Mulatto opposition by a series of massacres, was elected emperor. His rule was tyrannical in the extreme, and having been deposed in 1859, he retired to France. Prince Louis Napoleon was greeted with shouts of "Soulouque" when he appeared in the streets after the *coup d'état*.

G. d'Alaux, *Soulouque et son Empire*.

Soult, NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal of France (b. 1769, d. 1851) was the son of a notary. In 1785 he entered the Royal Regiment of Infantry as a private, and by 1792 he had risen to the rank of adjutant-major. By his conduct at Fleurus he won the brevet of general of brigade; in 1799 he was appointed general of division under Massena, whose recommendation of Soult to Napoleon led to the former's being offered one of the four colonelships of the Consular army. Soult was now devoted to Napoleon. In 1804 he obtained the *baton* of Marshal of France, an appointment which his achievements in the campaign with Austria that closed with Austerlitz amply justified, and in 1807 became Duke of Dalmatia for his exertions in carrying out the Treaty of Tilsit. In 1808 Soult, at the head of the second corps, entered Spain, and attacked Sir John Moore, causing the retreat to Corunna, and, though defeated, forced the English to evacuate the country. He next conquered Portugal, and governed the country until the arrival of Wellington at Coimbra, and Beresford at Chaves. In 1809 he was commander-in-chief in Spain, and continued, with slight exceptions, to meet with success until he was defeated by Beresford at Albuera in 1811, while attempting to succour Badajoz. In 1813 his power in Spain was practically shattered at the battle of Salamanca, after which he went to aid Napoleon in Germany. The French defeat at Vittoria, however, necessitated Soult's return to Spain. The contest that he now engaged in with Wellington, from October, 1813, to April, 1814, by universal consent proved him to be a master of military tactics; and the defeats at Orthez and Toulouse are attributed to the superiority of Wellington's soldiers over Soult's, not to superior generalship. After Toulouse Soult

became an adherent of Louis XVIII., whom, however, he as quickly deserted on Napoleon's escape from Elba. After Waterloo he was proscribed, and withdrew to Düsseldorf until 1819, when he was allowed to return to France. Louis Philippe, after the revolution of July, 1830, appointed him Minister of War, and during the greater part of the reign Soult was generally a member of the Government. In October, 1832, he became President of the Council, and governed with military rigour until overthrown by his colleague, M. Thiers, July, 1834. In 1838 he was sent as ambassador to England, where he was welcomed with great enthusiasm. He was *filé* by his former antagonist, the Duke of Wellington; and whenever the two aged warriors appeared together, they were received with acclamation. In 1839 he assumed the offices of President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was overthrown on March 1st, 1840. In October Guizot's ministry was formed, and Soult, despite advancing years, and occasional infirmities of temper, continued to hold the portfolios of the council and of war. In 1847 Soult was raised to the dignity of a peer of France, and in the following year ceased to take any further active part in politics.

Soult, *Mémoires*; Napier, *History of the Peninsular War*.

Soumet, ALEXANDRE (b. 1788, d. 1845), French dramatist, was educated for the army, but early displayed inclinations to literature. His tragedies *Clytemnestre* and *Saül* were played in 1822 with considerable success, and were followed by *Une Fête de Néron* (1829), and *Norma* (1831), upon which the libretto of the more celebrated opera is founded. Soumet was also a poet of some power. He occupies in French dramatic literature a position by the side of, but slightly inferior to, Casimir Delavigne (q.v.).

Southcott, JOANNA (b. 1750, d. 1814), a native of Devonshire, was in her youth a domestic servant, and joined the Methodists. In 1792, having previously laid claim to prophetic gifts, she declared herself to be the woman spoken of in the twelfth chapter of Revelation, and immediately began to pour forth her inspirations in prose and verse. Her followers increased in number; they purchased her writings, and also seals, which latter were passports to heaven. At length, when she was upwards of sixty years of age, she prophesied that on the 18th of October, 1814, at midnight, she would bring forth a second Shiloh, or Prince of Peace. The consequence was that her followers prepared a most expensive cradle, and spent money in every way to give the miraculous babe a suitable reception. It was, however, never born, and Joanna herself died in December of the same year. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that her appearance of

pregnancy was due to dropsy. Her converts still believed in her, and thought that she would rise again. In 1851 there were still four Southcottian congregations in England.

Southey, ROBERT, D.C.L. (b. Aug. 12th, 1774; d. March 21st, 1843), poet, essayist, and historian, was the son of a Bristol linen-draper, and was born in the western city. Educated first in several local seminaries, he was sent by his uncle, the Rev. Herbert Hill, in 1788, to Westminster School. Making a strong stand against flogging, and writing on this subject in a magazine conducted by the senior boys, he was expelled from the school in 1792, and the same year entered Balliol College, Oxford. The result of Southey's training at the university was not very important from the intellectual point of view, for, except an intense love of poetry, he carried nothing away with him but an affection for rowing. Soon after his leaving the university a noteworthy event occurred, i.e. his meeting with Coleridge. The two friends were deeply moved by the French revolution, and in conjunction with a third associate, Lovell, they formed a beneficent humanitarian scheme, which went under the name of *Pantisocracy*. The three dreamers married three sisters of Bristol, named Fricker, and for a time congregated under Southey's roof. In 1794 Southey published *Wat Tyler*, which will sufficiently show the influence he was then under; *Joan of Arc* appeared in 1796, and various collections of *Poems* in 1795-7 and 1801. Southey paid two visits to Lisbon, where his uncle was chaplain of the British factory, and the earliest result of these visits was manifest in his *Letters from Spain and Portugal*. His first great poem, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, a blank-verse delineation of the perils and triumphs of an Arabian hero who engaged in conflict with the powers of evil, was published in 1801. For several years Southey experienced the difficulties of an uncertain livelihood, but he at length accepted the post of private secretary to the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, worth £350 per annum. This appointment, however, he only held for six months, and in 1804 he entered formally upon the profession of literature, taking up his abode on the banks of the Greta, near Keswick, in the very centre of the Lake Country. Coleridge and Wordsworth were his near neighbours. His *Madoe*—a Welshman's supposed discovery and conquest of Mexico—was published in 1805, and the *Curse of Kehama*, a tale of the Hindoo mythology, in 1810. Southey was appointed Poet Laureate in 1813, and in the succeeding year he issued his *Roderick*, a blank-verse epic on the last of the Goths, together with a volume of *Odes*. In 1815 appeared a collection of *Minor Poems*, and the *Carmen Triumphale*. Two works followed in the next year, viz., *The Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo*, and *The Lay of the Laureate*. His

Vision of Judgment, published in 1821, excited the sarcastic powers of Byron. This was succeeded at intervals by other poetical compositions, including *A Tale of Paraguay*, *All for Love*, and the *Pilgrim to Compostella*. Although Southey's poems exhibited unusual powers of versification and much imagination, they never acquired great popularity. As a prose writer he was far more successful, and his *Life of Lord Nelson* (1813) and *Life of John Wesley* (1820) have taken rank as English classics. This voluminous writer also produced interesting works on Sir Thomas More, the British admirals, Cowper, Chatterton, and Kirke White. He further wrote *The Book of the Church*, *A History of the Peninsular War*, *A History of Brazil*, *Essays Moral and Political*, *The Select Works of the Early British Poets*, *The Doctor*—a work crammed with the odds and ends of research—*Lives of Cromwell and Bunyan*, *English Anthology*, and a *Life of Dr. Andrew Bell*, etc. The poet's son-in-law, the Rev. J. W. Warter, edited his *Commonplace Book* in 1849-51; and selections from his poetical works appeared in 1831, followed by selections from his prose works in 1832. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Southey by the University of Oxford in 1821. The poet declined a baronetcy from Sir Robert Peel, but in 1835 accepted from that statesman a pension of £300 per annum. Southey lost his first wife in 1837, and in 1839 he entered into a second marriage with Caroline Bowles, herself a poet of no mean order. The later years of the Laureate's life were marked by mental weakness and gloom, and by anxious care. He began, as he himself expressed it, to die at the top, and expired at Greta, March 21st, 1843. Notwithstanding Southey's great poetic ambition, his works in verse are not such as to appeal permanently to mankind. His Oriental poems are the best, but they lack the power of enlisting human sympathy. They are sometimes exquisite, occasionally splendid, and invariably correct in construction, but the subjects are not happy, and there is not in the poems that all-compelling force which will give them immortality. Southey's best efforts in verse, judged by the popular standard, are his lyrical poems, which include such favourites as *Lord William*, *Mary the Maid of the Inn*, and *The Old Woman of Berkeley*. His biographical and historical works will no doubt retain their place in English literature, but his posthumous reputation was injured by the iron necessity which rarely suffered him to leave his desk.

Southey's *Life and Correspondence*, edited by his son (1849-50); Browne's *Life of Southey* (1854); *Selection from Southey's Letters*, by his son-in-law, J. W. Warter (1856); Southey's *Commonplace Book* (1849-51). [G. B. S.]

Sparks, JARED (b. 1789, d. 1866), American man of letters, was of humble origin, but managed through the generosity of his friends to receive an education at Harvard University.

In 1871 he became mathematical tutor there, and from 1819 to 1823 was pastor of a Unitarian church at Baltimore. He then devoted himself to literature, was appointed professor of ancient and modern history at Harvard in 1839, and its president in 1849. He is chiefly remembered for his *Life and Writings of Washington* (12 vols., 1834-7), and has also published *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, *Life of Governor Morris*, *Franklin's Works*, and the *Library of American Biography* (1834-8).

Spedding, JAMES, D.D. (b. 1810, d. 1881), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1831, being placed in the second class in classics, and among the junior optimes in mathematics, and became an honorary fellow of his college. His uneventful life was devoted to research, especially to the study of Bacon's life and works. His edition of Bacon's works, projected in 1847, was undertaken in conjunction with Mr. R. L. Ellis. Mr. Ellis, however, died before the completion of the *Novum Organum*, and with the exception of occasional help from Mr. D. D. Heath, Mr. Spedding was left to carry on the work alone. The edition began to appear in 1857, and was finished in seven volumes. Then followed the *Life and Letters of Bacon*, completed in 1876. Spedding's edition is the only complete edition of Bacon, and is enriched with most valuable notes. In his *Life* of this great philosopher, too, every scrap of information is collected together; it is to this source that every future biographer of Bacon must refer. Mr. Spedding met his death from injuries inflicted by a cab, the approach of which, on account of his deafness, he had not heard. His minor works include:—*Publishers and Authors* (1867); *Reviews and Discussions not relating to Bacon* (1869); *Evenings with a Reviewer, or Macaulay and Bacon* (1882); and some *Studies in English History*, written in conjunction with Mr. J. Gairdner.

Speke, JOHN HANNING (b. 1827, d. 1864), an African explorer, was born at Jordans, Somersetshire, and entering the army, obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1850, and that of captain in due course. He was several years in India, and saw active service under Lord Gough in the Himalayas. In 1854 he met Captain Burton at Aden, and joined his expedition into the Harrar and Somali country. In 1857 he again joined him in an expedition fitted out by the Geographical Society for the identification of the sources of the Nile. They discovered lake Tanganyika; and, Burton being detained by illness, Captain Speke went on alone, and discovered the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, which he declared to be the true source of the Nile. In 1861 he started on his last great expedition in company with Captain Grant (q.v.), in which the western side of the Victoria Nyanza was traced until

the outlet of the Nile was reached, whence the travellers passed through the kingdoms of Karagwe and Uganda, where they were met by Sir Samuel Baker. Speke received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1861. He died of a gun accident near Bath on Sept. 15th, 1864. His chief works are:—*A Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* (1863), and *What led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* (1864).

* **Spencer, HERBERT** (b. 1820), an English metaphysician, and the founder of a philosophical school, was born at Derby, where his father was a teacher of mathematics. From him and his uncle, a Congregational minister, most of his early education was received. At the age of seventeen he was articled to a civil engineer, and for seven or eight years followed the profession with some success. Indeed, had not the sudden abatement of the railway mania lessened the demand for engineers, he would have continued to practise a craft for which he had considerable aptitude. But being forced, like John Tyndall (q.v.) under similar circumstances, to look about for some other means of livelihood, he gradually drifted into literature as a profession. He had already contributed several professional papers to the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, and in the course of 1842 a series of letters by him, *On the Proper Sphere of Government*, had appeared in the *Nonconformist*. They were, like so many others of his magazine writings, reprinted in pamphlet form, and constitute the basis of the views on the same theme which he subsequently advocated and expounded. He now took up his residence in London, and between 1848-52 was employed on the *Economist*, the *Westminster Review*, and the *Edinburgh Review*. At the house of Dr. Chapman, editor of the *Westminster*, he met George Henry Lewes and Miss Evans ("George Eliot"), and became the lifelong friend of both. His first work of any importance was *Social Statics, or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified and the First Developed* (1851). This book still enjoys a wide popularity, especially in America, and though in some respects it does not represent the author's matured views, it may be regarded as the best text-book of sound democratic political philosophy that has ever been published. Four years later appeared what is usually regarded as his greatest contribution to philosophy—namely, his *Principles of Psychology*. In this treatise he endeavours to analyse the relations between mind and matter. "The universal law of intelligence," he tells us, "flows directly from the co-operation of mind and nature, in the genesis of our ideas. It is thus, that just in proportion as there is persistency in the order or relationship of events in nature, so will there be persistency in the connection which subsists between two corresponding states of

consciousness. The succession or co-existence of external phenomena produces, of course, a like succession or co-existence in our mental perceptions; and when any two physical states often occur together, there is at length established an internal tendency for these states always to recur in the same order. Stating, therefore, this law, the author first traces the growth of the human intelligence through the lower phenomena of reflex action and instinct, then shows how our unconscious life merges in a succession of conscious phenomena, and lastly carries us upward and through the region of memory, etc., to the highest exercise of reason and the normal development of the feelings." Between this period and 1882, when he visited the United States and delivered some lectures, numerous works flowed from his pen, several of them arousing bitter controversies, but all adding more or less to his reputation and consolidating the school which regards him as its master. The chief of these are:—*Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative* (3 vols., 1858-74); *First Principles* (1862), in which he deals with biological problems generally, and throughout shows the bent which Lewes had given to his studies; and *Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical* (1861), a series of reprinted papers, the value of which had already been recognised in America, where an unauthorised edition had appeared the year before the author thought of collecting them for publication in England. It is one of the most popular of Mr. Spencer's works, the easy style in which it is written attracting to its pages many who have neither the leisure nor the learning for grappling with his more ponderous volumes. Its influence has been apparent in the changes which have taken place in the systems and methods of education subsequently to its publication, not only in this country, but in the United States. Science has been more and more introduced into elementary education, while rote-learning has to a great extent given place to methods by which the natural curiosity of the pupil is excited, his observing faculties strengthened, and his judgment appealed to. Among his other writings may be mentioned:—*Classification of the Sciences, with Reasons for Dissenting from M. Comte* (1864), *Principles of Biology* (1864), *Spontaneous Generation and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units* (1870), *Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals* (1871), *The Study of Sociology* (1872), and *Descriptive Sociology* (1872-86), a compilation by different writers under his direction, in which facts illustrative of his doctrines are culled from the works of travellers and ethnologists. In *The Coming Slavery* (1884) he issued a bitter attack on the follies of Socialism, and in *Man versus the State* (1885) he returned to his old doctrine of *laissez-faire*, or the non-interference of Government in concerns which can be better arranged between

man and man by means of private contract. He has also renewed his former opposition to Comteism, and in consequence figured in a somewhat acrid controversy with the apostles of that creed. Mr. Spencer was always an evolutionist, and Darwinism has found in him a keen advocate, it being his endeavour to apply its doctrines to the phenomena of mind and society as well as to the question of the origin of plants and animals.

Spencer, JOHN CHARLES SPENCER, 3RD EARL (b. 1782, d. 1845), better known as Viscount Althorp, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At Cambridge he kept horses and betted, but took his degree in 1802. In 1802 he was returned for Okehampton, but in 1806 was defeated by Lord Henry Petty for Cambridge University, Lord Palmerston being at the bottom of the poll. He became, however, a Commissioner for the Treasury, and was shortly afterwards returned for Northampton. On the break-up of the Whig government he retired for awhile from politics, but in 1809 took a prominent part in the parliamentary proceedings against the Duke of York on the ground of his being dictated by corrupt motives in his appointments. Lord Althorp now definitely connected himself with the Whig party, and supported it steadily during years of opposition. He felt particularly strongly on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, and refused, because that measure was no part of its programme, to enter the Canning ministry of 1826. He was appointed by Lord Goderich the Chairman of the Finance Committee, much to the indignation of Mr. Herries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and after the Duke of Wellington became Premier, Lord Althorp courageously undertook to lead the disorganised Whig party in the Lower House. When the ministry were defeated on a division on the Civil List, Lord Althorp became Lord Grey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and led the Government in the House of Commons (1830). During the debates on the Reform Bill he displayed great tactical skill; it was upon him that the management in committee chiefly devolved, and when the second bill was rejected by the House of Lords he made a fine speech, in which he exhorted the people to act within the Constitution. In the same year (1831) he carried a Game Act. As the struggle went on Lord Althorp wrote to Earl Grey deprecating a creation of peers, and preferring to make use of the privileges of the Commons for the purpose of forcing the Lords. The bill was accordingly taken up to the Lords; ministers were defeated in committee, and resigned; the Duke tried his hand at government, but in vain, and at last the bill passed, through a large secession of Tory peers. During this period Lord Althorp had to soothe the resentment of the king

at the libellous attacks that were made against him. He was returned to the Reformed Parliament for Northamptonshire, and promptly had to deal with the thorny Irish question. Attacked by the Tories and Radicals, Lord Althorp managed the House with some skill, although not with any particular energy; the Irish Church and Coercion Bills passed through the Commons, but the former was greatly modified in the Lords by the striking out of the appropriation clause. In 1834 he had a violent altercation with Mr. Sheil, which nearly terminated in a duel. [SHEIL.] The Budget of this session was popular, but the Government became rapidly weaker. Mr. Ward's motion against the Irish Church was followed by the resignation of Mr. Stanley and Sir John Graham, and Lord Althorp and Earl Grey came to loggerheads over the renewal of the Coercion Bill. Lord Althorp wished that the clauses prohibiting public meetings should be given up; and went so far as to threaten to resign on Lord Grey's refusal, but eventually gave way. Through the indiscretion of the Chief Secretary these facts became known to O'Connell, and when he elicited the truth in debate, Lord Althorp thought it necessary to resign. Earl Grey felt unable to go on without him; and so the ministry came to an end. He continued to hold office under Lord Melbourne (1834); but when in November the death of his father raised him to the Upper House, William IV. seized the opportunity of the leadership of the Commons being vacant as a pretence for dismissing the ministry. Earl Spencer thereupon retired from public life, and devoted his time chiefly to agricultural pursuits, becoming President of the Smithfield Cattle Club and of the Royal Agricultural Society (1838), of which institution he was one of the chief promoters. Lord Althorp was known as "honest Lord Althorp," and he was in every way a worthy transmitter of the great Whig traditions.

Sir D. le Marchant, *Memoir of Viscount Althorp, Earl Spencer.* [L.C.S.]

***Spencer**, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, 5TH EARL, K.G. (b. Oct. 27th, 1836), son of the 4th Earl, was educated at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1857). For a few months he represented South Northamptonshire in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, but on his father's death, in the same year, was summoned to the House of Lords. From 1859 to 1861 he was Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort, and to the Prince of Wales from 1862 to 1866. In 1868 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and retained that appointment until the fall of the ministry in 1874. The tenor of affairs, with the exception of the Belfast riots of 1872, was on the whole extremely peaceful. During the Disraeli administration, Lord Spencer took

considerable part in the debates on foreign and Irish questions; and in 1880, on the return of Mr. Gladstone to office, he became Lord President of the Council. In 1882, on the resignation of Earl Cowper, Lord Spencer succeeded him as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and arrived in Dublin on May 6th, the day of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Ably seconded by the new Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, Lord Spencer applied himself to the restoration of law and order throughout the country; and using with great determination the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act, he dealt out even-handed justice alike to the Orangemen of the north and the Home Rulers of the south. His proceedings were frequently attacked with great bitterness by the Irish members in Parliament, notably in connection with the execution of Myles Joyce for the Maamtrasna murders of 1884. Lord Spencer, however, stood manfully to his post in spite of obloquy, until the fall of the Government in June, 1885, having, however, resigned the office of Lord President of the Council in April, 1883. In the Gladstone Government of 1886, Lord Spencer once more accepted office, becoming again Lord President of the Council. He spoke several times in support of the Premier's Irish measures, laying especial stress on the necessity of regarding the Land Purchase Bill as an integral part of the Home Rule scheme before the country. Lord Spencer is an ardent sportsman, and a crack rifle-shot.

***Spielhagen**, FRIEDRICH (b. 1829), German novelist, was born at Magdeburg, and educated at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, and Greifswald. Adopting a literary career, he published in succession the novels *Clara Vere* in 1857, and *On the Downs* in 1858. It was not until 1860 that Spielhagen obtained the place he now holds as one of the greatest of German novelists, when he published *Problematical Natures*, with a sequel, *From Darkness to Light*, which appeared in 1861. Among his subsequent masterpieces were *Hammer and Anvil* (1869), *Ever Forward* (1872), *What the Swallow Sang* (1873), *The Breaking of the Storm* (1878), and *Hans of the Owls* in 1884. Several of these novels have been translated into English. Spielhagen is also the author of translations from Emerson, Roscoe, and others, a book of travels, *From Naples to Syracuse* (1878), and some clever comedies—*Love for Love* (1875), *The Jovial Councillor* (1875), and *Hans and Greta* (1876).

Spohr, LUDWIG (b. 1784, d. 1859), violinist and composer, was born at Seesen, Brunswick, and showing great proficiency on the violin became a pupil of Franz Eck. In 1805 he became musical director at the Court of Saxe-Gotha, and in 1813 director of the theatre at Vienna, where he produced his operas, *Faust*, *Jessonda*, and *Zemira und Azor*. He visited

Paris in 1819, London in 1820, and was *Kapellmeister* at the Court of Hesse-Cassel from 1823 to 1857. His oratorios, *The Last Judgment* (1826), *Calvary* (1835), and *The Fall of Babylon* (1840), were received with great enthusiasm in this country, and the first is an especially fine work. Among the most remarkable of his remaining compositions are an opera, *The Alchymist*, a c minor symphony, and the symphony known as *Die Weihe der Töne* (*The Consecration of Sound*). Spøhr composed very many kinds of music, and his instrumental works, despite faults of affectation, are still highly esteemed. As a violinist, he was considered one of the best quartet leaders in Europe, and his *Violinschule* is a very complete work on that instrument.

Spøhr's *Autobiography* (trans. 1864).

Spontini, GASPARE LUIGI PACIFICO (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1851), Italian composer, was born at Majolati, near Jesi, in the Papal States, of peasant parents. He received a musical education at Naples, and in 1796, when seventeen years old, produced at Rome his opera *I Puntigli delle Donne* with brilliant success. Until 1803 he lived chiefly at Naples, producing operas with great rapidity, but then repaired to Paris. At first he failed to please, but his opera *Milton* (1804), and still more the *Festale* (1807), were pronounced admirable works of art, and Spontini became chamber-composer to the Empress Josephine. His next opera was *Fernando Cortez*, which shows traces of the influence of Gluck as the *Vestale* does of Mozart. It was also a triumph, and Spontini became conductor of the Italian Opera, but was dismissed in 1812, to be reinstated at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. In 1820 the magnificent offers of the King of Prussia tempted him to Berlin, and there was produced in its final form his grand opera *Olympia* (May 14th, 1821), one of the finest musical creations of the century. It was, however, speedily eclipsed by Weber's *Freischütz*, and Spontini's glory was on the wane. He produced, however, several more grand operas, *Nourmahal* (founded on Moore's *Lalla Rookh*), in 1822, *Alcidor* in 1823, and *Agnes von Hohenstaufen*, in which he again caught the popular ear, in 1829. Here Spontini was once more at his best, but it was his last work of importance. The opposition against him in Berlin increased rapidly, and when King William III. died in 1840, his position was most unenviable. An injudicious letter to the new king caused him to be condemned to nine months' imprisonment, but the sentence was remitted. Spontini retired to Italy, and in 1843 settled in Paris, where, his genius having become extinct, his remaining years were passed in much unhappiness. He died at the place of his birth.

Spottiswoode, WILLIAM, F.R.S. (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1883), son of Andrew Spottiswoode, publisher, was descended from an old Scottish family.

He was born in London, and after some years at Eton and Harrow entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842. In 1845 he took a first-class in mathematics, and won both the junior and senior university mathematical scholarships. For a time, after leaving college, he continued to lecture at Balliol, although he was now head of the Queen's printers, his father having retired. He was an accomplished Oriental scholar as well as a mathematician, and contributed a paper on Indian astronomy to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*. In 1847 he published his *Meditationes Analyticae*—a work dealing with the more abstruse mathematics. In 1857 he published *A Tarantass Journey through Eastern Russia*—the result of a tour made in 1856. As an investigator and expounder of the subtle phenomena of polarisation he was not surpassed, and his treatise *The Polarisation of Light* went through several editions. His work on these subjects is chiefly to be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, through which they were addressed to the scientific world, and such journals as the *Philosophical Magazine*. Important papers that he read before other societies are:—To the Geographical Society, *Typical Mountain Ranges, an Application of the Calculus to Physical Geography*; to the Musical Society, *Beats and Combination Tones*; and to the Astronomical Society, *A Method of Determining Longitude*. Amongst the honours he deservedly won was his appointment, in 1879, as president of the Royal Society; he was also chosen president of the Mathematical Society in 1871, and of the British Association at Dublin in 1878. He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

* **Spurgeon**, THE REV. CHARLES HADDON (*b.* 1834), a native of Kelvedon, Essex, son of the Rev. John Spurgeon, who attained some popularity as a preacher in a chapel in Upper Street, Islington, was educated at Colchester, and thereafter became an usher at Newmarket. He first began to engage in Church work at Cambridge, in connection with a congregation that had been presided over by Robert Hall, distributing tracts and occasionally appearing in the pulpit. He delivered his first sermon at Tversham, a little place near Cambridge. He soon acquired a sort of local celebrity, and became known as the "Boy Preacher." While he was yet seventeen years of age, he was invited to take a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. This he accepted, and continued there for two years, working with great diligence, and exhibiting the characteristics that have since made him famous. From Waterbeach he removed, in 1853, to London, to a Baptist chapel in New Park Street, Southwark, which soon became so crowded that it had to be enlarged, his congregation meanwhile meeting in Exeter Hall. Here he became an object of more attention than ever, and when he returned to Southwark the building was still

too small, and he had to engage the Surrey Music Hall. It was here that a panic occurred in October, 1856, through someone during the service crying "Fire!" No fewer than seven persons were crushed to death. In 1861 the Metropolitan Tabernacle was opened, and since then Mr. Spurgeon has there continued his ministrations to a congregation numbering about 6,000. The number of communicants attending the Tabernacle is over 4,500, and the monthly baptisms average fifty. In connection with the Tabernacle is a Pastors' College, which has sent forth preachers and colporteurs in hundreds. Besides the Pastors' College there are almshouses, schools, and the Stockwell Orphanage, all offshoots of the Tabernacle, or rather all, like it, the result of Mr. Spurgeon's activity. His Jubilee was celebrated in 1884. Mr. Spurgeon's writings are voluminous; but among them may be mentioned *The Saint and his Saviour* (1st ed. 1867), *John Ploughman's Talk* (1868), *The Treasury of David* (1872), *The Metropolitan Tabernacle: its History and Work* (1876), and countless collections of sermons, such as *Trumpet Calls to Christian Energy* (1875), *Farm Sermons* (1882), and *The Present Truth* (1883). His *Speeches at Home and Abroad* (edited by G. H. Pike) appeared in 1878, and gave an admirable idea of the peculiar combination of humour and religious exaltation which has made Mr. Spurgeon a power in the land. Mr. Spurgeon is an active politician, and opposed Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures of 1886 in some very trenchant letters.

The Life of C. H. Spurgeon (1860); A. S. Dyer, C. H. Spurgeon; G. J. Stevenson, *Life and Labours of C. H. Spurgeon*.

Spurzheim, JOHANN KASPAR (b. 1776, d. 1832), phrenologist, was born near Trèves, and educated as a doctor at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall (q.v.). He accompanied his instructor when, in 1805, Gall was forced to leave Vienna, and after helping him to write the *Recherches sur le Système Nerveux* at Paris, came to England in 1814, and lectured in various towns. He visited England again in 1826, but lived chiefly in Paris. He died at Boston while on a lecturing tour. His phrenological system, which pushed its conclusions further than Gall, may best be studied in *The Anatomy of the Brain* (1826).

A. Carmichael, *A Memoir of the Life and Philosophy of Spurzheim*.

Stadion, JOHANN PHILIPP, COUNT (b. 1763, d. 1824), Austrian statesman, entered the diplomatic service, and was sent by Prince Kaunitz as ambassador to Stockholm and to England. In 1797 he was sent on an important mission of conciliation to Berlin, and in 1804, as ambassador at St. Petersburg, helped to form the third coalition against France. After the peace of Pressburg he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1809

he effected a rupture with Napoleon. The results were disastrous, and Count Stadion lived in retirement until 1812, when, acting in concert with Metternich, he negotiated the Treaty of Töplitz with the northern Powers, assisted at the conferences of Frankfurt and Chatillon, and in 1814 signed the Treaty of Paris. His last years were devoted to the reorganisation of Austrian finance.

Stael-Holstein, ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE, BARONNE DE (b. 1766, d. 1817), the only child of Necker, Minister of Finance under Louis XVI., was brought up under the combined influence of her mother's Calvinism and the philosophy of her father's friends. At the age of fifteen she annotated Montesquieu's *Esprit des Lois*, but her health failing from over-study, she was allowed to run wild in the country, where she read Rousseau and Richardson's novels. In 1786 she married the Swedish ambassador, the Baron de Staël-Holstein, and in 1788 published her *Letters on the Character and Writings of J. J. Rousseau*, having already written several novels and a drama, *Sophie, or Secret Sentiments*, which had been published anonymously. Sharing the political opinions of her father, and imbued with a love of liberty by her study of Rousseau, she hailed the revolution with enthusiasm, and stayed in Paris. During the Reign of Terror, she exerted herself to save both the royal family and many of her friends. After the terrible days of September she fled, first to Coppet, her father's seat in Switzerland, which soon became an asylum for refugees, and in 1793 made a visit to England, where she wrote *Reflections upon the Trial of the Queen*, and on her return, *Reflections upon the Peace, Addressed to Mr. Pitt and the French*. In 1796 she published her essay on the *Passions*, and on the fall of Robespierre returned with her husband to Paris, where, as the centre of a brilliant literary and political circle, she sought the happiness which a loveless marriage denied her in domestic life. She was afterwards separated from her husband, but reunited to him before his death in 1802. Her *Essay on Literature*, in which she announced her theory of the perfectibility of the human race, was published in 1800. Her antagonism to Napoleon, whose ambition she always opposed, had already commenced, and in 1802 she was banished from Paris, and did not return until his fall. During her exile, described in the *Ten Years of Exile*, published after her death, she lived partly at Coppet, which soon acquired a literary celebrity, but, owing to Napoleon's brutal persecution, led chiefly a wandering life. During her visit to Weimar in 1803, she became intimately acquainted with Goethe, Schiller, and the Ducal family, and by her book on *Germany*, of which the first edition was destroyed by Napoleon's order, not only introduced German literature into France, but helped to originate the

Romantic movement in French literature. During this time she also wrote her novels *Delphine* (1802), and *Corinne* (1807). In 1812 she married privately M. de Rocca, a young officer in the hussars. On the fall of Napoleon she returned to Paris, where she enjoyed, as far as failing health permitted, the society of her old political and literary friends, and wrote her *Considerations on the French Revolution*.

Mme. de Staël, *Œuvres Complètes* (1820-21; 2nd ed. 1830); *Œuvres Inédites* (1836); A. Stevens, *Mme. de Staël, a Study of Her Life and Times*; Maria Norris, *Life and Times of Mme. de Staël*; A. de Launay, *Memoirs of Mme. de Staël*.

* **Stainer, JOHN**, Mus. Doc. (b. 1840), became at the age of seven a chorister in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he left in 1856 for St. Michael's College, Tenbury; here he was organist for three years. He then became organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, which appointment he retained until his removal to St. Paul's in 1872. Meanwhile he had become in 1859 Mus. Bac.; in 1863 B.A. from St. Edmund's Hall; in 1865 Mus. Doc.; and in 1866 M.A., and had succeeded Dr. S. Elvey as organist to the University of Oxford. Under his training the Magdalen choir gained an efficiency unequalled in the university. In 1881 he succeeded Mr. Sullivan as principal of the National Training School, London, where for many years he had been professor of the organ and harmony, and in 1882 became inspector of music in the elementary schools in succession to Dr. Hullah. He is also a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music. Besides being one of the greatest organists of his time, he has also gained distinction as a composer of Church music; his oratorio, *Gideon*, was produced with success in 1875, and in 1878 his cantata, *The Daughter of Jairus*, was performed at the Worcester Festival. He has also contributed to the literature of his subject; among his writings are a *Theory of Harmony* (1871), and *Music of the Bible* (1879). Together with Mr. W. A. Barrett, he edited a *Dictionary of Musical Terms* (1876), and wrote with G. P. Bevan *A Handbook to the Cathedral of St. Paul* (1883). He is the editor of the series of *Music Primers*.

Stanfield, WILLIAM CLARKSON, R.A. (b. 1793, d. 1867), landscape painter, was the son of Irish parents, and began life as a sailor. In that capacity he came in contact with Douglas Jerrold, and painted some scenes for his theatricals on board ship. Stanfield was compelled to retire from the navy through an accident, and became a scene painter at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and at the old Royalty and Drury Lane, London. At the same time he began to practise landscape-painting; his *Market-boats on the Scheldt*, exhibited at the British Institution in 1826, was a great success; he became A.R.A. in 1832, and R.A. in 1835. Stanfield's fame was now at its height, and year after year visitors to

the Academy admired the finish of his pictures and their admirable truth. Of his more celebrated pictures, *The Battle of Trafalgar*; *Zuyder Zee*; *Guidicca, Venice*; and *Como*, are in the National Gallery, and *A Boat on the Scheldt* and *Sands near Boulogne* in the South Kensington Gallery.

The lists of his works in *The Catalogue of the National Gallery*; and *Ottley's Painters and Engravers*.

* **Stanford, CHARLES VILLIERS** (b. 1852), composer and conductor, was born in Dublin, and became a choral scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1873 he became organist at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he took an honours degree in 1874, and became conductor to the Cambridge University Musical Society, which, under his management, rose to an excellence unprecedented in either university. Having studied at intervals during the next two or three years in Leipzig and Berlin, he acquired a wide reputation in England for his music to Tennyson's *Queen Mary*, when it was represented at the Lyceum in 1876, for an overture at the Gloucester Festival of 1877, and a symphony in B flat performed at the Crystal Palace in 1879. Meantime he had also published Klopstock's *Resurrection* (1876); *God is Our Hope and Strength* (1877); *La Belle Dame sans Merci* (1878); a sonata in A major for piano and violoncello (1878); and a morning and evening service in B flat (1879). His first work on a large scale, *The Veiled Prophet*, an opera in three acts founded on Moore's poem, was first performed at Hanover in 1881, and was received with great favour. It was succeeded in the following year by an *Elegiac Symphony in D minor*, performed at Cambridge, and a *Serenade* for orchestra produced at the Birmingham Festival. In 1882 he also published *Father O'Flynn*, perhaps the most popular of all his songs, music to Mr. Browning's three *Cavalier Times*, and a quartet in F major. In 1883 the three-act opera of *Savonarola* was produced at Hamburg. It was repeated in London in 1884. In 1884 his *Canterbury Pilgrims*, to a libretto by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, was produced with some success at Drury Lane, and in the same year his *Elegiac Ode*, a musical setting of Walt Whitman's burial hymn for President Lincoln, was given at the Norwich Festival. He has also written music for the choruses of the *Ajias* (1882), and the *Eumenides* (1886). Of his remaining compositions, we may mention:—*Three Intermezzi for Piano and Violoncello* (1880); *Klopstock's Awake, my heart* (1881); and *Songs of Old Ireland* (1883).

* **Stanhope, THE RIGHT HON. EVELYN**, M.P. (b. 1840), the second son of the 5th Earl Stanhope, was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He took his degree in 1862, and in the same year was elected a fellow of All Souls. Mr. Stanhope was called to the bar in 1865. In 1874 he was returned

to Parliament for Mid-Lincolnshire in the Conservative interest, and in 1875 became Secretary to the Board of Trade, whence in 1878 he was transferred to the office of Under Secretary of State for India, in which capacity he defended Lord Lytton's policy as having created a "strong, independent, and friendly Afghanistan." In the Conservative ministry of 1885-6 he was Vice-President of the Council on Education from June to August, and then became President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Stanhope was returned for the South Lindsay (Horncastle) Division of Lincolnshire in 1886, in 1886 was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in 1887 Secretary of State for War.

Stanhope, LADY HESTER LUCY (b. 1776, d. 1839), daughter of the 3rd Earl Stanhope, acted for some years as secretary to her uncle, William Pitt, who obtained for her in 1806 a pension of £1,200. It was to her that he is supposed to have said after the battle of Austerlitz, "Roll up the map of Europe." After his death she lived for some time at Constantinople, and after a farewell visit to England to realise her property in 1810, she wandered about Syria. In 1813 she established herself at the deserted convent of Mar Elias, adopted the dress and manners of an Arab chief, and turning the convent into a fortress, became the protectress of all the distressed. The Arabs believed her to be a prophetess; and, becoming deeply tinged with Oriental mysticism, she soon began to lay claims to inspiration. In 1832 she defied Mehemet Ali to take her fortress, and the Pasha thought it wise to leave her alone; she also sheltered hundreds of fugitives after the siege of Acre. Throughout her last years she was in constant want of money; and she died without a single European near her. Her very interesting *Memoirs* were published in 1845-6.

Lady Hester Stanhope's Memoirs; Kinglake's *Bothen*, chap. viii.

Stanhope, PHILIP HENRY STANHOPE, 5TH EARL, F.R.S., D.C.L. (b. 1805, d. 1875), the eldest son of the 4th earl, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1830, soon after leaving Oxford, was returned to the House of Commons for Wootton Bassett, under the title of Lord Mahon (1830). On the disfranchisement of that borough in 1832, he was returned for Hertford, though subsequently unseated on petition. He was more successful at the general election of December, 1834, and held his seat, not, however, without several sharp contests, down to 1852, when he was defeated by Sir Thomas Chambers. He was not only a supporter, but also a personal friend, of the late Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him as his literary executor, jointly with the late Lord Cardwell. Under this statesman he served

in his first short administration in 1834-5, and again in 1845-6 as Secretary to the Board of Control. He succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1855. He acted for many years as president of the Society of Antiquaries, having been first elected to that Chair as far back as 1846. He was also president of the Royal Literary Fund, a fellow of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and his name is well-known at Oxford as the founder of the Stanhope prize for the study of modern history. Lord Stanhope never took a very prominent part in the proceedings of the Upper House of Parliament, but in 1858 he was instrumental in effecting the removal of what are known as the "State services" from the Prayer-Book, with the exception of that for Her Majesty's accession to the crown. It is rather as an historian than as a politician or a statesman that Lord Stanhope will be remembered hereafter, at all events by those who recognise in him the Lord Mahon who achieved such great fame by his *History of the War of the Succession in Spain* (1832), his *Life of Belisarius* (1829), and his *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht down to the Peace of Versailles* (1836-54), a work which has proved almost as widely popular in America as in this country, in spite of a long controversy which was carried on between its author and Mr. Sparks. For the purposes of this history Lord Mahon was enabled to have access to, and examine carefully the Stuart papers; and his account of the rising of 1745, and of the adventures of Charles Edward, was printed separately in a popular form, and has passed through several editions. He has been blamed for saying that if Charles Edward had marched on from Derby upon London, he would probably have succeeded in his enterprise. But Lord Stanhope by no means implied that the family would have remained long on the throne. In 1870 he published his *History of the Reign of Queen Anne*, intended as a connecting link between Lord Macaulay's history and his own. He was the author also of a most interesting *Life of Pitt*, for which he was able to secure much valuable information through his relationship with Pitt's niece, Lady Hester Stanhope. These two works, *The History of England* and the *Life of the Younger Pitt*, are now, as they deserve to be, English classics, and leave us little reason to regret that the ground was not covered by Macaulay. Of course in brilliancy of diction, and power of dramatic narration, Lord Stanhope must yield to the great literary *sabreur* who wrote history as if he were leading a charge of cavalry. But there is a quiet charm in Lord Stanhope's style, and an air of truthfulness and simplicity in all that he says, which makes his pages fully as attractive in the long run as the gorgeous rhetoric and dashing generalisation

of Macaulay. Moreover, Lord Stanhope can always be relied upon, and is strikingly impartial; in this respect he is superior to most historians in our literature, and equal to the best. His contributions to fugitive literature were collected in 1863 under the title of *Miscellanies*. [T. E. K.]

Stanley, THE VERY REV. ARTHUR PENRYN, D.D. (b. Dec. 13th, 1815; d. July 18th, 1881), Dean of Westminster, was the second son of Edward Stanley, rector of Alderley, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and the nephew of the 1st Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was born at Alderley, in Cheshire, was sent in 1824 to a private school at Seaforth, near Liverpool, and in 1829 went to Rugby, where he was profoundly influenced by Dr. Arnold. In 1834 he gained a scholarship at Balliol, and had an almost unique career of distinction at the university, gaining the Ireland scholarship and a first-class in classics, the Newdigate prize, the subject being *The Gypsies*, the Latin essay prize, the English essay prize. Stanley took orders in 1839, though full of mental difficulties as to subscription, and in the following year obtained a fellowship at University College, where he remained for twelve years as tutor, being also secretary to the University Commission from 1850 to 1852. In 1845 he was appointed select preacher to the university, and afterwards published the *Sermons and Addresses on the Apostolic Age*, delivered from the university pulpit. His chief literary work, however, during this period was his noble *Life of Arnold* (1844), which preserved, in a literary form of rare excellence, the marked personality of that great teacher. It was followed in 1850 by his *Memoir of Bishop Stanley*. In 1851 Stanley was presented to a canonry at Canterbury, where he spent some of the happiest years of his life, chiefly in the society of his mother. To the comparative leisure of that period we owe his *Commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians* (1854), the only one of his writings that embraces pure scholarship; *The Historical Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral* (1854), a work into which he threw all his love for the place, and *Sinai and Palestine* (1855), the result of a prolonged tour with his friend Theodore Walrond, and perhaps the most popular of all his books. In 1858 he gave up his Canterbury home for a canonry at Christ Church, attached to the professorship of ecclesiastical history, to which he had been appointed two years previously. His *Introductory Lectures on the Study of Ecclesiastical History* gained immediate recognition, and were followed by his *Lectures on the Eastern Church* (1861), and *Lectures on the Jewish Church* (three series, 1862-75), in which Stanley reproduced the past with a vividness and power of diction which stamped him as one of the greatest masters of English prose. The treatment adopted in the lectures is

emphatically that of a Broad Churchman, and Stanley had by this time become recognised as one of the leaders of that party. Although not a contributor to the *Essays and Reviews*, he had defended their authors in behalf of the cause of liberty of opinion. In 1862 Stanley accompanied the Prince of Wales to the East, and in the following year was appointed to the Deanery at Westminster. There was a considerable opposition to the appointment, and its leader was Dr. Wordsworth, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. His marriage in 1863 to Lady Augusta Bruce, daughter of the 7th Earl of Elgin, who had been the devoted attendant of the Duchess of Kent, and who was one of the brightest and purest elements of London society, supplied him with a thoroughly sympathetic wife. Dean Stanley was accustomed to say that he never really lived until his marriage; he ceased to be a retired student, and began to fill an important position in public life. His literary productions during this period of his life embrace the popular *Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey* (1867), *Essays on Questions in Church and State from 1850 to 1870* (1870), *The Athanasian Creed* (1871), *Lectures on the Church of Scotland* (1871), *Addresses and Sermons at St. Andrews* delivered in the capacity of Lord Rector (1877), and *Christian Institutions: Essays on Ecclesiastical Subjects* (1881). Of these the *Essays on Questions in Church and State* give by far the best idea of Dean Stanley's position in the Establishment; they exhibit all the freedom from sacerdotalism, the sympathy with things secular, which aroused the opposition of the more orthodox party, and the warmth of enthusiasm with which he came forward on behalf of anyone whom he believed to be suffering for conscience' sake. When Bishop Colenso was under the ban of Convocation, he asked him to preach from the Abbey pulpit; he sheltered Père Hyacinthe when he broke with the Roman Catholic hierarchy; he gave his warm support to Dr. Dollinger and the Old Catholic movement. Of course it could not be expected that the spectacle of a learned layman like Professor Max Müller addressing a congregation at Westminster would pass absolutely without challenge; and Dean Stanley, especially when he was speaking before the Lower House of Convocation, frequently seemed to court opposition. In 1872, while attending that assembly, he made a speech in favour of the suppression of the Athanasian Creed in the services of the Church, which was unfavourably received in many quarters, and was the cause of an unsuccessful attempt to exclude the Dean from the list of select preachers to the University of Oxford. Stanley, however, shaped his course without much deference to opinion; his opponents respected while they condemned him; in society he was universally popular, owing to the charm of his manner and the delight of his conversation. To the poor he was always the same,

and the efforts of his wife, his sister Mary, and himself, to improve the social condition of the working classes round Westminster were endless. In 1874 the Dean went to St. Petersburg to solemnise the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh according to the English ritual; it was there that Lady Augusta, who accompanied him as representative of the Queen, caught the chill that in 1876 proved fatal to her. Dean Stanley never recovered her loss; and, although his visit to the United States in 1878 cheered and for a time invigorated him, he ceased to be capable of much effort after the spring of 1880, when his sister Mary followed his wife to the grave. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A. J. C. Hare in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. xlv.;
The Times Obituary. [L. C. S.]

Stanley, EDWARD JOHN, 2ND BARON STANLEY OF ALDERLEY (b. 1802, d. 1869), statesman, was educated at Eton and Oxford (B.A. 1823), and in 1831 entered Parliament for the borough of Hindon, Wilts. The borough being disfranchised, he sat in the Reformed Parliament for North Cheshire, and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1823-4), Under-Secretary for Home Affairs (1834), and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1835-41). In June he was made Paymaster of the Forces, but resigned with his colleagues in September, and was rejected by his constituents. In 1846, however, he re-entered Parliament, and served under Lord John Russell as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a difficult post when Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary. In 1848 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Eddisbury, and in 1850 he succeeded his father as Lord Stanley of Alderley. After holding the conjoint offices of Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, he was President of the Board from 1855-8. From 1860-6 he was Postmaster-General with a seat in the Cabinet, but the infirmity of his health prevented his joining the Gladstone ministry of 1868.

* **Stanley, THE RIGHT HON. COLONEL FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, BARON, G.C.B.** (b. 1841), the younger son of the 14th Earl of Derby, formerly Prime Minister of England, was educated at Eton, and in 1858 entered the Grenadier Guards, whence he retired with the rank of captain in 1865. He subsequently became colonel of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the King's Own. From 1866-8 he represented Preston in the Conservative interest, from 1868-85 North Lancashire, and in 1885 and 1886 the Blackpool Division of Lancashire. Colonel Stanley was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1868, Financial Secretary to the War Office from 1874-7, Secretary to the Treasury from 1877-8, and Secretary of State for War with a seat in the Cabinet from 1878-80. In the Conservative

ministry of 1885 and 1886 Sir F. Stanley was Secretary of State for the Colonies. The chief incident of his administration was the recall of Sir C. Warren from Bechuanaland. In August, 1886, he became President of the Board of Trade, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Preston.

* **Stanley, HENRY MORTON** (b. 1840), explorer, a native of Denbigh, Wales, was at the age of three placed in the poor-house at St. Asaph. After teaching in a school, he at the age of fifteen became a cabin boy, and went to New Orleans. His name at this time was John Rowlands, but a merchant named Stanley adopting him he assumed the latter name. His adopting father dying without a will, he of course got nothing, and having to earn a livelihood joined first the Confederate army, and then became an officer on a steamer in the Federal service. In 1867 he went with the British army to Abyssinia as correspondent to the *New York Herald*. In 1870 he was sent on behalf of the same paper in search of Dr. Livingstone, who had been dead to the world for upwards of two years, and in nine months after his arrival on the African coast succeeded in finding the object of his search at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika. He explored the north end of the lake in his company, and on his return to England published *How I Found Livingstone* (1872). He received numerous rewards, among them being the patrons' medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He was the *Herald's* special correspondent during the Ashantee War, and published *Coomassie and Magdala* in 1874. In the latter year he was despatched on an expedition jointly fitted out by the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*, the results of which were published on his return in *Through the Dark Continent* (1878). Briefly speaking, they consisted in the circumnavigation of the Victoria Nyanza, of which he estimated the area at 21,500 square miles; the circumnavigation of Lake Tanganyika, which he proved to be not connected in any way with the Albert Nyanza, and the survey of some 780 miles of the River Luabala, or Livingstone, as he renamed it, which he reported to be continuously navigable, and capable of being made an important road for commerce. A controversy arose on his return concerning the somewhat indiscriminate slaughter of natives which occurred during his adventures. In 1879 he again returned to Africa, and made the Congo his head-quarters. He was despatched by the African International Association, of which the head-quarters were at Brussels; the supplies were munificently aided by the King of the Belgians with £50,000. Despite considerable difficulties, and the presence of a rival in the shape of M. de Brazza, who was annexing large districts in the interests of France, Mr. Stanley and his intrepid companions succeeded in establishing

trading stations some 800 miles from the sea, and in 1884 the Congo Free State was founded. Mr. Stanley, who declined to be its first governor, published in 1885 *The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State*. In 1886 the resources of the association were reported to be in an unfavourable condition. In 1887 Mr. Stanley started on an expedition to relieve Emin Pasha.

C. Rowlands, *H. M. Stanley: the Story of his Life; Nature*, vol. xvii.

***Stansfeld**, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, M.P. (b. 1820), was educated at University College, London, and called to the bar in 1849. In 1859 he was first returned for Halifax as an advanced Liberal. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1863 to 1864, when he resigned in consequence of his intimacy with Mazzini, which was antagonistic to public opinion; Under-Secretary of State for India in 1866; Third Lord of the Treasury from 1868-9, Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1869-71, and President of the Local Government Board from 1871-4. Mr. Stansfeld was now one of the most prominent members of the Liberal party, but he was excluded from the ministry of 1880, owing to his objection to the Contagious Diseases Acts, and it was not until 1886 that he again held office, when he became President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet, in succession to Mr. Chamberlain.

Staunton, HOWARD (b. 1810, d. 1874), scholar, was educated at Oxford, but left the University without taking a degree, and coming to London embraced a literary career. He is chiefly remembered for his edition of *Shakespeare* (1857-60), which was illustrated by Sir John Gilbert, R.A., and the acuteness of the textual emendations of which stamped him as one of the soundest critics of the day. His fine reproduction of the first folio edition of *Shakespeare* (1623) appeared in 1866, and his contributions to periodical literature on the subject were most valuable. *The Great Schools of England* was published by him in 1865. Mr. Staunton was a great authority on chess, and in 1843 defeated M. St. Amand, the amateur champion of Europe. Among his works on the subject may be mentioned *The Chess Player's Handbook* (1847) and *Chess Praxis* (1860).

Stein, HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL, BARON VON (b. 1757, d. 1831), Prussian statesman, a native of Nassau, belonged to a Rhenish-Franconian family of old standing. After studying at Göttingen (1773-7) he entered the Prussian civil service, and by 1784 had risen to be director of the mines at Wettin, in Westphalia. A visit to England in 1786 led to an admiration for her institutions, which he endeavoured to introduce into Prussia. In 1797, after other preferments, he became President of the Westphalian Chambers, and in

1804 he entered, on the death of Struensee, the Prussian ministry as chief of the department of Finance and Trade. After the Peace of Tilsit, having risen in the estimation of his sovereign, he was appointed Prime Minister, and began the administrative and political reforms known as *Stein's System*, which had for their object the development of the internal resources of his country. These reforms embraced the abolition of serfage, a tax upon the nobles for their manorial privileges, equality of classes before the law, universal obligatory military service, promotion in the State by merit alone, and the English municipal system. His abilities meanwhile awakened Napoleon's jealousy, and he was compelled to retire into private life, leaving Hardenberg to carry on his work. He retired to Prague, and became the head of the *Tugendbund*, a secret national society, associating with the bitterest of Napoleon's foes. In 1812 he went to St. Petersburg, and there aided in bringing together the allied action against Napoleon. He now became the central figure in European diplomacy, and continued his activity till the Peace of Paris, when his public career practically ended. The Congress of Vienna bitterly disappointed him, and although appointed in 1827 a member of the Berlin Council of State, he had little real authority. To an understanding of the history of the period during which he flourished Stein's correspondence is most valuable; it comprises letters to Humboldt, Gneisenau, Eichhorn, Niebuhr, etc.

Pertz, *Leben des Freiherrn von Stein*; Stern, *Stein und seine Zeit*; Professor Seeley, *Life and Times of Stein*.

Steinmetz, CARL FRIEDRICH (b. 1796, d. 1877), Prussian general, was educated in the Prussian military schools, and served in the campaigns against Napoleon of 1813 and 1815. After being employed in the military topography offices, he distinguished himself in 1848 in the suppression of the revolution, and in the same year commanded a regiment in the War of the Duchies. In the Austro-Prussian War (1866) he commanded the 5th army corps, and in three consecutive days beat three different corps of the enemy. He was elected a member of the Diet of the North German Federation in 1867. In the Franco-German War he was placed at the head of the 1st army, and, aided by the 2nd army under Prince Frederick Charles, completed the investment of Marshal Bazaine in Metz. On Sept. 9th, 1870, the veteran resigned, partly on account of his infirmities, partly because of differences of opinion with his prince, Frederick Charles, and Manteuffel, who was to be his successor. He was rewarded with a seat in the Upper Chamber of Prussia, and the military governorship of Posen and Silesia.

Stendhal. [BEYLE.]

* **Stephen**, THE HON. SIR JAMES FITZ-JAMES, K.C.S.I. (b. 1829), jurist, the son of the late SIR JAMES STEPHEN (b. 1790, d. 1859), sometime Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar in 1854, he became a Q.C. in 1868, was Recorder of Newark-on-Trent from 1859-69. From December, 1869, to 1872 he was Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Sir James Stephen was Professor of Common Law at the Inns of Court from 1875-9, and was then appointed a Judge of the High Court of Judicature. He is the author of some most valuable legal works:—*General View of the Common Law of England* (1863), and edition of Roscoe's *Digest of the Law of Evidence* (1868), *A Digest of the Law of Evidence* (1876), *A Digest of the Criminal Law* (1877), *A History of the Criminal Law of England* (1883). *Essays of a Barrister* were reprinted in 1862, *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity* (on the Woman's Rights question) appeared in 1873, and *The Story of Neucumar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey* in 1885.

* **Stephen**, LESLIE (b. 1832), brother of the above, was educated at Eton, King's College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1854), of which establishment he became a fellow. Mr. Stephen took to literature as a profession, and published *The Playground of Europe* (1871); *Essays on Free-thinking and Plain-speaking* (1873); *Hours in a Library*, three series (1874-9); *A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* (1876); *The Science of Ethics* (1882); *A Life of Henry Fawcett* (1885). Mr. Stephen edited Richardson's works with a biographical essay in 1883, and contributed *Johnson, Pope, and Swift to the English Men of Letters Series*. He was editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* from 1871 to 1882, when he became editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was appointed Clark lecturer on English literature at Cambridge University in 1883, but resigned his appointment the same year.

* **Stephens**, JAMES (b. circa 1820), the ex head-centre of the Fenian organisation, began life as an engineer student at Kilkenny. He plunged into the "Young Ireland" movement, acted as Smith O'Brien's lieutenant in 1848, and was badly wounded at Ballingarry. He effected his escape, and settled for some years in Paris, where he studied secret organisation. In 1858 he started the Fenian organisation, the nucleus being the Phoenix National and Literary Society of Skibberden, of which Jeremiah Donovan, afterwards known as O'Donovan Rossa, was a member. It spread over Kerry and Cork, and in 1859 an unsuccessful attempt was made by Government to suppress it by bringing the ringleaders to trial. Stephens

reorganised the organisation out of the "Young Ireland" materials, and a parallel organisation was started in America. Stephens was head-centre of the English branch of the I.R.B. (Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood), and styled himself C.O.I.R. (Central Organiser of the Irish Revolution). The term "Fenian" was adopted by the American head-centre, O'Mahony, from the ancient Irish militia, or Fianna. As time went on, Stephens's movement came into collision with the constitutional National League, inaugurated by Mr. Martin and The O'Donoghue; and in 1865 the Fenian paper, the *Irish People*, was seized. Stephens lived under an alias near Dublin for some months, but was at length arrested. He was placed in Richmond prison, but had friends among the officials, and easily effected his escape. He proceeded to America, and thence directed the mad insurrection of 1867, of which the principal features were the attempt to seize Chester Castle, the rescue of Fenian prisoners at Manchester, and the Clerkenwell explosion. Subsequently Stephens established his head-quarters at Paris, and thence directed Fenian conspiracies, although out of sympathy with the dynamite faction known as the "Clan-na-Gael." At the request of the British Government he was compelled to leave the French capital in 1866.

A. M. Sullivan, *New Ireland*.

Stephenson, GEORGE (b. 1781, d. 1848), first saw the light in Wylam, a small village on Tyneside. His father belonged to the commonest class of colliers, and was of course obliged to send his son to work at an early age. So when six or seven George became a *trapper*. After serving as trapper for a few years, he became a *scater*; a waiter is a boy employed to pick the slates and dross from the coal as it comes to the surface; his wages were now five shillings a week. He was next promoted to the office of driver of a "gin"—a horse-machine; then being a steady lad, he was given charge of the pumping-machine, and received ten shillings per week. Stephenson's next position was that of brakesman, his duty being to stop the engine when the coals reached the pit's mouth; in this capacity he had twelve shillings a week, and made many little mechanical improvements in the machinery of which he had charge. His work as brakesman was not hard, there being intervals in which he had nothing to do. During these intervals he worked sums in arithmetic on his slate, which, when full, he sent to a schoolmaster, who corrected the sums and gave him new ones. Some spare time was also spent in cleaning and repairing his fellow-workmen's clocks and watches, making and repairing shoes and clothes; this enabled him to give his son Robert an education. By-and-by, in addition to these jobs, we find him

mending engines and pumps, and, in fact, doing all the mechanical doctoring about Killingworth. Those who trusted him once with any difficult work trusted him again. In 1815 he invented a safety lamp, for which he was publicly entertained at a banquet in the Assembly Rooms at Newcastle, and presented with a silver tankard, together with 1,000 guineas, a testimonial for his being the "Discoverer of the Safety Lamp." It is, however, his connection with the locomotive that has enrolled him in the book of fame, and of that connection we have accordingly here to speak. It was at Killingworth that Stephenson constructed his first locomotive, which was placed upon the rails on July 25th, 1814. This locomotive, like others then made, was altogether different from the locomotive of the present day. Smooth rails had not yet been thought of, and it was customary to have a rack rail, into which a pinion on the engine-shaft worked, it being thought that the smooth rail on the smooth wheel would not offer sufficient adhesion. Stephenson, however, after one or two experiments satisfied himself that the friction would be ample. Stephenson's second locomotive was made in 1815, and in 1816 he made more engines, each attempt resulting in some simplification of the working parts. These engines were used to draw the coal at Killingworth. In 1822 we find five of Stephenson's locomotives at the Hilton Colliery Railway, of which he became manager. The first engines employed on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was opened in 1825, were Stephenson's, and travelled at the rate of from six to eight miles an hour. In 1826 Stephenson was appointed to survey the line for a railway between Liverpool and Manchester, and in 1829 a prize of £500 was offered for the best engine. There were three competitors, of which the *Rocket*, Stephenson's engine, was one. Just before the trial he applied the blast-pipe to the *Rocket*, which, in consequence, attained the then astonishing speed of twenty-nine miles per hour, the next speed attained at the competition being only twenty-two miles per hour. The blast-pipe is a contrivance for using the waste high-pressure steam which it throws into the chimney, and thereby adds enormously to the strength of the fire; this was the invention of Mr. Hackworth. The *Rocket* also had a multitubular boiler, the effect of which is to increase the heating surface, and thereby give a greater steam-making power. Stephenson's great difficulty was to get the machinery of his locomotives properly made, a difficulty that was not overcome until the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was started. His last years were very prosperous and not very eventful.

Our Coal and Our Coal-pits, the People in Them and the Scenes around Them; Smiles, *Lives of the Engineers*; Fairbairn, *The Life of Sir W. Fairbairn*.

Stephenson, ROBERT (b. 1803, d. 1859), son of the preceding, in the brilliance of his engineering achievements outshone his father. What he owed that father for his eminence may be gathered from the latter's remarks at a dinner at Newcastle:—"I have worked my way, but I have worked as hard as any man in the world, and I have overcome obstacles which it falls to the lot of but few men to encounter. I have known the day, when my son was a child, that after my daily labour was at an end, I have gone home to my single room and cleaned clocks and watches, in order that I might be able to put my child to school. I had felt myself too acutely the loss of an education, not to be sensible of how much advantage one would be to him." Accordingly he sent his son Robert to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, at Newcastle, one of the best in the neighbourhood, though rather expensive for Stephenson. Here Robert remained three years, his father also deriving benefit; for he studied with his son, and in this way educated himself. At the age of fifteen Robert left school, and was apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Killingworth, to learn the business of the colliery. In 1820 his father sent him for a session to Edinburgh University, where Hope was professor of chemistry, Sir John Leslie of natural philosophy, and Jameson of natural history. Here he remained six months, bringing home with him the prize for mathematics; in this short time he is said to have done as much as ordinary students do in a three years' course. In 1822 he was apprenticed to his father, and went into the locomotive factory at Newcastle; his health, however, gave way in a couple of years, and he went to South America to report on the gold and silver mines of Columbia and Venezuela. In 1827 he returned to England, and took charge of the factory at Newcastle, thus enabling his father to enter into the arrangements of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. He now devoted himself entirely to the study of the locomotive, and proved of great assistance to his father; indeed, it is said that without him the *Rocket* would not have won the £500 prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway directors. Robert saw the defects of the *Rocket*, and constructed the *Planet*, which forms the type of the locomotives of the present day. He also, at this time, designed an engine specially fitted for the curves of American railways, naming it the *Bogie*. In 1833 he undertook the survey of the London and Birmingham Railway, and settled in London. This undertaking was full of difficulties; one man, who had contracted for the Kilsby tunnel, died from anxiety at the terrible responsibility he had undertaken. The discovery of a hidden quicksand gave rise to the proposal that the tunnel should be abandoned

altogether. Stephenson would not hear of it, however, and in the end overcame all obstacles. Such was his energy in superintending this great undertaking, that he walked twenty times between London and Birmingham, while he was still attending to the factory at Newcastle. With his father he was consulted upon the Belgian system of railways, and in 1844 obtained from King Leopold the Cross of the Legion of Honour; similar honours were bestowed on him from Norway. He also did much in connection with the railways of Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Tuscany, Canada, Egypt, and India. He was the champion maker of locomotives as Brunel was of stationary engines. He was opposed to Brunel in the matter of gauges. As to his bridges, they made his name famous all over the world. The principal are the high-level one at Newcastle, the Victoria Bridge at Berwick, the bridge across the Nile, the Conway Bridge, the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits, and the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence. It is not possible for us to give a full account of what Stephenson did for engineering science; for besides his actual achievements, such as those enumerated, we have reports of his on the London and Liverpool systems of waterworks. In 1847 he became M.P. for Whitby in the Conservative interest. He was liberal in the promotion of science, and as an example of this may be mentioned the fact of his fitting up a yacht, the best he could get, for Professor Piazzi Smyth, who was sent out with very limited means to Tenerife to make scientific observations. In 1855 he paid off a debt of £3,100 for the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society, an expression of gratitude for the benefits he himself had received from it in early life. He died soon after his rival, Brunel. His benevolence was unbounded, and every year he expended thousands in doing good unseen.

[W. B. R.]

* **Sterling, ANTOINETTE** (b. 1850), an eminent public singer, was born in the State of New York, and studied singing under Abella in New York, in Germany under Marchesi and Pauline Viardot, and in London under Manuel Garcia. Her fame was well-established in her own country before she came to England, where she first appeared in 1873 at one of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts. In 1875 she married Mr. John MacKinlay, and adopted this country as her own, singing frequently at oratorios and concerts. Her voice is a rich contralto of great depth and power; her exquisite singing of ballads is especially to be commended.

Sterling, JOHN (b. 1806, d. 1844), man of letters, was born at Kames Castle, in Bute, which his father, Edward Sterling (b. 1773, d. 1847), afterwards of considerable reputa-

tion as editor of the *Times*, had rented for a few years. After living for some years in Glamorganshire, and for a time near Paris, the family settled in London in 1815, and John Sterling went to Glasgow University in 1823, and to Trinity College, Cambridge, in the following year. Whilst there he was a pupil of Julius Hare (q.v.), but in 1826 he migrated to Trinity Hall, and in 1827 left Cambridge altogether, and became for a short time the editor of the *Athenaeum* in London. Here he became an enthusiastic follower of Coleridge, and an enthusiastic sympathiser with Torrijos and the Spanish refugees of 1823. His engagement to Miss Barton only just prevented him from taking part in the disastrous expedition of 1830, and for the next two years he was in St. Vincent managing family property. After his return he published *Arthur Comingsby* (1833), a partially didactic novel, and in 1834 was ordained curate to Julius Hare at Hurstmonceux. After a few months' experience he gave up his orders on account of ill-health, and at the same time became acquainted with Carlyle. The rest of his life was given up to literature, and the vain pursuit of health. A volume of *Poems* appeared in 1839, and his tragedy of *Strafford* in 1843. He also wrote several bright and ingenious articles for the magazines, and after his death his works were collected in 2 vols. by Archdeacon Hare. But Sterling will not be remembered for his works, but entirely as the hero of Carlyle's *Life of John Sterling* (1851). It was written as an answer to Hare's memoir, prefixed to the collected works, and is generally accepted as one of the finest works of biographical art.

Stevens, ALFRED (b. 1817, d. 1875), sculptor, was a native of Blandford, Dorset, and having displayed artistic tastes, was sent to Rome, and became a pupil of Thorwaldsen. He returned to England in 1843, and was engaged in decorative work, a fine instance of his art being Dorchester House, Park Lane. In 1850 he became director of the Sheffield School of Art, and proved a remarkably efficient instructor. In 1857 he accepted, in an evil hour for himself, the Government commission to execute the monument to the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sum voted for the work, £14,000, proved altogether inadequate; and Stevens had to spend upon it much of his private means. Besides, there were constant complaints of the slowness with which the work was being executed; and eventually, worn down by anxiety, he left it to be finished by others.

* **Stevens, JOSEPH** (b. 1832), Belgian painter, was born at Brussels. As an artist, he was chiefly self-taught, and about the year 1840 began to acquire a great reputation as a painter of animals, especially of dogs. His pictures were exhibited at the Salons of Paris

and Brussels, and among the more famous of his earlier pictures may be mentioned *The Dog carrying his Master's Dinner at his Neck* (1847), *The Unconscious Philosopher* and an *Episode in the Dog Market, Paris*, exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1855, and subsequently placed in the Museum at Brussels; *Ozen* and *A Happy Moment* (1859). He contributed *Protection* to the International Exhibition of 1871, and obtained the first prize in the general competition open to every style of painting. At the Historical Exhibition of Belgian Art, held in 1880 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian Independence, he was one of the principal exhibitors of animal subjects. His brother, ALFRED STEVENS (b. 1828), studied art under Navez in Belgium, and Roqueplan at Paris. He has acquired considerable celebrity as a painter in *genre*, and among his more remarkable pictures may be mentioned *The Lady in Pink*, now in the Museum at Brussels, and *The Visit*, bought by the King of the Belgians, two of the eighteen canvases contributed by him to the Universal Exhibition of 1867, when he obtained a first-class medal; *Spring*, now in the Royal Palace of Brussels (1869). He obtained a first-class medal at the International Exhibition of 1878, and was one of the chief exhibitors in *genre* at the Historical Exhibition of Belgian Art held in 1880.

Stevenson, ROBERT (b. 1770, d. 1850), an eminent engineer, was a native of Glasgow, and the son of a West India merchant. He was educated for the Scottish ministry, but his mother having married a second time an engineer, Mr. Thomas Smith, Robert Stevenson became his assistant. When only nineteen he constructed the Little Cumbrae Lighthouse, on the Clyde, and was taken into partnership by his stepfather. In 1810 he completed the Bell Rock Lighthouse, with which his name is chiefly associated, a work of immense labour, which occupied him for seven years. He published an account of the work in 1824. Stevenson was the inventor of the intermittent and flashing exhibition of light, by which the security of vessels in narrow seas was greatly increased, and of the movable beam-crane and balance-crane. He erected several important bridges at Glasgow and Stirling, and was the author of the scheme for the improvement of the Calton Hill, Edinburgh.

Life of Robert Stevenson, by his son, David Stevenson.

* **Stevenson, ROBERT LOUIS BALFOUR** (b. Nov. 13th, 1850), novelist, the grandson of the above, and the son of Thomas Stevenson, known for a remarkable work on *Light-house Optics*, was educated in his native town, Edinburgh, attending different schools and the university. He was intended for an engineer, his family having been for three generations engineers to the Board of Northern Lighthouses; but was never an energetic

member of the profession, and soon gave it up altogether. He was called to the Scottish bar, but received only one brief. He then travelled, his last experience being that of an emigrant to San Francisco. Since then he has been an invalid, and has devoted himself to novel writing. His published works are:—*An Inland Voyage* (1878), *Edinburgh Picturesque Notes* (1879), *Travels with a Donkey* (1879), *Virginibus Puerisque* (1881), *Familiar Studies of Men and Books* (1882), *New Arabian Nights* (1882), *Treasure Island* (1883), *The Silverado Squatters* (1883), *A Child's Garden of Verse* (1885), *The Dynamiter* (1885), *Prince Otto* (1885), *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1885), and *Kidnapped* (1886). Mr. Stevenson's popularity has been earned by a most felicitous combination of style, wit, and descriptive power.

Stewart, ALEXANDER TURNER (b. 1802, d. 1876), American millionaire, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and emigrated to New York in 1818. He was at first employed in teaching; but returned to Ireland, in poor circumstances, and invested his all in Irish lace. In 1823 he opened a store in Broad Street, New York, which eventually developed into an enormous business, with branches and factories in Europe. A. T. Stewart eventually became a rival of Astor and Vanderbilt in point of wealth. He took little or no part in public affairs, but relieved the necessities of the Irish peasants during the famine, and of the French during the Franco-German War. He established a home for working girls at New York, and a model garden city on Long Island. In 1878 his body was stolen from the tomb, money being the object of the miscreants, but it was eventually recovered somewhat mysteriously.

* **Stewart, BALFOUR, F.R.S., LL.D.** (b. 1828), physicist, the son of a merchant, was born in Edinburgh. He went first to the University of St. Andrews, and thence to Edinburgh, where he graduated. He chiefly occupied himself during his academical career in mathematics, and is said to have re-discovered Le Grange's method of dealing with the differential calculus. From college he went into a mercantile house for four years, and was two or three years in Australia. On his return he became Principal Forbes's assistant at Edinburgh for three years (1856-8). He was appointed director of the Magnetic Observatory at Kew in 1859, and professor of physics in Owens College, Manchester, in 1870. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1868 had the Rumford medal of the Royal Society conferred on him for his discovery of the equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies. He is the author of many publications, the subjects dealt with being heat and light, meteorology, magnetism, sun-spots,

solar physics. Amongst his works are:—*An Elementary Treatise on Heat* (1866); *Lessons on Elementary Physics* (1870); *Conservation of Energy* (1873); and *The Unseen Universe* (1876), and *The Paradoxical Philosophy* (1878), two remarkable speculative works written in conjunction with Professor Tait. In conjunction with Professor Gee he wrote *Lessons in Elementary Practical Physics* for the *Manuals for Students* series (1885).

* **Stewart, GENERAL SIR DONALD MARTIN, BART., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.** (b. 1824), was educated at Aberdeen University, and entered the Bengal army in 1840. Captain in 1854, he commanded the volunteers in the Allyghur district on the outbreak of the Mutiny, and at some peril succeeded in carrying despatches from the governor of the north-west provinces to Delhi. He was then appointed deputy-assistant adjutant-general; and served as assistant adjutant-general at Lucknow, and in the campaign in Rohilcund. In the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-8 he commanded the Bengal brigade with the rank of major-general, and was created C.B. In the Afghan War of 1879-80, General Stewart led the Candahar column; and occupied the town on Jan. 8th, 1879. After the occupation of Cabul by Sir F. Roberts, General Stewart advanced from Candahar, and having defeated the enemy with great loss at Ghuznee (Nov. 19th, 1880), he effected a junction with the Cabul force. When Roberts had started on his famous march to the relief of Candahar, General Stewart conveyed the less efficient troops by way of Jellalabad to India. He was rewarded with the thanks of Parliament and a baronetcy. Sir Donald was commander-in-chief in India from 1881-5; and then became a member of the Council of India.

Stewart, DUGALD (b. 1753, d. 1828), was the son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, in which town Dugald was born and educated, attending first the High School and then the University. At that time the names of Bacon and Newton were paramount in the world of thought, and it was accordingly upon their methods that young Stewart was reared. In 1771 he entered the University of Glasgow, and enjoyed the privilege of sitting at the feet of Dr. Thomas Reid. In 1772 he returned to Edinburgh, and at the age of nineteen took in hand the mathematical classes of the University in the room of his father, whose ill-health compelled him to find a substitute. These duties Stewart conducted for three years, and was then formally appointed conjoint professor of mathematics; he also filled the moral philosophy Chair during the sessions 1778-9. In 1785 Dr. Ferguson resigned the moral philosophy Chair, and Stewart was appointed his successor; this position he continued to hold until 1810, including in his lectures a course on political

philosophy, under which title he dealt in politics and political economy. Besides his academical work Stewart wrote in 1792 vol. i. of the *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind* (vol. ii. appearing in 1814, and vol. iii. in 1826); in 1793, *Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith*; in 1810, the *Philosophical Essays*; and in 1828, *The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers*; he also wrote other minor works. His *Collected Works* were edited by Sir William Hamilton, and among them appeared his *Lectures on Political Economy*. Meanwhile, in 1806, he had been appointed to the writership of the *Edinburgh Gazette*, a post worth £300 per annum. In 1822 he was struck with paralysis, but continued his studies; another stroke, however, came upon him in 1828, the year of his death. Stewart's name cannot, perhaps, be rightly associated with any particular extension of philosophic thought. He did much, however, for education, and his classes were attended by the sons of most of the great Whigs of the day; his culture, too, and refinement tended materially to exalt the tone of speculative discussion. He opposed the rationalism that set in with the works of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume. [W. B. R.]

Stewart, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HERBERT, C.B. (b. 1843, d. 1885), was educated at Winchester College, and read for the bar, but entered the army in 1864. After serving as deputy assistant quartermaster-general in the Bengal Presidency in 1872-3, he joined the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He served in the Zulu War, became lieutenant-colonel in 1880, and in the Boer War was taken prisoner at the battle of Majuba Hill. After serving as aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he went through the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and occupied the citadel of Cairo after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services he was created C.B. and extra aide-de-camp to the Queen. In the Soudanese campaign of 1884 he behaved with great valour at the battles of El-Teb and Tamai. In December, 1884, he was placed in command of the column sent from Korti towards Metemneh, to open up communications with General Gordon at Khartoum. After winning a brilliant victory at Abu-Klea (January 17th, 1885), he died of wounds received in an engagement on the 19th at Gubat.

* **Stirling, FANNY, née CLIFTON** (b. 1816), the daughter of an officer, took to the stage owing to family misfortunes, and made her first appearance at the Coburg Theatre in 1833. She next appeared at the East London and Pavilion Theatres, and married Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage-manager of the latter. In 1839 Mrs. Stirling was at Drury Lane under Macready, and was an admirable Beatrice in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and Celia in *As You Like It*. A series of fine performances as a Shakespearian heroine at the

Princess's, in 1845, completed her claim to the highest honours of the legitimate drama. During a season at the Strand, in 1849, she assumed the part of the heroine in Sir T. Martin's version of *King Ren's Daughter*, and in 1852 she won general approbation by her fine rendering of the part of Peg Woffington in *Masks and Faces*. For several years she was at the Olympic Theatre, playing Lady Teazle; Mrs. Trotter Southdown, in *To Oblige Benson*; Madame de Fontanges, in *Plot and Passion*, etc. From 1858 to 1869 she confined herself chiefly to revivals; and for the next ten years was occupied chiefly in dramatic readings and her duties as professor of elocution at the London Academy of Music. In 1879 she returned to the stage, and among the most remarkable of her subsequent performances were the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* at the Lyceum, the Marquise de Saint Maur in a revival of *Caste* at the Haymarket, and Martha in *Faust* at the Lyceum. In Sept., 1886, her retirement was again announced.

* **Stirling**, JOHN HUTCHINSON, LL.D. (b. 1820), metaphysician, was born at Glasgow, entered the university of his native town, and graduated in medicine in 1842. After about nine years' practice he betook himself entirely to literary pursuits. Dr. Stirling is well known as the introducer of Hegelianism into England, and his treatise, *The Secret of Hegel, being the Hegelian System in Origin, Principle, Form, and Matter* (1865), is a notable work. It was followed by *Sir William Hamilton, being the Philosophy of Perception* (1865), *Jerrold, Tennyson, Macaulay, and other Essays* (1868), and some works written in opposition to the doctrines of the disciples of Darwin, such as *As Regards Protoplasm* (1869). His *Lectures on the Philosophy of Law* appeared in 1873, *Burns in Drama, together with Saved Leaves*, in 1878, and *The Community of Property* in 1886. Dr. Stirling has translated Schwegler's *Handbook of the History of Philosophy* and Kant's *Text-book to Kant*.

Stirling-Maxwell. [MAXWELL.]

Stockmar, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, BARON VON (b. 1787, d. 1863), was a native of Coburg, where he received his education, and also at the Universities of Würzburg, Erlangen, and Jena. His studies had lain chiefly in the direction of medicine, and in 1812 he organised a military hospital at Coburg. While in a Saxon regiment on the Rhine, as chief physician, he made the acquaintance of Stein. In 1816 he became physician-in-ordinary to Prince Leopold of Coburg, afterwards exchanging this post for those of secretary, keeper of the privy purse, and comptroller of the household. He was engaged in the negotiations which preceded the elevation of Leopold to the throne of Belgium (1831). In 1836

he came to England, and was one of the chief negotiators of the marriage between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. To the Prince Consort he was always a true friend, giving him the advice which he sincerely believed to be for the best; but his ideas were governed by routine, and he was not popular in England. He retired from public life in 1858, one of his last acts being to negotiate the marriage of the Crown Prince of Prussia with Princess Victoria of England. He died at Coburg.

Notabilia from the Papers of Baron von Stockmar, edited by his son; Sir T. Martin, Life of the Prince Consort.

* **Stocks**, LUMB, R.A. (b. 1812), a well-known engraver, is a native of Lightcliffe, near Halifax, and was educated at Horton, near Bradford. He began to be known as a line engraver in 1833, and speedily acquired a representative reputation. At first he confined himself chiefly to the annuals, and next executed several fine plates for Finden's Gallery, notably *Moses going to the Fair*, after Maclise, and *Nell Gwynne*, after Charles Landseer. He also engraved a number of plates from pictures in the Vernon Gallery and Royal Collections, several for the Art Union of London, and for the Fine Arts Association in London. Wilkie, Mulready, Webster, Mr. Frith, Sir F. Leighton, and Sir Noel Paton, are among the artists whose works have been popularised by Mr. Lumb Stocks. He was elected A.R.A. in 1853, and R.A. in 1872.

* **Stokes**, GEORGE GABRIEL, F.R.S. (b. 1819), man of science, was born at Skreen, county Sligo. He was educated at schools at Dublin and Bristol, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1841 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, and in the same year became fellow of his college. In 1849 he was elected Lucasian professor of mathematics in Cambridge University, an office he still holds. Professor Stokes was elected F.R.S. in 1831, was awarded the Rumford medal in 1852, when he read a most important paper on *The Change in the Refrangibility of Light or Fluorescence*, and became secretary to the society in 1854. He was president of the British Association at the Exeter meeting in 1869. Up to 1864 Professor Stokes had contributed the results of some seventy distinct investigations to the transactions of learned societies. His papers on *Hydrokinetic Equations and Waves* are to be found in the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*. In pure mathematics he made some most valuable improvements in the methods of discovering *The Critical Values of the Sums of Periodic Series*, and the *Numerical Calculation of Definite Integrals and Infinite Series*. In applied mathematics he contributed to the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society some admirable papers on *The Friction of Fluids in Motion* (1845); *On the Effects of*

the *Internal Friction of Fluids on Pendulums* (1850). His researches on the undulatory theory of light are most acute, and are chiefly to be found in the *Cambridge Philosophical Transactions*. He had fully apprehended the basis of spectrum analysis as early as 1852, that is, before Balfour Stewart or Kirchhoff. His *Mathematical and Physical Papers*, reprinted from original *Journals and Transactions*, began to appear in 1880, and his Burnett lectures on *Light* in 1884.

Professor Tait is *Nature*, vol. xii.

Stokes, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S. (b. 1804, d. 1877), was the son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, in his day a distinguished physician. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1825, and in the following year was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital and county of Dublin Infirmary, a position he held for fifty years. In 1845 he succeeded his father as Regius professor of physics in the University of Dublin, and held that appointment until his death. He represented the Crown in the General Medical Council from 1858 to 1877. As a clinical lecturer Dr. Stokes was without a rival, and his published works mark an era in medicine. Among them are:—*Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest* (1837), *Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1837), *Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and Aorta* (1855), and *Lectures on Continued Fevers* (1874). Dr. Stokes was an ardent patriot, and in private life a person of rare humour.

Professor Mahaffy in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. xxxvii.

Stolberg, CHRISTIAN, COUNT (b. 1748, d. 1821), and **FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD, COUNT** (b. 1750, d. 1819), German poets, were the descendants of an old Holstein family. They were educated at the University of Göttingen, and travelled with Goethe and Lavater in Switzerland and North Italy. The elder brother wrote some unimportant poems, which show signs of the influence of Klopstock, and some good translations of Greek plays. Friedrich Leopold was minister of the bishopric of Lübeck from 1777 to 1789, and subsequently ambassador at Berlin. In 1800, however, he became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and resigned his offices, settling down at Münster. His important *History of the Religion of Jesus Christ* was published between 1811 and 1818, and is a most able production. His other works include some beautiful poems, a romance, *Die Insel* (1788), *Reise durch Deutschland*, etc. (1794), *Leben Alfreds des Grossen* (1815), and some translations of Homer, Æschylus, and St. Augustine.

***Stone, MARCUS, R.A.** (b. 1840), artist, the son of the late FRANK STONE, A.R.A. (b. 1800, d. 1859), a painter of good repute, acquired his knowledge of art in his father's

studio, though he was chiefly self-taught. His first exhibit in the Academy was *Rest*, in 1858, and *Silent Pleading* in the following year was a marked success, as was the *Sword of the Lord and of Gideon* of 1860. *Claudius accuses Hero* (1861), *On the Road from Waterloo to Paris* (1862), *Stealing the Keys* (1866), and *Royalists seeking Refuge in the House of a Puritan* (1867), were also memorable pictures. Mr. Stone's subsequent paintings showed no falling off of power. Among them may be mentioned *Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn* (1870), *Edward II. and Piers Gaveston* (1872), *Sain et Sauvé* (1875), *An Appeal for Mercy* (1876), *In the Shade* (1879), *Married for Love* (1881), *Il y en a Toujours un Autre* (1882), purchased by the Royal Academy from the Chantrey Bequest Fund; *An Offer of Marriage* (1883), *Fallen Out and Reconciled* (1884), *A Gambler's Wife* (1885).

The Art Journal for 1890.

Storey, GEORGE ADOLPHUS, A.R.A. (b. 1834), a native of London, early showed a love of art; while studying mathematics at Paris he painted at the Louvre under the direction of M. Jean Dulong. On his return to England he entered an architect's office, but began to study art at Mr. Leigh's school in Newman Street, and at the Royal Academy. He also at this time made the acquaintance of Mr. Leslie, R.A., whose influence upon his work has been considerable. Mr. Storey's first picture was exhibited in 1852, and in 1864 his *Meeting of William Seymour with Lady Arabella Stuart at the Court of James I.* was very favourably noticed. In the interim he had been painting, principally portraits, in Spain. In 1865 *A Royal Challenge* was remarkable for its humour and delicacy of painting, characteristics for which his subsequent works are specially noteworthy. Of those we may mention:—*Breakfast* (1866), *The Shy Pupil* (1868), *The Old Soldier* (1869), *A Duet* (1870), *Rosy Cheeks* (1871), *Scandal and Mistress Dorothy* (1873), *Grandmother's Christmas Visitors* (1874), *Caught* (1875), *A Dancing Lesson* (1876), *Sweet Margery* (1878), *Daphne* (1880), *The Coral Necklace* (1881), *Out for a Walk* (1882), *The Connoisseur* (1883), *A Shy Lover* (1884), *As good as Gold* (1885), *On Guard* and *A Violin Player* (1886). Many of the figures of Mr. Storey's pictures are portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1876.

Story, JOSEPH (b. 1799, d. 1845), American jurist, was a native of Massachusetts, and was educated at Harvard College. In 1805 he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1811 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a post he filled for thirty-four years. Story became law professor at Harvard in 1829. He is chiefly remembered as a writer of legal treatises which are considered of the highest authority. Among them the most important are his *Commentary on the Constitution of the*

United States (1833), *Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws* (1834), *Commentaries on Equity of Jurisprudence* (1836), *On the Law of Agency* (1839), and *On the Law of Bills of Sale* (1843).

W. W. Story, *Life of Joseph Story*.

Stothard, THOMAS, R.A. (b. 1755, d. 1834), designer, was the son of an inn-keeper in Long Acre, and was at first apprenticed to a pattern-drawer, but was eventually allowed to devote himself to art. He became known about 1778 as an illustrator of great delicacy, through the plates in the *Town and Country Magazine*, Bell's *British Poets*, and the *Nocturnal's Magazine*. His first style was formed on that of Mortimer, but it rapidly improved until it reached a high excellence of humour combined with much feminine grace and beauty. Stothard was called by Turner the Giotto of England. Among his more important works are his designs for Boydell's *Shakespeare*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *The Rape of the Lock*, and the *Poems of Samuel Rogers*. He was also a painter in oil and sepia, but his paintings never attained the same degree of perfection as his designs, although the *Canterbury Pilgrims* and the *Flecht of Bacon* were very popular. He exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1778 and 1824; became R.A. in 1794, and librarian to the Royal Academy in 1817. His son, CHARLES ALFRED STOTHARD (b. 1786, d. 1821), had a high reputation as a delineator of old monuments.

Mrs. A. E. Bray, *Life of T. Stothard*.

* **Stoughton, THE REV. JOHN, D.D.** (b. Nov. 18th, 1807), was born in the city of Norwich, and educated at New College, St. John's Wood, and University College, London. He was minister at the Independent Chapel, Windsor, from 1832 to 1843, and at the Independent Chapel, Kensington, from 1843 to 1875. Mr. Stoughton then retired from the pastorate, but subsequently filled two professorships at New College. He was Congregational Lecturer in 1855, and chairman of the Congregational Union in 1856. In 1869 he received the diploma of D.D. at Edinburgh. He is the author of numerous well-known works, of which the principal are:—*Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther* (1875); *Our English Bible* (1878); *Progress of Divine Revelation* (1878); *Historical Theology* (1880); *Footprints of Italian Reformers* (1881); *The History of Religion in England from the Opening of the Long Parliament to 1850*, in 8 vols. (1881-4); and *Spanish Reformers* (1883).

Stowe, HARRIET BEECHER. [BEECHER-STOWE.]

Stowell, WILLIAM SCOTT, BARON (b. 1745, d. 1836), a distinguished probate and admiralty lawyer, was the elder brother of Lord Eldon (q.v.). After spending some time at the Newcastle Grammar School, he repaired to Oxford, where in his twentieth year he became a tutor. He remained in residence at Oxford

for eighteen years, and about the year 1779, having become a barrister, selected for the scene of his practice the cloistered courts of Doctors' Commons. In 1787 he became King's Advocate-General, and in 1788 Judge of the Consistory Court and Privy Counsellor, and was knighted. In 1790 he entered Parliament, sitting first for Downton, and afterwards for nearly twenty years for Oxford University. In 1798 he was nominated Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and in 1812 created a peer. Lord Stowell was more distinguished for learning than for oratorical talents. He had the good fortune to live in an age when the greatest maritime questions which had ever presented themselves for adjudication arose, and through his extraordinary genius he framed and laid down that great comprehensive chart of maritime law which has become the rule of his successors and the admiration of foreign jurists. And what he thus achieved in the wide field of international jurisprudence, he accomplished also with equal success in the narrower spheres of ecclesiastical, matrimonial, and testamentary law.

W. E. Surtees, *Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon* (1846); Horace Twiss, *Life of Lord Eldon*.

Strangford, THE HON. GEORGE SIDNEY SMYTHE, 7TH VISCOUNT (b. 1814, d. 1857), was born at Stockholm, where his father was ambassador. He was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge, and in the year 1841 was returned to Parliament for the city of Canterbury. He belonged to that little list of youthful politicians who acquired or assumed the title of "Young England," and in acting his part he fairly out-Heroded Herod. He was a Tory of the school of Hurrell Froude, and wished to see the Church of England freed from all State control. His speeches on the Maynooth Bill in 1845, and on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851, are all to this effect. But, their extravagance apart, they are very clever, and his sketches of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone are admirable. Smythe, in fact, was almost as great a master of phraseology as Mr. Disraeli himself. Though belonging naturally to the Protectionist party, he accepted office from Sir Robert Peel, and was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from January to July, 1846. He retained his seat for Canterbury down to 1852, when he retired from politics. In 1855 he succeeded to the peerage, but he never spoke in the House of Lords, and died at the early age of forty-three. He never realised his early promise, and of all the brilliant young men who clustered round the author of *Coningsby*, he did the least in proportion to the vigour of his genius. Besides the *Historic Fancies*, he published a translation of the minor poems of Camoens, and was a frequent contributor to the political literature of the day. [T. E. K.]

Strangford, PERCY ELLEN FREDERICK WILLIAM SMYTHE, 8TH VISCOUNT (b. 1826, d. 1869), brother of the above, was born at St. Petersburg, and educated at Harrow, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he was a postmaster. He early became a most accomplished Orientalist; and while *attaché* to the embassy at Constantinople (1845-57) and Oriental secretary (1857-8), he acquired a most profound knowledge of Eastern affairs. His linguistic attainments were marvellous, but the only results of his knowledge were some chapters in Lady Strangford's *Eastern Shores of the Adriatic* and some *Letters and Papers on Philological and Kindred Subjects* (1878). At the time of his death he was president of the Asiatic Society.

Stratford de Redcliffe, STRATFORD CANNING, VISCOUNT, K.G. (b. Nov. 4th, 1786; d. Aug. 14th, 1880), diplomatist, was the son of a London merchant and a cousin of George Canning (q.v.). He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, but in 1807 left the university, though keeping his terms, to fill the post of *précis* writer in the Foreign Office, and was appointed second secretary to the mission to Copenhagen. In 1808 he was appointed secretary to Sir Robert Adair's Mission to Constantinople, sent to negotiate peace between England and the Porte. In April, 1810, he was left in charge of the Embassy, and in 1812 negotiated the Treaty of Bucharest, by which peace was concluded between Turkey and Russia, and thus the Czar was enabled to ruin the Grand Army of Napoleon. Appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Switzerland in 1814, he took part in the treaty by which the Helvetic Confederacy was formed, and was present at the Congress of Vienna. He was sent to Washington in 1820 to settle the north-west boundary question, but the American Senate declined to ratify his arrangements. Sir Stratford Canning was despatched by his cousin, George Canning, who was now Premier, to St. Petersburg in 1824, to discover the intentions of the Czar Alexander with regard to Greece; and about that period so aroused the hostility of the Grand Duke Nicholas that when he in turn became Czar he refused to receive Canning as British ambassador (1833). Meanwhile, Canning had been sent (in 1826) as ambassador to Constantinople, to influence the Sultan Mahmud (q.v.) in favour of the Greeks. His mission was unsuccessful, and after the "untoward event" of the battle of Navarino, diplomatic relations were broken off and Canning returned to England. He received a G.C.B., and in 1828 was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum as a moderate Tory. In 1831 he was despatched by Lord Palmerston on a special mission to Constantinople, and negotiated the definitive treaty of July, 1832, between the Porte and Greece.

After the rebuff by the Czar Nicholas, Canning was for nine years without diplomatic employment, and sat from 1835 to 1842 as Conservative member for East Lynn. On the advent of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1841, Sir Stratford Canning was sent by Lord Aberdeen to Constantinople, and for seventeen years was supreme director of Turkish policy. No influence could compare with that of "the Great Eltchi," who positively caused the Sultan Abd-el-Medjid to tremble before him, and reduced his ministers to the position of mere dependents, secretly chafing under the arbitrary yoke. His great aims were, first to stave off the ruin of Turkey by internal reforms, especially in the direction of placing Christians on an equality with Mahometans and the tributary States on a footing with Turkey; and secondly, to exclude all other foreign influence, especially that of the Czar Nicholas, whom he hated with a personal hatred which he never attempted to disguise. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, and chose the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, wishing to commemorate the benefactions of his ancestor William Canning to the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. In the same year, while the dispute concerning the Holy Places was still unsettled, he unwisely took leave of absence to England, leaving the management of affairs in the hands of Colonel Rose [STRATHNAIRN], who was hardly equal to the task of an intellectual wrestle with the Russian envoy, Prince Mentschikoff. On his return to Constantinople Lord Stratford began a vigorous diplomatic duel with the Prince, and won a complete victory by so shaping the concessions of the Porte that the refusal of the Czar to accept them gave to his conduct an appearance of wanton aggression upon the rights of nations, and enlisted the sympathy of Europe on the side of Turkey. During the war he inspired the Sultan with courage, concentrated the efforts of England, and brought influence to bear on the neutral States, his master-stroke being the occupation of the Danubian Provinces by Austria, through which alone the Crimean campaign was brought to a successful conclusion. In 1858 he returned to England. He was made K.G. in 1869. Lord Stratford spoke on rare occasions in the House of Lords, but the eloquence of his tongue was not equal to that of the pen which had given forth his pungent and all-embracing despatches. Lord Stratford was a poet and scholar of more than mediocre abilities. His youthful production, *Buonaparte*, drew praise from Lord Byron, and a collection entitled *Shadows of the Past* appeared in 1866. A theological work, *Why am I a Christian?* appeared in 1873, and a drama, *Alfred in Athelney*, in 1876.

A. W. Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea: Dictionary of National Biography*. [L. C. S.]

Strathnairn, FIELD-MARSHAL HUGH ROSE, BARON, K.C.B. (b. 1803, d. 1885), was the son of Sir George Rose, Clerk of Parliaments, entered the army in 1820, but had no chance of distinction until 1840, when he was sent to organise the Turkish defence against Mehemet Ali Pasha, who was advancing upon Constantinople. [EGYPT.] For this service he was made consul-general for Syria, and in 1848 secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He was *chargé d'affaires* in the winter of 1853-4, during the absence of Lord Stratford, and by ordering a British naval demonstration in Turkish waters, kept up the courage of the Sultan. During the Crimean War he was commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army, and was then nominated a K.C.B. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, Sir Hugh Rose was placed in command of the Central India Field Force, and in 1858 won a series of brilliant victories against the rebels. In February the garrison of Segore was relieved, and he then laid siege to Jhansi, commanded by its gallant Ranees. After beating off a relieving force under Tantia Topee, he took the place by storm on April 3rd. The battle of Kunch, in which the Ranees was again defeated, was followed by the fall of Calpee. The sudden capture by the rebels of the fortress of Gwalior necessitated a prolongation of the campaign; at the battle of Morar the enemy was defeated, and the war closed with the death of the Ranees at Kotah-Ki-Serai. Sir Hugh Rose succeeded Lord Clyde as commander-in-chief in India, and from 1865-70 was commander-in-chief in Ireland. His military career now came to an end. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn of Jhansi in 1866, and became field-marshal in 1877.

Strauss, DAVID FRIEDRICH (b. 1808, d. 1874), critic, was the son of a retail merchant of Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg. Having studied at the Theological Institute at Tübingen, where he came under the influence of Baur, he was ordained in 1830, and after acting for a few months as tutor in the seminary at Maulbronn, he visited Berlin in 1831, with a view to attending the lectures of Hegel and Schleiermacher. Soon after Hegel's death he returned to a subordinate position in Tübingen University, and began the preparation of the work that first brought his name into prominence. *The Life of Jesus Critically Examined* (*Das Leben Jesu kritisch bearbeitet*) was published in 1835, and soon aroused an embittered controversy in Europe. It treated the Gospel narratives as natural growths of myth, and displayed an ingenuity and depth of learning extraordinary in a man of twenty-seven. After the appearance of the first volume he was deprived of his position at the university, and having tried to support himself as a schoolmaster in his native town, he settled at Stuttgart in 1836, and

next year issued his *Polemics* (*Streitschriften*), in answer to his opponents. In 1838 his treatise, *On the Transient and Permanent in Christianity*, seemed to promise a compromise between him and the orthodox Liberals, and in 1839 the Zurich Government ventured to appoint him professor of dogmatics and Church history at their university. But they were obliged to repeal their decision at once, and shortly afterwards fell before the storm of popular indignation. Strauss, however, retained a pension, and the Chair was left vacant. His second great work, *The Christian Doctrine of Faith* (*Christliche Glaubenslehre*), appeared in 1839-41, and then he turned for many years from theological subjects to politics and history. In 1847 he delivered the brilliant historical lectures on *The Romanticist on the Throne of the Cæsars, or Julian the Apostate*, pointed with perceptible satire against Friedrich William IV. He was expected to play a prominent part in the movement of 1848, but disappointed his supporters by his coldness towards revolution and socialism, and by his pamphlet *Political and Theological Liberalism* (1848). He went to reside at Munich, where he published his *Life of Schubart* the poet (1849), and in 1851 we find him at Cologne, and in 1854 in Heidelberg. He was next engaged upon a *Life of Nicodemus Frischlin* (1855), and a full account of the *Life and Times of Ulrich von Hutten* (1858, translated 1874), on the whole his most valuable contribution to modern history. In 1864 he published his new *Life of Jesus for the German People*, and in the following year the *Christ of the Creeds and the Jesus of History* (*Der Christus des Glaubens und der Jesus der Geschichte*). In 1865 also he removed to Darmstadt, where he became an intimate friend of the Princess Alice, at whose request he delivered the lectures on Voltaire, that in their published shape form one of his most luminous biographical essays, *Voltaire* (1870). At the outbreak of the Franco-German War he wrote to Renan, defending the German position, and afterwards published his two letters, with Renan's reply, under the title *War and Peace* (*Krieg und Friede*, 1870). In 1872 he returned to his native Ludwigsburg, and in the same year published his last work, *The Old Faith and the New* (*Der alte und der neue Glaube*), in which he defined what he regarded as his most advanced and final position; this was found to differ very considerably from the conclusions of his earlier works. Much was given up that he had before regarded as still tenable, and nearly all parties were united in the outcry that immediately arose, liberal theologians condemning him for abandonment of their last strongholds of faith, and socialistic politicians for his patriotic support of the Imperial Government. Strauss's *Collected Works* were published in 1876-8.

W. Lang, David Friedrich Strauss, eine

Charakteristik (1874); E. Zeller, *David F. Strauss in seinem Leben und Schriften geschildert* (1874, trans. 1874).

* **STRAUSS, JOHANN** (b. 1825), German composer, the eldest of the three sons of JOHANN STRAUSS (1805–49), a celebrated dance-music writer and conductor, was educated for business. He had, however, been able to study music secretly by the aid of his mother, and when only six years old had composed his first waltz (*First Thought*). At last, in 1844, he broke through the restraint exercised over him, and became conductor at Doumaegee's, at Hietzing, where he already played his own compositions. After his father's death he united the two bands, and made a tour through Austria, Poland, and Germany, and undertook for ten years the direction of the summer concerts in the Petropaulowski Park at St. Petersburg. In 1863 he became conductor of the Court balls, but resigned this post when he had made an assured success on the stage. In addition to his 400 waltzes of world-wide celebrity, among which may be mentioned *The Blue Danube*, he has written a number of operettas—*Indigo* and *The Forty Thieves* (1871), *The Carnival in Rome*, *The Bat*, *Prince Methusalem*, *Cagliostro*, *The Merry War*. His brother JOSEPH STRAUSS (b. 1827, d. 1870) wrote in all 283 works, rivalling in excellence those of his brother. * **EDUARD STRAUSS** (b. 1835) devoted himself to music from the first, and in 1862 made his first appearance in the Dianasaal. In 1865 he succeeded his brother at St. Petersburg, and in 1870 became conductor of the Court balls. He has visited the principal towns of Germany, and in 1885 came over to London, where his band was one of the principal attractions at the Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington. He has composed over 200 pieces of music.

Grove's Dictionary of Music.

Street, GEORGE EDMUND, R.A. (b. 1824, d. 1881), architect, a native of Woodford, Essex, was educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell. He began the study of architecture at Winchester, and was thereafter five years under Sir Gilbert Scott, whom he assisted in the great church at Hamburg. Like his master, he favoured the Gothic style of architecture. In 1856 he made his reputation by appearing second to Messrs. Clutton and Burges in the competition for Lille Cathedral. Among his works as an architect are the Cuddesdon Theological College, entrusted to him by Bishop Wilberforce; Uppingham College; St. Philip and St. James's Church, Oxford; St. Peter's, Torquay; All Saints', Clifton; St. Saviour's, Eastbourne; St. Margaret's, Liverpool; and St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington. He has restored the churches of Eccleshall, Wantage, Uffington, Stone, and Jesus College Chapel, Oxford. The nave of Bristol Cathedral is also his

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work, and he restored Carlisle Cathedral and the south transept of York Minster. His greatest work in cathedrals, however, was the restoration of Christ Church, Dublin. His name, perhaps, is more particularly to be remembered by the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London. For this work there was a very keen competition amongst the most distinguished architects, Street's former master, Sir Gilbert Scott, included; from amongst these Street was selected for the great undertaking, with which he was still engaged when he died. The controversy that arose concerning it was prolonged, and eventually his plans were only carried out in a mutilated form. Mr. Street's literary works include *The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages* (1855) and *Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain* (1865). He held appointments as architect to the dioceses of Oxford, York, Ripon, and Winchester. In 1866 he was elected A.R.A., in 1871 R.A., and president of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1881. Mr. Street was, as a rule, constant to English Gothic, although some of his earlier churches—for instance, St. James's, Westminster—were in the Italian Gothic style. He was one of the four or five great architects of his time, and perhaps in scholarship and resource surpassed them all.

Strickland, AGNES (b. 1796, d. 1874), was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Strickland, of Roydon Hall, Suffolk. Her earlier literary efforts are collected in a volume entitled *Historic Scenes, and other Poetic Fancies*. She wrote popular books for the young, among which may be mentioned *The Pilgrims of Walsingham* (1835). In 1840 appeared the first volume of *Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest*, the last in 1849; in this work she was assisted by her sister Elizabeth. In conjunction the two sisters next produced, in 1850, *Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Royal Succession of Great Britain*. Agnes's next work was *The Bachelor Kings of England* (1862). Other of her books are *How Will It End?* (1865), and *Lives of the Seven Bishops* (1866). In recognition of her literary labours Mr. Gladstone in 1871 placed her on the Civil List, and she received a pension of £100. As an historical biographer Miss Strickland was more remarkable for the thoroughness with which she collected her materials than for her critical penetration.

Struve, FRIEDRICH GEORGE WILHELM VON (b. 1793, d. 1864), Danish astronomer, was a native of Altona, and studied at Dorpat University. In 1813 he entered the Dorpat Observatory, of which he became director in 1817. In 1839 he was nominated the director of the newly erected Russian observatory at Pultowa. There he remained for the greater part of his life, cataloguing nebulae and

double stars, and determining parallaxes. His great task was the triangulation of Livonia, and the determination of the meridian in the Baltic Provinces. His chief works were:—*Catalogus novus Stellarum Duplimum* (1827); *Études d'Astronomie Stellaire* (1847); *Stellarum Fiscarum, imprimis Compositarum Positiones Medice* (1852); and *L'Arc du Méridien entre le Danube et la Mer Glaciale* (1862).

* **Stubbs**, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Chester (b. 1825), historian, was born at Knaresborough, and educated at Ripon Grammar School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where in 1848 he obtained a first in classics, and was elected fellow of Trinity College. Ordained in the same year, he became vicar of Navestock, in Essex, in 1850. The publication in 1858 of an unassuming but most laborious and scholarly sketch of the episcopal succession in England in his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum* established his reputation as an investigator of mediæval history. In 1862 he became librarian to the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth. Soon after he began his great series of editions of mediæval chronicles for the Rolls collection. These editions are of unique value for the study of English history, and comprise not only exhaustive critical editions of works of the first importance, hitherto inedited, or at best badly edited and very imperfectly understood, but also long and brilliant prefaces which contain some of the best work that Dr. Stubbs has ever produced. Of special importance is the great cycle of editions centring round the reign of Henry II., a period which he has particularly made his own. In 1864 and 1865 came two volumes of *Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.* Next followed (in 1867) two more volumes of the *Chronicle of Henry II. and Richard I.*, generally ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, with a preface of great critical power that with very great probability assigned the authorship to Richard Fitz-Neal, Bishop of London. Between 1868 and 1871 the four volumes of Roger Hoveden's *Chronicle* of the same period were issued, with introductions, throwing a new and fuller light on the reign and character of the great Henry. The *Historical Collections* of Walter of Coventry followed in 1872-3; while an edition of the *Historical Works* of Ralph Diceto in 1876 and those of Gervase of Canterbury in 1879-80 worthily complete the series. In 1874 fresh ground was opened up by the *Memorials of St. Dunstan*, a collection of contemporary and other lives of the saint, with a preface that vindicated the great archbishop's real place in English history. Later on the *Chronicles and Memorials of Edward I. and Edward II.* (1882-3) threw new light on another critical period of English history. But important as they are, his contributions to the Rolls series are only one aspect of his historical work. In 1866 his appointment

as Regius professor of modern history at Oxford gave a great stimulus to the rising school of history there. During the eighteen years he retained that appointment, the position of modern history in the university became very much improved and strengthened. Soon after his appointment at Oxford he began, in conjunction with the Rev. A. W. Haddan, the publication of a great collection of *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, based on the *Concilia* of Spelman and Wilkins (1869-73), in which he was specially responsible for the Anglo-Saxon part. This undertaking, brought to a premature termination by Mr. Haddan's death, has unfortunately never been resumed. In 1870 he published *Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.*, a handbook which has profoundly influenced English historical study by giving the student in a complete and accessible form a carefully selected collection of the most important original texts for that branch of research. It also prepared the way for the author's greatest and best known work, *The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development*, the three volumes of which, published between 1874 and 1878, gave for the first time an adequate and complete view of the growth of the institutions which give English history its greatest importance. In 1879 his distinction as a theologian no less than an historian was recognised by his appointment to a canonry at St. Paul's, while in 1884 he was consecrated Bishop of Chester. Almost the last historical work from him was his masterly historical report drawn up for the Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts. A selection from his public lectures between the years 1867 and 1884 appeared in 1886. Dr. Stubbs stands by universal recognition at the head of English historical scholars. There is hardly an aspect of English mediæval history on which he has not thrown new light, while in constitutional and ecclesiastical history his work is quite unique. He unites to colossal learning and unwearied research a thoroughness and patience surpassing that of the German scholar, and historical power and insight of the highest kind. In matters of fact he is the most accurate and trustworthy of all historians, and it has been said that he never makes a mistake. His judgment is invariably sober and impartial, and his only object is to find out the truth. His strong ecclesiastical and political sympathies only serve to make more real and vivid to him the continuity of Church and Constitution. As a writer he is always strong and clear. Most of his work is addressed only to the professed student, in which literary effect would be out of place, but in passages where the subject demands it he can rise to a high pitch of eloquence. His wonderful pictures of the character and last days of Henry

II. are unfortunately not very accessible to the general reader, but in almost the only book he has ever written for a wide public, his little sketch on the *Early Plantagenets*, he has shown power of popularisation almost as great as his capacity as an investigator of original sources. His example has given a most powerful impetus to the scientific study of history in England.

Sturgeon, WILLIAM (b. 1783, d. 1850), began life in the humble capacity of a shoemaker's apprentice. For more than twenty years he was a common soldier—first in the Militia and then in the Royal Artillery. It was during this period that he made himself conversant with the electric and magnetic discoveries that were then startling the world. In 1823 and 1824 *Essays on Electro-Magnetism* by him appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and in 1825 he described a complete set of new electro-magnetic apparatus in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*. In 1836 he described a contrivance for uniting the negative and positive electric currents in one direction. He was editor of the *Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry*; conducted *The Annals of Philosophical Discovery*, and published in 1843 *A Course of Twelve Elementary Lectures on Galvanism*.

Sue, Eugène (b. 1801, d. 1857), French novelist, was born at Paris, and began life as an army doctor. Having become the possessor of a fortune of some £1,600 a year, he retired from his profession, and took to writing novels at first for amusement, afterwards from necessity. His first successes were in tales of the sea, such as *Kernock le Pirate* (1830), and in 1835-7 he published an extraordinarily inaccurate *Histoire de la Marine Française*, whereupon some members of the French navy presented him with a medal for the "history he had not written." The height of his popularity was attained by the novels *Les Mystères de Paris* (1842) and *Le Juif Errant* (1844-5), which ran through countless editions, and was translated into numerous languages. In *Les Sept Péchés Capitaux* (1847-9) he advocated Fourier's Socialistic ideas, and *Les Mystères du Peuple* (1849) was condemned by the courts of law as an immoral production. After this his reputation waned; he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1850, but proscribed after the *Coup d'État*, and ended his days at Annecy.

Suleiman Pasha (b. 1840, d. 1879), Turkish general, entered the army in 1861, and in 1867 fought, with the grade of major, in the Cretan campaign. In 1874 he was appointed general of brigade, with the rank of Pasha. He took part in the conspiracy which terminated in the overthrow of the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz (q.v.), and was promoted to be general of division by Murad V. He took part in the Servian campaign, and in

Jan., 1877, as commander-in-chief in Montenegro, commenced some brilliant operations, which were cut short by the declaration of war by Russia. Suleiman Pasha's first operations against the new enemy were highly successful; he drove General Gourko from Eski-Zagra into the Shipka Pass (July 30th), and, following up this advantage, fought him for a week for the possession of that important defile. He was, however, compelled to abandon the attempt after a final attack on Sept. 17th. In October he was appointed commander-in-chief in the place of Mehemet-Ali Pasha, and ordered to relieve Plevna. His attempt, however, failed; and abandoning any attempt to make a stand at Tatar Bazardjik, he fled over the Rhodope mountains, his rear being ably defended by Baker Pasha (q.v.), and thence conveyed his troops by sea to Gallipoli and Constantinople. He was relieved of his command, and in the following year put on his trial for high treason. The accusation was by no means substantiated; nevertheless, he was deprived of his rank and condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment. He died at Bagdad.

Sullivan, ALEXANDER MARTIN (b. 1830, d. 1884), Irish politician, was the son of peasant parents at Castletown, county Cork, and going to Dublin, became employed as illustrator to various periodicals. He was also an energetic journalist, and was editor and proprietor of the *Nation* between 1855 and 1876. Mr. Sullivan was an ardent Nationalist, and in 1866 was imprisoned for four months on a charge of sedition. On his release he refused a national testimonial that had been subscribed for him. At the general election of 1874 he was returned for Louth, and in 1880 for Meath. Mr. Sullivan was an energetic follower of Mr. Parnell until 1881, when he disapproved of the resistance of the party to the Irish Land Act. He was called to the English bar in 1876, and was a frequent speaker on temperance platforms. His chief work was *New Ireland* (1877), a sketch of the Nationalist movement during its developments subsequent to the O'Connell agitation. * **THE RIGHT HON. TIMOTHY DANIEL SULLIVAN** (b. 1827), brother of the above, succeeded him as editor and proprietor of the *Nation*, and is an ardent member of the Nationalist party. He is also the poet of the Parnellite movement, and the author of the well-known song, *God Save Ireland* (*Poems*, fourth edition). He was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1885. He entered the House of Commons in 1880 as member for co. Westmeath, and in 1885 was first returned for the College Green division of Dublin.

* **Sullivan, SIR ARTHUR SBYMOUR** (b. 1842), the well-known composer, the son of the late Thomas Sullivan, for some time bandmaster at Sandhurst, entered the Chapel Royal in 1864, and in 1866 became the first

Mendelssohn scholar. From 1856-8 he studied at the Royal Academy under Sterndale Bennett and John Goes, and from 1858-61 at Leipzig. On his return to London he brought with him the *Tempest* music, which was performed with great éclat at the Crystal Palace. *The Wedding March*, written to celebrate the marriage of the Princess of Wales, and *The Enchanted Isle*, a ballet, were produced in 1863. His next work of importance was the masque *Kenilworth*, for the Birmingham Festival of 1864. In 1866 his *Symphony in E* and a *Violoncello Concerto* were produced at the Crystal Palace; and an overture, *In Memoriam*, dedicated to his father, at the Norwich Festival. *Cox and Box*, his first essay in comic dramatic music, was written in collaboration with F. C. Burnand in 1867, and in the same year the *Marmion* overture was written for and performed by the Philharmonic Society. *The Prodigal Son*, his first oratorio, was given at the Worcester Festival (1869); and his *Ouverture di Ballo* at Birmingham in 1870. For the opening of the International Exhibition of 1871 he wrote his cantata *On Shore and Sea* and a *Te Deum* on the recovery of the Prince of Wales in 1872. *The Light of the World* was written for the Birmingham Festival of 1873, *The Martyr of Antioch* for Leeds in 1880, and the cantata *The Golden Legend* for the Leeds Festival of 1886. It was in 1871 that Sullivan began, with *Thespis*, or the *Gods Grown Old*, his collaboration with Mr. W. S. Gilbert, which has resulted in a series of unique comic operas. [GILBERT.] Sullivan has also written numerous songs which are as well known as his operas—such as *Sweethearts*, *The Lost Chord*, and *The Distant Shore*. He was principal of the National Training School (1876 and 1881), and was knighted (1883) on the opening of the Royal College of Music, of the council of which he is a member. He was made Mus. Doc. Cambridge in 1876 and Oxford 1879.

Grove's Dictionary of Music.

***Sullivan, BARRY** (b. 1824), tragedian, was born in Birmingham, and made his first appearance on the stage at Cork in 1840. Having achieved a reputation in the provinces, he made his *début* in London, at the Haymarket, in *Hamlet* (1852). It was a fair success, but it was not until 1855, when, during a second engagement at the Haymarket, he played Claude Melnotte to Miss Faucit's Pauline, and Jacques to her Rosalind, that he was recognised as an artist of first-rate ability. He migrated in the same year to the Haymarket, to Sadler's Wells in 1857, and, after a visit to the United States, appeared at the St. James's Theatre in *Hamlet* (1860). From 1860 to 1866 he was in Australia, and on his return to England appeared at Drury Lane in two of his finest impersonations—Faustbridge, in *King John*, and Macbeth. Both performances were full of

originality. In 1868 he was manager of the Holborn Theatre, and then "starred" in England, the United States, Canada, and Australia. His engagements during this period in London were brief; his last appearance being in 1879 at Mr. Buckstone's benefit. In 1885 an apparently unfounded rumour was current that he proposed to stand for Parliament in the Home Rule interest.

***Sully, JAMES** (b. 1842), a native of Bridgewater, Somerset, was educated at the Independent College, Taunton. In 1868 he graduated M.A. at the London University, winning the gold medal in philosophy. In 1878 he was appointed examiner in mental and moral science at the London University, and in 1883 examiner at the University of Cambridge for the moral sciences tripos. In 1886 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews. Mr. Sully published in 1874 *Sensation and Intuition*, in 1877 *Pessimism*, in 1880 *Illusions*, and in 1884 *Outlines of Psychology*. He is mainly attached to the small English school of psychology, and largely follows Professor Bain. He has also made an exhaustive study of the German psychologists, and especially those who have introduced the experimental study of the subject, and has embodied all their best results.

***Sully, JEAN MOUNET** (b. 1841), French tragedian, was born at Bergerac, in Dordogne, and resolved, despite the objections of his family, to embrace a theatrical career. In 1861 he entered the Conservatoire, and in 1868, having gained the first prize for tragedy, made a brilliant *début* at the Odéon. During the Franco-German War he was an officer in the Garde Mobile, but in 1872 he returned to the stage, and at the Théâtre Français gained a brilliant success in the rôle of Oreste. He was elected *sociétaire* in 1874. Among M. Mounet Sully's subsequent triumphs were Didier in *Marion Delorme* (1873), Gerald in *L'Étrangère* (1878), and his fine renderings of Victor Hugo's creations, notably Hernani (1878) and Ruy Blas, which were among the chief attractions during the visit of the company of the Théâtre Français to England in 1879. In October, 1886, M. Mounet Sully made a further advance in his art by his fine impersonation of the character of Hamlet in the adaptation of Dumas père and M. Paul Meurice.

Sulpice. [GAVARNI.]

Sumner, CHARLES (b. 1811, d. 1874), a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1830, studied the law under Mr. Justice Story, and was called to the bar in 1834. He soon after spent three years in Europe, and returning to Boston in 1840 he resumed practice, and in 1845 produced a profound impression by his denunciation of war as a means of adjusting quarrels between nations, in a speech delivered at Boston on *The True Grandeur of Nations*. In 1860 he was elected a

senator, and became an ardent anti-slavery advocate. In 1856 he delivered his speech, *The Crime against Kansas*, which so enraged the Southern party that Preston S. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, attacked him with a heavy cane in the Senate, and injured him so severely that he was disabled for three years. In 1859 he was re-elected to the Senate, and soon delivered his speech, *The Barbarism of Slavery*. From 1861 to 1871 he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the Senate. During the *Alabama* dispute with England he was a strong supporter of the United States claims. His speeches and writings, which are chiefly legal, have been collected, and are published in four volumes.

Sumner, THE MOST REV. JOHN BIRD, D.D. (b. 1780, d. 1862), Archbishop of Canterbury, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, sometime vicar of Kenilworth. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he was a scholar and afterwards a fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1802, was appointed assistant-master at Eton, and in 1803 took holy orders. In 1818 he became rector of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. Sumner was already known as an author from his *Apostolical Preaching Considered in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles* (1815); and a *Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and Moral Attributes of the Creator* (1816), which gained one of the Burnett prizes. *Evidences of Christianity derived from its Nature and Reception*, and other works, increased his literary reputation, and in 1828 he was made Bishop of Chester on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. Twenty years of earnest work followed, and in 1848 Dr. Sumner was created Archbishop of Canterbury on the recommendation of Lord John Russell. Under the influence of his just though conciliatory administration, the Church, which had so lately been agitated by the Tractarian movement, enjoyed a period of not unnecessary repose. His attitude during the "Papal aggression" panic was particularly moderate and dignified. His brother, the RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER (b. 1790, d. 1874), was from 1827 to 1869 Bishop of Winchester.

Sussex, H.R.H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF (b. 1773, d. 1843), sixth son of George the Third, studied at Göttingen, and visited Italy while still a minor, where he married Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. The king, offended at this union, had it pronounced null and void; which, however, did not lead to the separation of the young pair. The duke was, moreover, inclined to favour the Whigs, which, with his marriage, succeeded in estranging him from his father. He was a patron of art, science, and literature, and collected a most extensive library.

Sweden and Norway were united under one rule in 1814. At the beginning of the century GUSTAVUS IV. (b. 1778, d. 1837), of the house of Vasa, was on the Swedish throne, having succeeded his father, GUSTAVUS III., in 1792, under the regency of his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania. Owing to the young king's rashness, which was probably that of one insane, Sweden was plunged ineffectively into European complications. French troops occupied Pomerania in 1807. A war with Russia, begun in 1808, terminated in the occupation of Finland. In 1809, accordingly, there was a revolution in favour of the Duke of Sudermania, and Gustavus, having abdicated, spent the remainder of his days in Germany under the name of Colonel Gustafson.

His uncle, who took the title of CHARLES XIII. (b. 1748, d. 1818), succeeded in concluding peace with Russia and France, but was old and without issue. Prince Christian of Holstein-Augustenberg was nominated his heir, but on the death of the latter in 1810 it became necessary to choose a fresh successor. Contrary to the wish of the king, the design was formed of offering the succession to the crown to Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, who was famed alike for his humanity and military skill. In 1810, accordingly, Bernadotte was elected crown-prince by the four orders, and the old king lived to see Sweden become an important monarchy through the genius of his adopted son. On the death of Charles XIII. Bernadotte was crowned under the title of Charles XIV.

CHARLES XIV., JEAN BAPTISTE JULES BERNADETTE (b. 1764, d. 1844), was the son of a lawyer of Pau. In his eighteenth year he entered the French army, and by the year 1794 had become general of division. He first met Napoleon before the Italian campaign, having brought up reinforcements from the army of the Sambre and Meuse. His suspicions of Bonaparte's designs caused him to accept from the directory the appointment of minister at Vienna, where he was in some danger through a mob-attack on his hotel. In 1798 he married Mlle. Clary, sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte. In 1799 he was for six months Minister of War, and in 1804, on the creation of the empire, became Marshal of France, and in 1806 Prince of Ponte-Corvo. Having gained a victory over the Prussians at Halle, he was in 1807 placed in the military command of the Hanse Towns and Northern Germany. Having acquired credit for moderation and humanity in the war between France and Sweden of 1807-8 he was offered the succession to the crown of Sweden in 1810, and accepted it against the wish of Napoleon. Bernadotte immediately went to Sweden, and was adopted by Charles XIII., under the name of Charles John, as heir to the throne. The refusal of Sweden to support the Continental system of the

exclusion of English merchandise soon produced a want of cordiality between the Crown Prince and Napoleon, and in 1812, Sweden consented at the conference of Åbo to join the European coalition, on the understanding that Denmark should be despoiled of Norway. His part in the campaign of 1813 was important. To him was entrusted the command of the army that defended Berlin, and he defeated Oudinot at Grossbeeren (August 23rd). Nevertheless, divided between the desire of obtaining Norway and the hope of being placed on the French throne, his subsequent action was lukewarm, and he lent tardy aid to Blücher at the battle of Leipzig. He took no part in the campaign of 1814; but returning home cleverly effected the annexation of Norway to Sweden. In 1818 he succeeded the old king, Charles XIII., and proved a most popular ruler. The prosperity of the country increased rapidly under his benevolent despotism, to which, however, in the last years of his reign an opposition began to arise, headed by the Crown Prince Oscar.

Toussard-Lafosse, *Hist. de Charles XIV.*; Héricourt, *Étude biog. sur Charles XIV.*; Sarrans, *Hist. de Bernadotte*; Geijer, *Konung Karls XIV. Johan Historia*.

OSCAR I. (b. 1799, d. 1859) succeeded his father in 1844. He had previously married Joséphine, the daughter of Eugène de Beauharnais. His reign was singularly peaceful and uneventful.

CHARLES XV. (b. 1826, d. 1872), succeeded his father on the death of the latter in 1859. A poet, brave and impulsive, he was much beloved by the nation, which in spite of the character of their monarch enjoyed peace under him, though there was much excitement during the Prusso-Danish War of 1865, and a strong desire to intervene on behalf of Denmark. His reign was marked by constitutional reform; in place of four orders of nobility, clergy, middle-class, and peasantry, two chambers, an upper and lower, were formed in 1864, and the suffrage was extended in 1869. King Charles was much opposed to capital punishment. He married Princess Louisa of Orange in 1850, but had no male issue.

* OSCAR II. (b. Jan. 21st, 1829), his brother, accordingly succeeded him, having previously served in the navy. He had married the Princess Sophia of Orange-Nassau in 1857, and his heir, Prince Gustavus, was born in the following year. King Oscar was crowned in 1873, and at once set to work to develop the Swedish mercantile navy. His reign, despite occasional discontent in Norway, has been most prosperous. He visited Denmark and Germany in 1880, and England in 1881. King Oscar inherits the poetic gifts of his family, and has translated Herder's *Cid*, Goethe's *Faust* and Tasso into Swedish, besides publishing several volumes of original verse. His interesting monograph on *Charles XII.* was translated into English in 1879.

* SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES (b. 1837), poet and essayist, son of the late Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne and his wife Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, was born in Pimlico, and in 1857 entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford. Although he passed from the University without taking a degree, he was one of a small band of youths (all more or less distinguished since) who wrote, and under the editorship of Mr. John Nichol (author of *Hannibal*) published a periodical entitled *Undergraduate Papers*. In 1860 he published two plays, *The Queen-Mother* and *Rosamond*, which, though immature in many respects, are distinctly remarkable, and might reasonably have attracted more attention than they did. Between the issue of this first volume and that of the next, he contributed a little verse and prose to *The Spectator* and *Once-a-Week*, and (in 1864) issued some verses in a tale from another hand, called *The Children of the Chapel*. In 1865 he made his mark once for all by publishing *Atalanta in Calydon*, a tragedy on the Greek model, showing great creative power, high scholarship, and lyric qualities of a wholly individual kind. This was followed in the same year by *Chastelard*, a tragedy dealing with an episode in the life of Mary Queen of Scots. In 1866 appeared a *Selection from the Poetry of Byron*, edited and prefaced by Mr. Swinburne; and in the summer of the same year came out the volume of *Poems and Ballads*, which was at once withdrawn from circulation by the firm of Moxon. The severe handling which this volume received drew from the young poet a bitter retort, entitled *Notes on Poems and Reviews* (1866). Mr. Swinburne next became a contributor to *The Fortnightly Review* and other magazines, and in 1867 published *A Song of Italy*. His next volume was in prose, *William Blake, a Critical Essay*. This was a real contribution towards the knowledge and understanding of the extraordinary poet, painter, and prophet whose name it bears. In the same year appeared a poetical pamphlet entitled *Siena*, and a prose pamphlet, *Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1868*, written in conjunction with Mr. W. M. Rossetti. *Christabel and the Lyrical and Imaginative Poems of S. T. Coleridge*, arranged and introduced by Mr. Swinburne, was published in 1869; and by this time his powers as a critic had become truly noteworthy. Among his periodical papers should be specially commended those on designs by old masters at Florence, on the text of Shelley, on Victor Hugo's *L'Homme qui Rit*, and on the poems of D. G. Rossetti. In 1870 he published, as a pamphlet, his *Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, September 4th, 1870*, one of the noblest odes (properly so called) in our tongue; and in the following year he marked another step upwards in issuing *Songs before Sunrise*, a book full of republican optimism, but instinct with

true lyric fervour and very high qualities of style, imagery, rhetoric and metrification. It was in this same year that he published in a "holiday book" called *Pleasure* the sumptuous prelude to the then unfinished poem, *Tristram of Lyonesse*, and printed in *The Fortnightly* an admirable criticism of John Ford. In 1872, in the same review, appeared his essay on *L'Année Terrible*; and in the form of a pamphlet, entitled *Under the Microscope*, he published a scathing retort on Mr. Robert Buchanan, who had been attacking the so-called "Fleshly School." A series of political sonnets called *Diræ* found place among his next fugitive writings, and appeared in *The Examiner* (1873); and in 1874 he published *Bothwell, a Tragedy*, a volume dealing with another episode in Mary Stuart's career. In this book Mr. Swinburne, though his vigour as a dramatic poet remained undiminished, let language and metre get the better of him, and carry him beyond the limits reasonable for a tragedy. His next work, *George Chapman, a Critical Essay* (1875), perhaps reaches his highest point in prose writing; and in the same year he issued an excellent essay on Charles Wells, afterwards published as an introduction to Mr. Buxton Forman's edition of that author's dramatic poem, *Joseph and his Brethren*. His *Essays and Studies* were issued in a collected form in 1876, as were also some previously published poems, under the new title of *Songs of Two Nations*. From about the same time, Mr. Swinburne made important contributions to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—articles on poets and men of letters. A second tragedy on the Greek model, *Erechtheus*, came out in 1876, and showed in some matters an increase of power. In the same year a political pamphlet was added to the poet's published works—*Note of an English Republican on the Muscovite Crusade*. In 1877 came out, in a magazine, another instalment of *Tristram*, under the separate title of *The Sailing of the Swallow*, and a new critical volume, entitled *A Note on Charlotte Brontë*, as well as *A Year's Letters by Mrs. Horace Mannors*, in *The Tatler*, an early story in a defunct newspaper. The Brontë book has much good criticism in it, but the style is inferior to that of the *Essays and Studies*. In 1878 Mr. Swinburne published a "second series" of *Poems and Ballads*, a collection bringing together a number of his fugitive poems. This was followed, at a longer interval than usual, by *A Study of Shakespeare, Songs of the Spring-Tides*, and *Studies in Song*, all of which belong to the year 1880, besides an anonymous volume of parodies, entitled *Specimens of Modern Poets: The Heptalogia, or the Seven against Sene; a Cap with Seven Bells*. In this book the author had imitated himself as well as the Laureate, Mr. Browning, and others; but this device did not avail to conceal the parentage. In the following year (1881) Mr. Swinburne completed the trilogy of the Scot-

tish queen, by the publication of *Mary Stuart, a Tragedy*, and issued a further parody of Lord Tennyson; and in 1882 came out the long-expected *Tristram of Lyonesse*, with other poems. *Tristram* consists of nine cantos, with a prelude, and embodies some of Mr. Swinburne's most luxuriant poetical work, without being a great poem. A choice volume followed it in 1883, *A Century of Roundels*, a hundred short poems, displaying vast ingenuity and wonderful ease in dealing with that difficult exotic form usually known as the rondel. To this year also belongs another of Mr. Swinburne's contributions to Shelleyan criticism, a preface written in French to a translation in that language of Shelley's tragedy, *The Cenci*. In 1884 appeared *A Midsummer Holiday, and other Poems*; and in 1885 *Marino Faliero*, a tragedy, in which Mr. Swinburne almost succeeds where Byron had almost failed before him. In 1886 he published *A Study of Victor Hugo*, and, under the title of *Miscellanies*, a second collection of his best essays and criticisms. The two volumes last named are among the weightiest and most instructive of his prose works—the former, taken together with his other essays on Victor Hugo, being by far the most valuable of extant expositions of the great French poet, dramatist, and romancist. The salient qualities of Mr. Swinburne's works, in verse as in prose, are intense enthusiasm of advocacy or attack, impulsiveness in the widest and highest sense, an absolute need to sing or declaim, as if singing and declaiming were a part of his inmost nature, a generous catholicity of praise for whatever may be good, a most unworlly hatred of all that is mean, sordid, or stupid, and an entire absence (perhaps an utter scorn) of reticence or reserve. The width and variety of his reading, and the range of his subjects, political, literary, social, and artistic, are astonishing, and serve more than aught else to mark his maturity. To his reliash for the "delight of battle" the world is greatly beholden. Setting aside the individual lyric loveliness of much that he has been impelled to sing, there is a great mass of good things which he has been impelled to say. His criticisms usually go to the heart or the root of the matter; and, though he deals out superlatives with lavish affluence, a careful reader will find variety in these, and sound reasons for the critic's awards and condemnations. He has availed to enrich English prose with much enduring work, and to develop English prosody with a very strong hand. With his great classical learning he has brought to the treatment of modern themes a vast store of the world's best lore; and he has contributed to English song poems that are more essentially modern than anything in the contemporary poetry of this land.

H. Buxton Forman, *Our Living Poets, an Essay in Criticism; The Bibliography of Swinburne*.

***Sybel**, HEINRICH VON (b. 1817), historian, a native of Düsseldorf, studied at Berlin under Ranke, took his degree at Bonn, where he was elected professor in 1844. In 1845 he accepted a professorship at Marburg. In 1856 Maximilian II. gave him a Chair at Munich, where he became a member of the Academy, and in 1858 secretary to the Historical Commission. He returned to Bonn as professor in 1861, and the university elected him deputy to the Prussian Landtag. Here from 1862-4 he opposed Bismarck's Polish policy, and in 1867 was returned as a National Liberal to the Constituent Assembly of the Confederation of North Germany. He was first returned to the Imperial Parliament in 1874, was nominated director of the State Archives, and member of the Berlin Academy in 1875. Of his historical works, the best known in England is the *History of the Revolution from 1789 to 1795* (1853-7), of which the *History of the Revolution from 1795 to 1800* (1872-4) is a continuation. This work has been translated into English, and contains the result of careful investigation, combined with a brilliant and imposing style. He has also written a *History of the First Crusade* (1841), *The Origin of the German Monarchy* (1844), *The German Nation and the Empire* (1860), *The Rise of Europe against Napoleon I.* (1860), besides numerous smaller works. In 1878 he undertook the publication of the documents of the State Archives, to be completed in 70 vols.

Syme, JAMES (b. 1799, d. 1870), surgeon, in 1817 studied anatomy at Edinburgh University under Dr. Barclay, and subsequently under Liston. In 1821 becoming M.R.C.S. of London, he was appointed house-surgeon to the Edinburgh Infirmary, and in 1823 began to lecture on anatomy and surgery. A quarrel with Liston brought his connection with the Royal Infirmary to an end, and so he made Minto House into a hospital, and began to lecture there. In 1833 he obtained the professorship of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh. In 1847 he accepted the same professorship in University College, London; he soon, however, returned to his former Chair in Edinburgh, and continued to hold it until 1869. The chief advances due to him in surgery are: excision of a diseased joint (it was formerly the custom in such cases to amputate the limb), amputation of the foot at the ankle-joint (an operation for aneurism), and the explanation of bone formation from the periosteum. Among his writings are:—*A Treatise on the Excision of Diseased Joints*, *Principles of Surgery*, and *Diseases of the Rectum* (1832).

Paterson, *Memorial of J. Syme* (1874).

***Symonds**, JOHN ADDINGTON (b. 1840), man of letters, was educated at Harrow School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where

he obtained the Newdigate, and a first-class in classics (1862). He was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen in 1872, and won the English essay prize in 1873. The *magnum opus* of Mr. Symonds is his *Renaissance in Italy* (6 vols., 1875-86), a singularly attractive study of a singularly attractive subject. He has also written an *Introduction to the Study of Dante* (1873); *Studies of the Greek Poets*, 2 series (1873-6); *Sketches in Italy and Greece* (1874); *Sketches and Studies in Italy* (1879); *Italian Byways* (1883); *Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama* (1884), and *Shelley in the English Men of Letters Series*. His poetical works include *The Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti and Campanella translated* (1878); two collections of sonnets, *Animi Figura* (1882) and *Vagabunduli Libellus* (1884), and *Win, Women, and Song* (1884).

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***Taafe**, EDUARD, COUNT (b. 1833), Austrian statesman, the descendant of an Irish family, was educated with the Emperor Francis Joseph, and having entered the royal service in 1857 as Secretary of the Hungarian Government, administered the Duchy of Salzburg and Upper Austria from 1863-7. He then became Minister of the Interior, and from April, 1869, to January, 1870, was Minister of War and President of the Council (Prime Minister). After being Minister of War and of the Interior in the Potocki Cabinet, he became Governor of the Tyrol in 1871. Count Taafe succeeded Count Auersperg as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior in 1879, and has since shown great ability in mediating between conflicting creeds and nationalities. Although adopting as a rule in foreign affairs a very pacific tone, he made in Oct., 1886, an important declaration in favour of the maintenance of the Treaty of Berlin, which was a bold retort to the threatened occupation of Bulgaria by Russia.

Tadema, LAWRENCE ALMA. [ALMA-TADEMA.]

Taglioni, MARIA (b. 1804, d. 1884), danseuse, born at Stockholm, was the daughter of an Italian ballet-master. Taught by her father, she made a successful first appearance at Vienna in 1822. In 1827 she made her *début* in Paris in the *Sicilian*, and at once acquired the reputation of being among the foremost of ballet-dancers. The French capital was her head-quarters until 1832. A similar success attended her performances in the other Continental capitals; and in London as well, where she appeared in 1838. She composed, in concert with St. Georges and Offenbach, for her friend Emma Livory, the ballet of the *Papillon*. She married Count Gilbert de Voisins in 1832, and in 1847 retired

from the stage. She had amassed a considerable fortune, which, however, she lost in consequence of the Franco-German War. She thereupon withdrew to London, where she gave lessons in dancing and deportment to young ladies.

Reminiscences of Tagliani, published in *The Times*, April 29th, 1884.

* **Taine**, HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE, D.C.L. (b. 1828), the brilliant French writer, was educated at the Collège Bourbon (now the Condorcet Lyceum), and the École Normale. His great aptitude for study and originality of thought early made itself remarkable; but the independent spirit fostered by the system of education in vogue at the École Normale brought him into conflict with the authorities. After the Clerical reaction under the Second Empire, having previously held several inferior posts at Toulon, Nevers, and Poitiers, he withdrew altogether from both Government and private educational work, and devoted himself to literature. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor of Letters, and his brilliant paradoxical style and new theory of criticism as an exact science were already manifested in one of the theses written for this occasion, and published in book form as *La Fontaine and his Fables* (1853). In 1854 he competed for and won the prize offered by the Academy for an essay on *Livy*, which was followed by a constant succession of works from his pen, never lacking in boldness, vivacity, and originality. Among them were:—*Critical and Historical Essays* (1858), *New Critical and Historical Essays* (1865), *The French Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century* (1857). Subsequently, in 1861, he came to England to study at the British Museum, and in 1863 appeared the first three volumes of his *History of English Literature*, applying to literature generally the tests formerly applied to the individual, and examining what he felt to be the three great factors in its production, i.e., the race of the people, their social conditions, the tendencies of the time of production. It was proposed for the Academy prize, but rejected on the motion of Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, by reason of the alleged heresy and fatalism of the author. In this year, however, Taine was appointed examiner in literature at St. Cyr, and in 1864 professor at the School of Fine Arts in Paris. This office gave rise to his *Philosophy of Art* (1865), *Philosophy of Art in Italy* (1866), *The Ideal in Art* (1867), *The Philosophy of Art in the Netherlands* (1868), and in *Greece* (1869). In 1871 Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and in 1878 he was at length admitted to the French Academy. His latest and most considerable work is *The Origin of Contemporary France*, of which the first section, *L'Ancien Régime*, appeared in 1876, the three parts of the second section, dealing with the Revolution itself, in 1878, 1882, and 1886.

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A third section, *Post-Revolutionary France*, is promised. Besides the above-mentioned works, M. Taine has published *Travels in the Pyrenees* (1855), *English Positivism* (a study on J. S. Mill) (1864), *On Intelligence* (1870), and *Notes on England* (1872).

Leopold Katscher, in the *Nineteenth Century*, July, 1886; biographical sketch by W. Fraser prefixed to his translation of *Notes on England* (1872).

Tait, THE MOST REVEREND ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Archbishop of Canterbury (b. 1811, d. Dec. 3rd, 1882), son of Mr. Crawford Tait and of Susan, fourth daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, was born in Edinburgh, and was of Presbyterian descent. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the University of Glasgow. In 1830 he obtained the Snell exhibition, with which he went to Balliol College, Oxford. Asked by Dr. Jenkyns, at that time master of the college, what he had come to Oxford for, young Tait replied, "To improve myself, sir, and to make friends." At Balliol he was elected to an open scholarship, and in 1833 graduated B.A. He then received a fellowship at his college, became tutor and dean, and in 1836 took his M.A. In 1841, when he had become senior tutor of Balliol, Tait's name came before the world as one of the "Four Tutors," who united in publicly protesting against the construction put upon the Thirty-nine Articles by John Henry Newman (q.v.) in *Tract for the Times* No. 90—the publication of which tract marked the culminating point of the Oxford Movement. The next event in Mr. Tait's life was in 1842, when he received the head-mastership of Rugby School, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Arnold. Shortly after this, Dr. Tait became engaged to Miss Catherine Spooner, daughter of Archdeacon Spooner, Vicar of Elmdon, the marriage taking place in 1843. At Rugby Dr. Tait continued to work so hard as to permanently affect his health, and when the Government of Lord John Russell offered him the Deanery of Carlisle, he was no doubt influenced in accepting it by the prospect of at least the relief that comes from change. During his six years as Dean of Carlisle he had to bear the grief of losing five members of his family, young children, from scarlet fever. His next step was in 1856, when he was appointed Dr. Bloomfield's successor as Bishop of London. Dr. Tait now threw himself vigorously into the labours of his new field, and in a few years was able to raise nearly £350,000 for the building of churches, schools, and parsonages in the poorer districts of London; he also increased the clergymen in his diocese. In 1862 he was offered the Archbishopric of York, which he declined. Then, in 1868, came the offer and acceptance of the Archbishopric of Canterbury. During his tenure of this high office Dr. Tait had to give counsel in the matter of disestablishing the Irish Church;

he had also to grapple with difficulties connected with the ultra-ritualistic section of the Church, and the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874 received his entire sanction. He also took a keen interest in University Reform. The best known of his works is *The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology* (1861); in it he enforces the Christian virtue of tolerance, especially in controversy. Others are:—*The Word of God and the Ground of Faith* (1863), *Charge to the Clergy* (1866), *Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Church of England* (1876). He also published two volumes of sermons, and contributed articles on education and kindred topics to periodical literature. Without being an exceptionally brilliant man, he was thoroughly equal to the duties of his high office, hardly ever making a false step, and yet knowing when it was necessary to be firm. [W. B. R.]

* **Tait, PETER GUTHRIE** (b. 1831), man of science, was born at Dalkeith, and educated at the Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh University, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1852 as senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He became a fellow of his college; professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1854; and professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh University in 1860. Professor Tait is one of the greatest living authorities on natural philosophy, and his works embrace a very wide range of research. In conjunction with W. J. Steele, he wrote the *Dynamics of a Particle* (1856), and with Sir William Thomson, vol. i. of *A Treatise on Natural Philosophy* (1867), of which a second edition appeared in 1879. His *Elementary Treatise on Quaternions* appeared in 1866; his sketch of *Thermodynamics* in 1868; some popular *Lectures on some Advances in Physical Science* in 1876; *Heat* in 1884; *Light* in 1884; and *Properties of Matter* in 1885. Together with Shairp, he edited the *Life and Letters of J. D. Forbes*, and wrote, in conjunction with Balfour Stewart, two remarkable works on the possibility of reconciling science and religion, *The Unseen Universe* (1874) and *The Paradisaical Philosophy* (1878).

Talbot, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, F.R.S. (b. 1800, d. 1877), the rival of Daguerre, was of the Shrewsbury family, and educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In the Reformed Parliament he sat for Chippenham, but subsequently devoted himself to scientific research. Independently of Daguerre, and in ignorance of his labours, Mr. Talbot set himself to discover the art of fixing images formed in the *camera lucida*, and just managed to forestall him by sending a paper, on the *Art of Photogenic Drawing*, to the Royal Society (*Philological Magazine*, March, 1839). His *Pencil of Nature* (1844) relates his successive discoveries up to that date; but he subsequently advanced, about 1844, to the

instantaneous process, and in 1858 to polyglyptic engraving. He was elected F.R.S. in 1842. Mr. Talbot's later researches embraced general science, etymology, and cuneiform inscriptions, and he was vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature.

Talfourd, SIR THOMAS NOON (b. 1796, d. 1854), man of letters, was the son of a brewer at Reading, and was educated at the grammar school of that town. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821, he went the Western Circuit, and acted as law reporter to the *Times*. In 1833 he was made serjeant-at-law, and after being Recorder of Banbury became judge of Common Pleas in 1849. Talfourd represented Reading in the Whig interest from 1835-41, and again from 1847-9, and was the author of the important Copyright Act of 1842. His tragedy, *Ion*, at first printed for private circulation, was produced by Macready at Covent Garden with great success in 1836, and was followed by the admirable *Glencoe* and the *Athenian Captive*, produced at the Haymarket in 1838. Talfourd also wrote the well-known *Memoirs and Correspondence* (1837) and *Final Memoirs* (1848) of his friend Charles Lamb, and accounts of some vacation rambles. He was struck by a fatal fit of apoplexy while addressing the grand jury at the Stafford Assizes.

Talleyrand-Périgord, CHARLES MAURICE DE (b. Jan. 13th, 1764; d. May 20th, 1838), French diplomatist, was born at Paris, and descended from one of the most illustrious families of France. While still a child, Talleyrand met with an accident that lamed him for life, and deprived him of his birthright; for on the death of his father, the Comte de Talleyrand, his younger brother succeeded to the title, the reason alleged being that he was not a cripple. He was educated for the priesthood at the Collège d'Harcourt at St. Sulpice, and at the Sorbonne. By the time he was twenty years of age he had shown himself to be endowed with such power that his family began to acknowledge him, and, on the coronation of Louis XVI., in 1774, introduced him to society as the Abbé de Périgord. In 1780 he was appointed general agent for the clergy of France, an office that he held for eight years, becoming in 1788 Bishop of Autun. He was appointed by the clergy of his diocese deputy to the States-General in 1789, and in that capacity advocated the abolition of tithes and the transference of Church lands to the State. Such measures made him popular, and he was chosen, with others, to draw up the Constitution of 1790. At the same time he resigned his bishopric. Meanwhile he had shared in important projects, amongst them the introducing of a uniform system of weights and measures, the organisation of a financial system, the re-arranging of the national territory into districts better adapted for government purposes than the

old provinces, and the drawing up of a report upon public instruction that served as a model for future changes in French education. In 1792 Talleyrand was sent by the Republican party to England as a member of the embassy, where he remained until 1794, when, having previously been proscribed for supposed Royalist intrigues, he was obliged to leave by the "Alien Bill," and sailed for the United States. In 1796 he returned to Paris, and in the following year was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dismissed by the Directory in 1799, he sought the friendship of Bonaparte, devoted himself to Napoleon, and supported him on the 18th Brumaire. For the next seven years he was the executant of Napoleon's diplomatic schemes, particularly the treaties that followed the victories of the Consulate. The Peace of Amiens was also his work, and so, too, was the brutally unprincipled seizure of the Duc d'Enghien, by which Europe was again compelled to prepare for war (1804). Talleyrand was actively employed in preparing Paris for the creation of the Empire; and when the European coalition of 1805 was formed, he prevented Prussia from taking the field until after the defeat of Austria at Austerlitz, by detaining the ambassador, Haugwitz, at Vienna. The establishment of the Rhenish Confederacy of 1806 was also due to his manipulation, and he received as his reward the title of Prince of Benevento. But a barrier was growing up between Talleyrand and Napoleon; they differed on the policy of the annexation of Spain, and when, in 1808, French affairs in that country took an evil turn, the rupture between the two became complete. During the remainder of the Empire, Talleyrand was actively engaged in Royalist intrigues. He dictated to the Senate the terms of Napoleon's deposition, and on the first restoration of the Bourbons, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and representative of France at the Congress of Vienna. He returned to France after the battle of Waterloo, and became again Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Fouché for a colleague. Unable, however, to obtain what he considered honourable terms from the Congress of Vienna, and alarmed at the Royalist reaction, he resigned on Sept. 28th. During the remainder of the rule of the elder Bourbon line, Talleyrand had great influence as the oracle to which the younger generation, led by Thiers and Guizot, repaired for advice and guidance. From 1830 to 1835 he was French minister in London, where he was extremely popular, and worked zealously for the maintenance of the *entente cordiale*. The rest of his life was spent in retirement, and he left behind him some memoirs as yet unpublished. Talleyrand had all the qualities that contribute to success in diplomacy — unscrupulousness, versatility, audacity, and wit. It is probable, however, that he never uttered half

the good things that are usually attributed to him.

Salle, Vie Politique du Prince de Talleyrand; T. Lafosse, Histoire Politique et Vie Intime de Talleyrand; Pichot, Souvenirs Intimes du Prince de Talleyrand; Lord Dalling, Historical Characters; The Mémoires of Lamartine and Guizot.

Talma, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH (b. 1763, d. 1826), French tragedian, was the son of a Parisian dentist, and made his *début* as an actor at the Comédie Française. His first triumph was gained in Chenier's *Charles IX.* (1789), and in 1791 he founded the opposition Théâtre Français at the Palais Royal. His splendid creations of Othello, and of Egisthe in the *Agamemnon*, placed him at the head of his profession during the time of the Republic, and he was highly regarded by Napoleon and Louis XVIII. In 1817 he played to enthusiastic London audiences for a brief season. He confined himself to tragedy in his later years, although by no means destitute of comic powers, and he was unequalled for his combination of force with dignity. Among his finest impersonations were Mauguy in *Les Templiers* (1805), Sylla (1821), Oreste in *Soumet's Clytemnestre* (1822), and Charles IX. (1826).

Mme. Talma, Etudes Théâtrales; and memoirs of Talma by Tissot, Duval, Moreau, Langier, Lemercier, and Alexandre Dumas.

Tamburini, ANTONIO (b. 1800, d. 1876), baritone, the son of a bandmaster, was born in Faenza. Being delicate, young Tamburini studied the science of music and singing, and when he was twelve years old he sang in the choruses of the operas given during the fair at Faenza. At this early period, too, he was impressed by the two great tenors David and Donizelli, the contralto Signora Pisaroni, and the soprano Signora Mombelli. Running away from home in 1818, he appeared on the lyric stage in Generali's opera, *La Contessa di Col-Erbo*: this was at a small town named Cento, where he made a great impression. After this he performed at Bologna, making a decided hit in *La Cenerentola* and *Italiani in Algeri* of Rossini. Thereafter he continued to sing in various Continental towns, among them Venice, where Rossini heard him. At Rome he sang with Madame de Meric-Lalande and David in Rossini's *Mosè in Egitto*. In 1832 he went to Paris, and appeared as Dandini in *La Cenerentola* at the Italian Opera House. In the same year he came to London, and between these two cities, London and Paris, the remainder of his professional career was divided. Tamburini was the last survivor of the famous quartet, including besides himself Grisi, Rubini, and Lablache, for which Bellini wrote *I Puritani*. His wife was at one time a prima donna, and one of his daughters married the tenor Signor Gardoni. Of Tamburini the *Athenæum* says:—"He was most careful and conscientious in the exercise

of his vocation—a truly honourable and estimable man, as well as a consummate artist.”

Athenæum, 1876.

Tann, LUDWIG, BARON VON DER (b. 1815, d. 1881), Bavarian soldier, was educated at Munich, and entered the Bavarian army in 1833. His rise was rapid, and in 1848 he rendered distinguished service in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign against the Danes. In 1860 he was made lieutenant-general, and placed at the head of a division. In the Austrian and Prussian War of 1866 he was chief of the staff to Prince Charles of Bavaria, commander-in-chief of the South German contingent; and, in spite of the ill-success of the Bavarian operations during that campaign, was made commandant-general of Munich in 1869. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Von der Tann commanded the 1st Bavarian Corps in the 3rd Army, commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia. He defeated General de Failly at Beaumont on Aug. 30th, 1870, and on Sept. 1st began the great struggle of Sedan by taking the village of Bazeilles. Detached from the investment of Paris to command the forces on the Loire, he occupied Orleans, but was forced to retreat from thence by General d'Aurelle, and then served under Prince Frederick Charles in the operations against Chanzu. On his return to Bavaria he commanded for some years the 1st Army Corps.

Tantia Topee (b. circa 1819, d. 1859), the lieutenant of Nana Sahib (q.v.) in the Indian Mutiny, is said to have been a relation of his master. He first comes prominently forward as the superintendent of the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison on the Ganges, and commanded at the battle of Bithoor against Havelock after Cawnpore had been reoccupied. While Lucknow was being relieved, he made several vigorous attacks on the garrison at Cawnpore, and kept up the struggle for several months, in conjunction with the Rhanee of Jhansee after the flight of Nana Sahib into Nepal. Their great coup was the seizure of the fortress of Gwalior from the Maharajah Sindhia; but Tantia's courage, unlike that of the warrior queen, failed him at the pinch, and he fled. Nevertheless, by a succession of rapid marches, he kept the field, and it was not until April, 1859, that he was caught. The rebel was tried and executed.

Taunton, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHERE, BARON (b. 1798, d. 1869), was the son of a rich London banker, and graduated at Oxford in 1820. The next few years he spent in travel, chiefly in North America. On his return to England he was elected M.P. for St. Michaels, in the Liberal interest, and in 1830 he was returned for Taunton, a constituency he continued to represent for thirty years. Mr. Labouchere was a prominent man amongst the junior Liberals of

his day; and held various minor offices in Liberal administrations. In 1846 he was President of the Board of Trade, and again in 1855, and in 1858 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1859 he was created a peer, with the title of Baron Taunton.

Times, July 14th, 1869.

***Taylor**, GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER, K.C.B. (b. 1826), the son of William Taylor, of Dublin, was educated at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Engineers in 1843. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1846 and in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9. In 1847 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and directed the engineers at the siege of Delhi. The plan of operations was entirely his, and it was by his rare energy and skill that the capture of the place was eventually accomplished. [SIR A. WILSON.] He received the thanks of the Governor-General of India. Taylor became a lieutenant-colonel in 1858, and colonel in 1864. His last active service was in 1864, when he commanded the Royal Engineers in the Umbayla campaign. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1877, when he became a K.C.B., general in 1878, and is president of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

Taylor, BAYARD (b. 1825, d. 1878), American man of letters, was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and the son of a farmer. He received a common-school education, and in 1842 became apprentice in a printing office in West Chester. He began to contribute to the magazines, and with the money thus earned made a trip to Europe. The exceedingly popular *Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff* (1846), was the result; and gained him a position on the staff of the *Tribune*, in the pages of which many of his subsequent works of travel first appeared. *El Dorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire*—i.e., California, Panama, and Mexico—was published in 1850, and *A Journey to Central Africa*, during which he ascended the Nile to lat. 12° 30' N., in 1854, and *The Land of the Saracens* in the same year. Other expeditions are recorded in *A Visit to India, China, and Japan* (1855), *Northern Travel* (1858), and *Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete* (1859). Meanwhile Mr. Taylor had also been publishing numerous volumes of genuine if not particularly inspired poetry—*Rhymes of Travel* (1848), *A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs* (1851), and *Poems and Ballads* (1854); also some stories of American life, among which were *Hannah Thurston* (1863), and *The Story of Kennett* (1866). Bayard Taylor received in due course the diplomatic appointment which sooner or later falls to a distinguished American author. He was Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg from 1862-3, and part of the time *chargé d'affaires*. In 1870-1 appeared the work by which his name is now chiefly remembered,

the bold and scholarly translation in the original metres of Goethe's *Faust, Parts 1 and 2*. In 1874 he revisited Egypt, and attended the millennial celebration of the settlement of Iceland (*Egypt and Iceland in 1874*). *The Mosque of the Gods* was published in 1872; *Lars, a Pastoral of Norway*, in 1873; *The Prophet, a Tragedy*, in 1874. In 1876 he composed the *National Ode* which was read at Philadelphia at the Centennial Festival. In 1878 Mr. Taylor was appointed United States Minister at Berlin, and was at his post when he died. Several uniform editions of his numerous works, of which the last was *Prince Deukalion* (1878), have been published. Although not a poet in the highest sense of the word, Bayard Taylor's place among the lyricists of our time is unquestionably a high one.

Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor, edited by M. Hansen-Taylor and H. E. Scudder (1884.)

Taylor, Sir Henry, C.M.G. (b. 1800, d. 1886), poet, essayist, and Civil Servant, was a native of Bishop-Middleham, in Durham. He was educated at home by his father, Mr. George Taylor, a gentleman farmer, who, finding him an unprofitable pupil, indulged a fancy the boy had to go to sea. In 1814 Taylor went as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Elephant*, and afterwards made a voyage to Quebec on board another ship. In less than a year he returned home and resumed his education without much assistance; and at sixteen he was appointed a clerk in the Store-Keeper-General's Office. In 1820 he went to Barbados in connection with this employment, which he lost in a few months by the absorption of the office into other departments of the service. He returned to his father's residence, Witton Hall, and pursued literary studies, produced a good deal of poetry, and at twenty-two found himself a full-fledged professional critic—the mighty Gifford having accepted, paid for, and published in the *Quarterly Review* a lively article by Taylor on Moore's *Irish Melodies*. It was probably about this time that he wrote a drama on the subject of King Philip II., which remained in manuscript until he destroyed it in later life with other early writings. In 1823 he became acquainted with Southey, who greatly impressed and influenced him; and in the same year he went to London to seek his fortunes in the world of letters, undertook the editorship of the *London Magazine*, but relinquished it after a short time and re-entered the service of the State as a clerk in the Colonial Office. For the next eight-and-forty years Taylor's time was divided between Colonial administration and literature. He entered upon his new duties at a time when the momentous question of abolishing slavery in the British dominions was rendering the duties of the Colonial Office peculiarly arduous, though peculiarly interesting. In the

settlement of this question he took for years an important part. Meanwhile, he continued his connection with the *Quarterly Review*, and wrote his first tragedy, *Isaac Commens*, a work of great vigour and originality, which appeared anonymously in 1827, and which Southey reviewed favourably in the *Quarterly*. It was Southey who suggested the subject of Taylor's masterpiece, *Philip van Artevelde*, begun in 1828, but not completed and published till 1834, owing to the absorbing nature of Colonial Office occupations at that time. This work at once established its author in a prominent literary position, and gave him the *entrée* into the highest social and literary circles. In 1836 he published, under the title of *The Statesman*, a prose volume containing "commentaries on official life and the ways in which men may best be managed and administrative business be conducted." It contains a good deal of practical wisdom, and some caustic satire which was wholly misunderstood. In 1838 he had been projecting a drama on the subject of Thomas A'Becket, which he relinquished in favour of *Edwin the Fair*. In the following year he married Miss Alice Spring Rice, daughter of Lord Monteagle; and in 1840 he published a Digest of the despatches of Charles Elliot, then Minister in China, with Comments and a Summary. In 1842 *Edwin the Fair*, at length completed, was published; and shortly after this event Taylor's health broke down, and he passed the winter of 1843-4 in Italy, relieved for a time from official cares. A small volume of lyrical poetry (*Poems*) was issued in 1845, and two years later came out *The Eve of the Conquest, and other Poems* (some reprinted from the previous volume). His *Notes from Life, in Six Essays*, also appeared in 1847; and in the same year he was offered, and declined, the office of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and an adaptation of *Philip van Artevelde* for the stage, by Macready, was brought out at the Princess's theatre, only to fail. In 1849 he published *Notes from Books*, a volume of criticism specially valuable to lovers and students of Wordsworth, to whose work more than half of it is devoted. In 1850 appeared *The Virgin Widow, a Play*, since renamed *A Sicilian Summer*; and in 1862 he issued the last of his dramatic works, *St. Clement's Eve, a Play*. In the same year the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. In 1864 he edited a selection from the poems of Mr. Aubrey de Vere; and in 1868 he published a pamphlet entitled *Crime Considered in a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.* In the next year his distinguished services to the State, and his high literary gifts, were recognised by the award of a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and it was in contemplation to confer upon him a life peerage, but this fell

through with the rejection of the Life Peerage Bill. In 1872 Sir Henry Taylor retired from the Colonial Office; and two years later he printed privately the first instalment of his *Autobiography*, of which the second instalment made the like limited appearance in 1877. The intention that, so far as the public were concerned, this should be a posthumous book, was abandoned in 1885, when Sir Henry published a revised and extended edition of the work, the issue of which he did not long survive: he died at Bournemouth in the spring of 1886. The extent of his works is small when compared with the length of his life; and this was the result, not only of occupation in the public service, but also of a conviction that a moderate amount of good work is best calculated to give a man's writings a chance with posterity. Those of Sir Henry Taylor should be long remembered for rare qualities: his characters, Isaac Comnenus, Philip, Dunstan (in *Edwin the Fair*), are drawn with great vigour, consistency, and vitality, and are at the same time carefully thought-out historic types almost unrivalled in the literature of the author's period. In *Philip van Artevelde*, more particularly, an historic episode unfolds itself in what must be called the grand manner; and the two plays composing that work are richly fraught with wisdom, while the tragedy of Van Artevelde's fall is profoundly moving. Sir Henry Taylor's miscellaneous poetry is unequal; but some of it is too good to perish readily. [H. B. F.]

Sir Henry Taylor's *Autobiography* (1885).

Taylor, ISAAC (b. 1787, d. 1865), man of letters and mechanic, was the son and grandson of Isaac Taylors, of whom the first was a copper-plate printer, the second an artist and eminent Nonconformist divine, Taylor of Ongar. Educated by his father, he at first aimed at art, but eventually devoted himself to literature. In 1818 he contributed to the *Eclectic Review*, and between 1822 and 1827 published *Elements of Thought, Characters of Theophrastus, a History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times, and a Translation of Herodotus*. His popular *Natural History of Enthusiasm* appeared in 1829, *Spiritual Despotism* in 1835, and *The Physical Theory of Another Life* in 1836. Among his later works were volumes on *The Restoration of Belief, Ultimate Civilisation, and The Spirit of Hebrew Prophecy*. Isaac Taylor was an accomplished artist, and during the last years of his life was occupied with the invention of engraving by machinery the copper rolls used in calico printing, which revolutionised that industry. His sister, JANE TAYLOR (b. 1783, d. 1824), his inseparable companion, was the authoress of the *Q. Q. Papers*, and together with another sister, Ann (Mrs. Gilbert, of Nottingham), of the well-known *Hymns for Infant Minds*.

Taylor, COLONEL PHILIP MEADOWS (b. 1808, d. 1876), novelist and Indian administrator, was a native of Liverpool, and in 1824 became attached to the Court of the Nizam of the Deccan. After serving the government of the Deccan in various capacities, he was appointed by the Nizam, in 1850, to administer the dominions of the young Rajah of Shorapore. He kept the country quiet during the Mutiny without British aid, and was in consequence appointed by the British Government Deputy Commissioner of the Western ceded districts of the Deccan. In 1866 he retired from public life. His novels of Indian life are, or were, enormously popular among Anglo-Indians, especially *The Confessions of a Thug* (1839). This was followed by *Tippoo Sultaun* (1840), *Tara* (1863), based on the story of Sivagee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, *Ralph Darnell* (1865), *Sella* (1873), and *A Noble Queen* (1878).

Meadows Taylor, *The Story of my Life*, edited by his daughter (1877).

Taylor, GENERAL REYNELL GEORGE, C.B., C.S.I. (b. 1822, d. 1886), the youngest son of the late Lieut.-General T. W. Taylor, formerly lieut.-governor of the R.M.C., Sandhurst, entered the Bengal army in 1840. He served with great distinction in the Gwalior campaign (1843), in the campaign on the Sutlej (1845-6), and in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. On the outbreak of hostilities he was left in command of the Derajat district, and by his heroic capture of the Fort of Lukhi without a single European soldier, and with one miserable piece of ordnance charged with stones, accomplished great things towards the reduction of the Trans-Indus districts. He was subsequently present at the siege of Mooltan. After the battle of Sorojkhond he received the brevet of major-general. In 1863 he served on the north-west frontier, and was present at the storming of the Umballa Pass and the subsequent engagements. In 1877 he returned to England, leaving behind him the name of the "Bayard" of the Punjab army, and a monument in the Christian mission he established at Derajat. Towards the end of his military career he was appointed commissioner of Umballa and Umritsur. In Dec., 1880, he was made general, and was subsequently selected to carry Lord Lawrence's coronet at his public funeral in Westminster Abbey.

Taylor, TOM (b. 1817, d. 1880), dramatist and editor of *Punch*, was the son of a brewer at Bishopwearmouth, and was educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected a fellow in 1842, having obtained a first-class in the classical tripos. In 1844 he set up as an author in London, from 1845 to 1847 was professor of English language and literature at University College, London, was

called to the bar in 1846, and went the Northern Circuit, being employed at the same time as leader-writer for the *Morning Chronicle* and *Daily News*, and as occasional contributor to *Punch*. In 1860, however, he obtained a Government appointment, and gave up circuit; and in 1852 he was appointed secretary to the Public Health Board, with a salary of £1,000 a year, retiring on a pension. Tom Taylor was a cultured writer on art; at the time of his death he was art critic to the *Times* and the *Graphic*, and he was the author of the admirable lives of *B. R. Haydon* (1852), *C. R. Leslie* (1859), and *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (1865). Perhaps he was not quite so successful as the editor of *Punch*, a post he held from 1874 to 1880. It is as a dramatist that he is now remembered. Beginning with plays for the Keeleys, such as *To Parents and Guardians*, he then wrote a series of burlesques in conjunction with Albert Smith, and between 1850 and 1854 collaborated with Mr. A. W. Dubourg in the highly successful comedy *New Men and Old Acres*, and with Charles Reade in *Masks and Faces*, an adaptation of the latter's novel *Peg Woffington*, besides producing the plays *Plot and Passion*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, and *Sir Roger de Coverley*. In 1852 he wrote the popular farce *Our Clerks*, and in 1854 *To Oblige Benson*, a French adaptation, which was followed by *A Blighted Being*. In 1858 *Our American Cousin* was produced at Laura Keane's theatre, New York, the play in which Mr. Sothorn subsequently elaborated his immortal creation, Lord Dundreary. In 1859 came the *Fool's Revenge*, a not very successful adaptation of *Le Roi s'Amuse*; and in 1860 the popular *Overland Route*. *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*, Tom Taylor's best play, was produced at the Olympic in 1873, with Mr. Henry Neville as Bob Brierly. *An Unequal Match* followed. Meanwhile, in 1870, he had begun his series of historical plays with *'Twixt Axe and Crown*, written for Mrs. Rousby, as also was *Joan of Arc* (1870). *Lady Clancarty* was produced in 1873 and *Anne Boleyn* in 1876. It was the only one of Tom Taylor's plays that failed at all disastrously, and it was his last. His knowledge of stagecraft was consummate.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, *The True Story of Punch in London Society*, vol. xxx.

Taylor, ZACHARY (b. 1784, d. 1850), 12th President of the United States, was the son of Richard Taylor, a colonel in the American army during the War of Independence. Zachary worked on a Kentucky plantation until 1808, when he joined the army as a lieutenant, receiving a captaincy two years later. He soon afterwards was advanced to the rank of major on account of his gallantry in defending Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, against the Indian chief Tecumseh. He was actively engaged in the Indian wars of the

period, and for his services continued to be promoted. When, in 1845, the United States resolved to annex Texas, a Mexican province, Taylor, now a general, was sent against the Mexicans, who opposed the annexation, with 4,000 men. Hostilities commenced on the crossing of the Rio Grande by the Mexican general with a force of 6,000; he was driven back by General Taylor, and war was thereafter declared by the United States against Mexico. Taylor, in spite of his successes, was compelled to play a subordinate part to General Winfield Scott (q.v.). The most notable event of the war was the victory won by Taylor at Buena Vista with only 500 regulars and 5,000 volunteers over a Mexican army 21,000 strong, commanded by Santa Anna. The feeling excited by this victory was such that Taylor became the most popular man in the States; was nominated for the Presidency, and elected in 1850, his opponents being General Cass, Democrat, and Martin Van Buren and Charles Adams, Free-soil candidates. He did not long enjoy his honours as President, for in the July of the same year as his election, four months after his inauguration, he died; his end having been doubtless hastened by the unaccustomed worry of politics. It is probable that "Old Rough-and-Ready," as his men called him, would hardly have developed into a statesman.

* **Tchernaiieff, MICHAEL GREGOROVITCH** (b. 1828), Russian general, entered the army in 1847, and served in the Crimean War and in the campaign of 1859 against the Khivans. In 1863 he was sent at the head of an expedition into Khokand, and in 1865 took, on the second attempt, the important town of Tashkend. He was received with enthusiasm in Russia; but not obtaining active employment retired from the army, and in 1874 became editor of a paper devoted to Panславism. On the declaration of war by Servia against Turkey in 1876, he was placed in command of the Servian forces, but suffered a series of defeats, and raised considerable indignation in Europe by proclaiming Prince Milan King of Servia. In 1882 he was appointed Governor of Tashkend, in succession to General Kauffman.

Tegetthoff, WILHELM, BARON VON (b. 1827, d. 1871), Austrian admiral, was a native of Styria, entered the navy in 1845, and served at the siege of Venice in 1849. He accompanied the Archduke Maximilian to Mexico in 1861, and commanding the Austrian squadron in the Danish War of 1864 he defeated the Danish fleet off Heligoland, and became rear-admiral. In the war of 1866 with Prussia and Italy he again commanded the Austrian fleet, and defeated the Italians under Persano at Lissa. He became then full admiral, and commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy in 1868.

Tegner, **ESIAS** (b. 1782, d. 1846), Swedish poet, was the son of a parish priest, but, managing to obtain a good education, became in 1812 professor of Greek in the University of Lund, and in 1824 Bishop of Wexiö. He discharged the duties of his position with zeal until 1840, when he became insane. In 1829 he was honoured with the office of crowning Oehlenschläger with the poetic crown. His chief poems are two religious idyls, *The Consecration of a Priest* and *The Young Communicants*; *Axel*, a romance (1821); and *Frithiof's Saga* (1820-5). Tegner has found English translators in R. G. Latham, G. Stephens, and Longfellow. His position among modern poets is doubtless a high one, although of late a considerable reaction has set in against the worship with which he was at first greeted. As a man he was no less entitled to respect.

Böttiger, *Teckning af Tegner's Lefnad.*

Teignmouth, **JOHN SHORE, BARON** (b. 1751, d. 1834), a native of Devonshire, was descended from a family connected with the East India Company, and consequently, after finishing his education, went in 1769 to Bengal as a cadet. In 1773 he became Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorsheadabad, and was nominated a member of the general committee of revenue. This latter office brought him in contact with Warren Hastings, with whom he came to England in 1785. Returning in the following year to Calcutta as a member of the Supreme Council, he introduced many reforms, among them the revenue settlement of 1793. In the same year he succeeded Lord Cornwallis as governor-general, and was created a baronet. He adopted the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the native princes, and the consequence was the Kuddlah campaign (1795), in which the Mah-rattas completely crushed the Nizam, and thereby greatly increased their own power. Lord Teignmouth's policy with regard to Oude was of a similarly temporising character, and led to no satisfactory result. In 1797 he returned to England as Lord Teignmouth, and devoted the remainder of his life to philanthropic objects. He became a member of the "Clapham Sect," another member being Wilberforce. He was the first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was also president of the Asiatic Society. He published the *Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir W. Jones* (1804), and an edition of *The Works of Sir W. Jones*, with a *Memoir* (1807); also pamphlets on religious questions.

Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of John, Lord Teignmouth, by his son.

Telford, **THOMAS** (b. 1757, d. 1834), an eminent Scottish engineer, was born in Eakdale, Dumfriesshire, of peasant parents, and spent his early days in tending his father's

sheep and writing poetry. He afterwards became a stonemason, and about the year 1780 removed to Edinburgh. He next repaired to London, in 1783, where he obtained employment under Sir William Chambers, in the erection of Somerset House. Telford's merits were soon perceived, and in the next year he was appointed superintendent of some large works in connection with Portsmouth Dockyard. He subsequently settled at Shrewsbury, and was in due course appointed county surveyor of Shropshire, in which capacity he constructed two bridges over the Severn, and other public works. His first great work, however, was the Ellesmere Canal, 103 miles long, which occupied him from 1795 to 1805. In 1801 he received a commission from the government to "report on the state of Scotland," one result of which report was his construction of the Caledonian Canal (opened in 1823), running across Inverness-shire and uniting the fresh-water lochs with the sea. He also constructed the Glasgow Paisley and Ardrossan Canal, the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal, the Macclesfield Canal, and the Gotha Canal in Sweden; completed the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, and entirely reconstructed the Birmingham Canal. He introduced many improvements in road-making, as is seen in the great highway from London to Holyhead, completed in 1815; and executed over 1,000 miles of road in the Scottish Highlands, Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire. Mr. Telford was the most consummate engineer of his day, and his public works are numerous. He also carried out the St. Katharine's Docks in London (1828), the Menai Suspension Bridge (1819-26), the Broomielaw bridge at Glasgow, the Dean at Edinburgh, the Conway in North Wales, the Ober at Gloucester, and about 1,200 other bridges; and the harbours at Banff, Peterhead, Fortrose, Cullen, Fraserburgh, and Kirkwall. He was frequently consulted by foreign governments, especially by Russia. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by Himself (1838); *Smiles, Lives of the Engineers*; *Edinburgh Review* (Oct., 1839).

* **Temple**, **THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK**, D.D. (b. Nov. 20th, 1821), Bishop of London, was educated at Tiverton Grammar School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a scholar (B.A., with a double first-class, 1842). He was elected fellow and mathematical tutor of his college; was ordained in 1846; was principal of the training college at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, from 1848 to 1855; and inspector of schools from 1855 to 1858. He then succeeded Dr. Goulburn (q.v.) as head-master of Rugby. His *Sermons Preached in Rugby Chapel* were published in 1861. Dr. Temple's position as a leader of the Broad Church party was clearly marked in 1860 by his writing the first of the *Essays and Reviews*, that on the *Education of the*

World. Owing to his opinions, his appointment to the bishopric of Exeter, in 1863, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, met with considerable opposition, which found a mouthpiece in Bishop Trower at the ceremony of the confirmation of Dr. Temple's election, but without avail. After distinguishing himself in the diocese of Exeter by great powers of organisation and advocacy, notably in the temperance cause, he was appointed Bishop of London, in succession to Dr. Jackson, in 1885.

* **Temple, SIR RICHARD, BART., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.** (b. 1828), Indian administrator, was educated at Rugby School and Haileybury College, and in 1846 entered the Bengal Civil Service. Rising rapidly in his profession, he became successively Private Secretary to Lord Lawrence in the Punjab, British Resident at the Court of the Nizam of the Deccan, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Secretary to the Order of the Star of India. From 1868 to 1874 he was Financial Member of the Government of India, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1874 to 1877, and Governor of Bombay from 1877 to 1880. Sir Richard Temple's powers as an administrator were seen to the greatest advantage during the famine years of 1874 and 1877. During the first of these visitations his services as the distributor of relief were invaluable, and in 1876 he was rewarded with a baronetcy. During the Afghan War of 1878-80 he was of the greatest assistance to the Candahar column, particularly by pushing on the railway to Quetta, which at one time was being constructed at the rate of a mile a day. For these services he received the thanks of Parliament. On his return to England he unsuccessfully contested East Worcestershire in the Conservative interest, and was first returned for South Worcestershire in 1885. Sir Richard Temple is a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and the British Association, has been president of the Social Science Congress, and a member of the London School Board, of which he was elected vice-chairman in December, 1885. He has travelled in most parts of the globe, and is the author of numerous official reports, *India in 1880* (1880), *Men and Events of My Time in India* (1882), and *Oriental Experiences; a Selection of Essays and Addresses* (1883).

Tennant, WILLIAM (b. 1785, d. 1846), poet and Orientalist, was born at East Anstruther, Fife, and educated at a school in the place, and at the University of St. Andrews, whither he went in 1799. In 1801 he became clerk to his brother, who was a corn factor at Glasgow. In 1812 he published his humorous poem, *Anster Fair*, which gradually became famous, and was at length favourably noticed by Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1813

Tennant had accepted the situation of parish schoolmaster at Denino, near St. Andrews, became teacher at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, in 1816, and in 1835 professor of Oriental languages in the University of St. Andrews. In 1840 he published grammars of the Syriac and Chaldee languages. He was also the author of a poem, *The Thane of Fife* (1822), a tragedy, *Cardinal Beaton* (1823), and a drama, *John Balliol* (1825), but their success was indifferent.

Tennent, SIR JAMES EMERSON (b. 1794, d. 1869), son of a merchant of Belfast, where he was born, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. After travelling on the Continent, he was in 1831 called to the bar. Marrying an heiress, the same year, he abandoned his profession, and in 1832 was returned to Parliament by his native town. He opposed the Irish Municipal Bill and the Irish Tithe Act, and thereby his popularity was affected among his constituents. At first an adherent of Earl Grey, he severed himself from that connection (1834) on the dissensions in the Grey Cabinet breaking out that led to the formation of the party jocularly styled the "Derby Dilly," of which party Tennent became a member, subsequently becoming, like the rest of them, a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. In 1837 he was again returned to Parliament by Belfast; in 1841, however, he was unseated on petition. Recovering his seat in 1842, he retained it until 1845, being afterwards, in 1852, returned by Lisburn. Meanwhile he had been, under Peel, Secretary to the Indian Board; during the years 1845-50 he was Civil Secretary to the Government of Ceylon; in 1852 he was Secretary to the Poor-Law Board; and from 1852 to 1867 he held the post of Secretary to the Board of Trade, on retiring from which he received a baronetcy. He published several books of travel and sketches; one of these, *Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical, and Topographical, with Notices of its Natural History, Antiquities, and Productions*, going through three editions in the year of its publication (1859). Among the remainder may be mentioned:—*A Picture of Greece* (1826); *Letters from the Ægean* (1829); *A History of Modern Greece* (1830); *Travels in Belgium* (1841); and *The Natural History of Ceylon* (1860).

* **Tenniel, JOHN** (b. 1820), artist, was born in London, and educated at a private school. His draughtsmanship was self-taught, and at the age of five-and-twenty he was successful in one of the cartoon competitions at Westminster, and painted a fresco in the palace. He was also a skilled painter in oils, but his pictures were comparatively few in number, and he soon abandoned canvas almost entirely for wood. Mr. Tenniel became known as a book-illustrator of great delicacy and finish, particularly happy when his subjects were taken from fairy lore. Among

the works that have received additional charm from his pencil are:—*Æsop's Fables* (1848); Moore's *Lalla Rookh* (1861); Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (1867); *The Ingoldsby Legends* (1864); Poe's *Poetical Works* (1866); *The Legends and Lyrics* of Miss Procter (1866); and her brother's *Dramatic Scenes* (1857); Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* (1866); and *Through the Looking-glass* (1872); and Miss Gatty's *Parables from Nature* (1880). But Mr. Tenniel's fame rests not so much upon these graceful creations as upon his contributions to *Punch*. He began to contribute to that paper in 1851, and upon the death of Leech in 1864 was recognised as being without a rival as the designer of political cartoons. Year after year, with hardly a single break, his well-known initials appeared at the foot of the weekly full-page illustration; and the artist's popularity, far from diminishing, seemed only to increase with the lapse of time. If Mr. Tenniel has not the fulness of Leech's humour, he is his superior by a considerable altitude as an artist, both in his knowledge of the human form and in his power of dramatic effect; again, the topics of his cartoons are evidently taken from a wider range of reading. Mr. Tenniel restricts himself to the ludicrous by no means so exclusively as did Leech; but frequently appeals in the most admirable manner to the pathetic and the terrible. No more faithful representative of current public opinion could possibly be desired, whether the period under review be that of the American Civil War, the struggle between France and Germany, or the Egyptian and Soudanese complications of 1884 and 1885. To select for special mention a few from among the many of Mr. Tenniel's historical achievements is a difficult task, but, perhaps, the following cartoons stand out most conspicuously from among their companions: *What Nicholas heard in the Shell* (1854); *Injured Innocence and his Billet Doo* (Napoleon III. as the wolf in sheep's clothing apologising to England for the annexation of Nice and Savoy) (1860); *A Derby Obstruction and A Derby Spill* (Mr. Disraeli as a costermonger opposing Lord Palmerston's ministry) (1861); *Up a Tree* (President Lincoln as the 'coon, the reference being to the Trent affair) (1862); *D'Israeli in Triumph; or the Modern Sphinx* (suggested by Mr. Poynter's *Israel in Egypt*) (1867); *Rugin's Political School* (Mr. Disraeli "educating" his party) (1867); *The Rival Conjurors* (the Chancellors of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Disraeli) (1869); and some strikingly prophetic cartoons just before the collapse of the Second Empire; *A Perilous Passage* (Napoleon in the character of Blondin crossing the Niagara rapids of revolution); *Renewing the Lease* (the Plébicite); and *A Vision on the Way—Beware!* (Napoleon I. appearing to Napoleon III. as he goes to join the army). Later on came *Mosè in Egitto* (on the occasion of the purchase of the Suez

Canal shares); *Napoleon at St. Helena* (on Lord Beaconsfield's defeat at the general election of 1880); *Where will He go to Nest?* (Mr. Gladstone as the hen, Mr. Chamberlain as the duckling); *Out of the way Old 'un, and let me have a shot at him* (Lord R. Churchill and Sir S. Northcote as clown and pantaloon); Mr. Gladstone as the *Political Mrs. Gummidge*, and many other instances of Mr. Tenniel's wit, humour, and pathos, which are too well known to need individual recapitulation.

Mr. Joseph Hatton in *London Society*, vol. xxx; Mr. Tenniel's *Cartoons from Punch*, Series I. and II., were republished in 1884-70; his cartoons on Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright reappeared in the replications from *Punch* of 1878.

* **Tennyson, ALFRED, BARON** (b. 1809), poet, son of the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, LL.D., and his wife Elizabeth, born Fytche, first saw the light at Somersby, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, on Aug. 6th, 1809. Dr. Tennyson, whose father was George Tennyson, of Bayon Manor, a lawyer of considerable wealth, was descended from the Plantagenets through the Norman family of D'Eyncourt. He was rector of Somersby and Enderby, and vicar of Great Grimsby; and his wife was a daughter of the Vicar of Louth. Aristocracy and orthodoxy, therefore, were well represented in the influences which moulded the early life of the future Laureate. His home was beautifully situated, and surrounded by picturesque scenery. His father was a man of fine and powerful character and considerable attainments; and his mother was "a sweet and gentle and most imaginative woman." It is not remarkable that three of the sons of these parents should have turned out poets. His early education was conducted partly at home and partly at a village school; and he showed, when very young, a thoughtful and imaginative vein. His first verses were written on a slate when he was quite a child; and while still in early youth he wrote, at his grandfather's request, an elegy on the death of his grandmother. Then we hear of his pouring forth verses under the inspiration of the sound of the sea, of which he was passionately fond. Together with his elder brother Charles, he was sent in due time to Louth Grammar School, and it was in that town that the publication of his first literary venture was arranged. This venture was not a single-handed one, but was shared by Charles. *Poems by Two Brothers* was purchased of the two youths by Messrs. J. and J. Jackson, printers, of Louth, and published by them and by Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall of London in 1827; but it was only many years afterwards that the book attracted notice by reason of the world-wide fame subsequently acquired by one of the authors. In 1828 the "Two Brothers" joined their elder brother Frederick at Trinity College, Cambridge. Here Alfred

Tennyson formed important friendships, and notably that which was eventually to be connected with one of his greatest works. Arthur Henry Hallam, who was also entered at Trinity in 1828, must be reckoned as the most considerable of those who influenced Tennyson's life when a young man, although he was a year and a half the future Laureate's junior. In this first year at college, Tennyson wrote *The Lover's Tale*, which, though more than once on the point of publication, was not really given to the world by its author till 1879. In 1829 Tennyson and Hallam were both competitors for the Chancellor's gold medal, the subject being *Timbuctoo*. Tennyson's poem, in blank verse, gained the prize, and was printed that year as the leading item in the *Provisional Academicæ*. This work, though juvenile in some respects, was one of rare promise, and was cordially recognised by the *Athenæum*, then lately established; and in the following year a still more unmistakable earnest of high poetic acquirement was given in the shape of the little volume of *Poems Chiefly Lyrical*, issued by Mr. Effingham Wilson. Although of the fifty-three poems forming that collection twenty-three have been rejected by their author, and some of the others have been largely revised, there is scarcely a page in the volume that is not noteworthy in a high degree; the short piece entitled *The Poet* were alone sufficient to establish a lyric reputation; and that is but one among many exquisite strains in the book of 1830. About the same time Dr. Tennyson died, and Charles Tennyson made his first separate appearance in a volume of *Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces*. Leigh Hunt reviewed the two books together in *The Tatler*, while the *Poems Chiefly Lyrical* formed the subject of a paper contributed by Arthur Hallam to *The Englishman's Magazine* (Aug., 1831). After contributing a few pieces to ephemeral publications, Tennyson prepared a second collection for the press, and in the winter of 1832 appeared the volume of *Poems*, bearing the date 1833, published by Moxon. This book far surpassed the former one in power, containing *A Dream of Fair Women*, *The Palace of Art*, *Enone*, *The Lady of Shalott*, and many of the poet's most admired productions. Of the thirty-one pieces which the little book contained, fifteen were afterwards rejected by the author, and others were much altered, usually for the better. Tennyson had now merited the distinction of being noticed in the same savage and truculent style as his great predecessor Keats, by Wilson in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and by Lockhart in the *Quarterly Review*. Towards the end of 1833 he sustained a profound sorrow in the death of Arthur Hallam who died while at Vienna with his father. It seems likely that this event had more to do with Tennyson's almost unbroken silence between 1833 and 1842 than the attitude of the critical

press. Leaving Cambridge without taking a degree, the poet passed his life quietly with his mother and sisters, or with an uncle at Caistor, or among friends in London. With the exception of *St. Agnes*, in *The Keepsake* (1837), and the stanzas "Oh! that 'twere possible," in *The Tribute* (stanzas afterwards embodied in *Maud*), Tennyson did not again come before the public till 1842, when he published his *Poems* in two volumes, adding to what he had selected for preservation from the books of 1830 and 1833, *Morte d'Arthur*, *The Gardener's Daughter*, *Dora*, *Ulysses*, *Locksley Hall*, *Godiva*, *The Two Voices*, and many others of his most perfect minor poems. This collection at once secured him a wide recognition; and in 1845, by Sir Robert Peel's advice, the Queen awarded him a Civil List pension of £200 a year. Edward Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton) attacked the poet and the pension with hysterical virulence in *The New Timon*, and Tennyson, under the pseudonym of "Alcibiades," replied in *Punch* with the well-known stanzas, *The New Timon and the Poets*, quickly followed by the *Afterthought*, later known by the title of *Literary Squabbles*. In 1847 appeared *The Princess, a Medley*, in blank verse, into which were subsequently introduced some of the deepest and most melodious lyric poems in the language. This was followed in 1850 by *In Memoriam*, perhaps the most solid and earnest poetic tribute ever paid to a dead friend's memory. In the same year, on the death of Wordsworth, Tennyson became Poet Laureate; and it was in 1850, also, that he married Miss Emily Sellwood, daughter of Mr. Henry Sellwood, of Horncastle, and took up his residence at Twickenham. During the next four years but a few short poems were added to the published works of the Laureate, the most notable being the *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* (1852) and *The Charge of the Light Brigade* (1854). In 1855 the Laureate received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L., and *Maud and other Poems* appeared, but without attaining that popularity to which superlative merits of poetic impulse and perfect workmanship entitle the leading piece. In 1859 the *Idylls of the King* achieved a vast success, which more than made amends for the comparative failure of *Maud*; and in the same year Tennyson put forth in *Once-a-Week* the first of a series of vernacular monologues, showing in a certain sense great dramatic power—*The Grandmother's Apology*. In 1860, *Sea Dreams, an Idyll*, appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and *Tithonus* in *The Cornhill Magazine*. These were followed by *The Sailor Boy* (in *The Victoria Regia*) in 1861, the *Exhibition Ode* in 1862, and *A Welcome* (to the Princess Alexandra) in 1863; and in 1864 appeared a new volume, *Enoch Arden and other Poems*. The year 1865 was marked by the loss of his mother, his

election as a member of the Royal Society, and his refusal of a baronetcy, repeated three years later. In 1868 a few short poems appeared in magazines, and in 1869 *Lucretius* came out in *Macmillan's*, and *The Holy Grail and other Poems*, as a separate volume, announced as "completing" the *Idylls*. *The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens*, with music by Sullivan, followed in 1870; and the next three years were marked by a further "completion" of the Arthurian cycle of poems—*The Last Tournament* appearing in *The Contemporary Review*, and *Gareth and Lynette* in a volume with a reprint of *The Last Tournament*. In 1875 *Queen Mary*, a drama, appeared both as a book and in a condensed form at the Lyceum theatre; and in the same year *The Lover's Tale* was piratically printed and sold. A second historic drama, *Harold*, followed in 1876; and in 1877 some short pieces appeared in *The Nineteenth Century*, which in 1878 contained *The Revenge, a Ballad of the Fleet*, and in 1879 *The Defence of Lucknow*. In the same year the drama of *The Falcon* was produced at the St. James's theatre, and *The Lover's Tale*, of which a part had been privately printed in 1833, and pirated in 1875, and another part had appeared in the *Holy Grail* volume as *The Golden Supper*, was revised, and issued as a whole. In 1880 the volume of *Ballads and other Poems* gave a fresh impetus to the Laureate's fame, while the issue of the sonnets of his brother, the Rev. Charles Tennyson-Turner, who had died the year before, gave him the opportunity of recording in noble verse his sorrow for that partner of his first literary venture. He was also invited to stand for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, but withdrew. In 1881 *The Cup* was successfully produced at the Lyceum; and a dramatic monologue, entitled *Despair*, came out in the *Nineteenth Century*. Another drama by Tennyson was brought out at the Globe theatre in 1882, under the title of *The Promise of May*, but was not published at the time; and it was not till 1884 that *The Cup* and *The Falcon* appeared as a single volume. In the same year the historical drama of *Becket* was published, and the Laureate was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Tennyson of Aldworth and Farringford. In 1886 appeared *Tiresias and other Poems*, and a second volume containing, with two smaller pieces, *Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After*, and *The Promise of May*. It is difficult to overrate the importance of Lord Tennyson's achievements. His life's work is of that magnitude—not in area, but in quality and variety—that we are too close yet to judge securely of it as a whole. There is certainly no volume from his pen that does not teem with beauties special to his hand. The melody of his verse, the purity and strength of his diction, the profound emotional impulse of the dominant mood in each case, the significance and dignity of

theme, the absolute sanity and highmindedness that characterise his view of things, the rich inventiveness in metre and in matters of form generally, and the admirable self-restraint displayed in the exercise of his extraordinary gifts, are matters beyond question or cavil. It may be open to grave doubt whether posterity will be able to afford room in its working library for precisely those works which are most ambitious in form; and if it be a reproach to have written no single large work of superlative and sustained merit, it is to be feared that no one of the dramas will save Lord Tennyson from that imputation. The *Idylls of the King* can scarcely do so; for, spite of all that has been written to show that they are one great poem, they must be regarded eventually as that for which they were designed—a series of exquisite episodes. *In Memoriam* itself is almost too varied in its moods and themes to be considered as other than a profound and wondrous book of lyrics; *The Princess* lacks the stern reality needful for a great poem; and *Maud*, which is in truth a great poem, is so in the sense in which many dozens of pieces of the same parentage are great. Posterity may, after all, be graciously pleased to recognise that the absence of any one work in which those superlative merits associated with the name of Tennyson are sustained throughout an imposing structure, whether epic or dramatic, is no reproach at all; that to have preserved throughout a long life the high poetic mood, and to have faced in that mood the many themes that most seriously occupy the modern mind, is in itself a greater *tour de force* than the writing of many epics.

Henry J. Jennings, *Lord Tennyson, a Biographical Sketch* (1884). [H. B. F.]

Tenterden, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ABBOT, BARON (b. 1762, d. 1832), an eminent lawyer, was born within the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral, and was the son of a Canterbury hair-dresser. He spent some time at the King's School, Canterbury, where he gained a scholarship which enabled him to proceed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. At Oxford he had a brilliant career, became a fellow of his college, and took, amongst other prizes, the Chancellor's prize for his essay on *The Use and Abuse of Satire*, which was greatly admired and published in 1786. He next entered the family of Mr. Justice Buller as a tutor with the idea of taking orders, but that learned judge perceiving the exceptional powers of the young man, strongly urged him to become a barrister. This advice young Abbot subsequently determined to follow, and accordingly entered himself at the Temple in 1787. He practised for some time as a special pleader, and with success. Next year he was called to the Bar, and joined the Oxford Circuit. He soon acquired a fair share of work, and he had the good luck to be retained

as junior in all the State prosecutions for the next ten years, under the attorney-generalships of Eldon, Redesdale, Ellenborough, and Perceval. In 1801 he became Recorder of Oxford, and in 1802 he finished his work, upon which he had been long engaged, on the *Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen*. His practice still grew, and according to the Income Tax Returns for the year 1807 he drew an income of over £8,000 a year. Offers of puisne judgeships now came, but Abbot would have none of them—at least not yet. He likewise declined silk, conscious that his "temperament and disposition disqualified him as a leader," and that as a junior his services would be "more usefully employed and in greater requisition." But the hard work of a successful junior requires herculean strength, and Abbot's health began in time to feel the strain. In 1816 his constitution was alarmingly shattered, and he was forced to seek a few weeks' repose. Lord Eldon once more tempted him with a puisne-judgeship, and the offer was accepted. Scarcely ever was a better selection made. Abbot was much less an advocate than an arbitrator; his qualities were eminently fitted for judicial office, and these were only seen after he was elevated to the bench. After some three months on the bench of Common Pleas, he was transferred in 1816 to the King's Bench, thence again, in 1818, to the post of Lord Chief Justice, in succession to Lord Ellenborough. In 1827 he was created a peer. He died on Nov. 4th, 1832, and was buried in the Foundling Hospital. Lord Tenterden's name has a foremost place among English lawyers. In a subject so complicated as the English law he was complete master of every branch. Severely exact in his application of the law, and dexterous in effectuating it, he abominated all quibbling, and was as impartial as he was unprejudiced. Yet Lord Tenterden was no unprejudiced politician; he was an unbending Tory of the least desirable type. He pitted his giant powers against the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, and all progressive measures. In legislation he was the instrument of a few not unimportant acts. It is to him we owe 9 Geo. IV. cc. 14 and 15, for limitation of actions and for the prevention of a failure of justice by reason of a variance between records and writings produced in evidence.

[W. M.]

Terrys, THE, a family of living actresses, comprise the sisters Kate, Ellen, Marion, and Florence. *Miss KATE TERRY (b. 1844) made her first appearance on the stage at the Princess's, under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, as Robin in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1861). She then played in a succession of juvenile parts, and her Prince Arthur, in a performance of *King John* at Windsor Castle in 1862, gained high praise

from Lord Macaulay. A long step in advance was taken when in 1862 Miss Terry undertook the part of Mrs. Union in *Friends and Foes*, and in 1863 appeared at the Lyceum under the Fechter management as Ophelia. During the remainder of her brief career Miss Terry was generally accepted as the leading emotional actress of the day. She appeared in a succession of characters from Shakespeare, Lord Lytton, and Sheridan Knowles; and all her impersonations, especially Juliet, and Julia in the *Hunchback*, were charmingly spontaneous and alive. She retired from the stage in 1867, shortly before her marriage with Mr. Arthur Lewis. *Miss ELLEN TERRY (b. 1848) also made her first appearance at the Princess's, as Manilius in the *Winter's Tale* in 1866; and, like her sister, became known as a most talented exponent of juvenile character. In 1863 she began to appear in *ingénue* parts; and her Gertrude in *The Little Treasure* was recognised as entirely unconventional and full of intelligence. Her next notable performance was Philippa Chester in *The Wandering Heir* (1874), and in 1875 her Portia in a revival of the *Merchant of Venice* at the Prince of Wales's was hailed as a most artistic performance, as, too, was her Clara Douglas in *Money*. But Miss Terry set the seal upon her fame by her deeply poetic creation at the Court Theatre of the heroine in Mr. W. G. Wills's play, *Olivia*, founded on the *Vicar of Wakefield*. In 1878 she joined the Lyceum company, and was subsequently associated with the chief productions under Mr. Irving's management. Her first appearance there was as Ophelia in the Hamlet of Mr. Irving, and among her subsequent impersonations were Pauline in the *Lady of Lyons*, and Camma in Tennyson's *Cup*, Letitia Hardy in the *Belle's Stratagem*, Desdemona, Juliet, Beatrice, and Margaret in Mr. Wills's version of *Faust*. She married Mr. Charles Kelly (verè Wardell), who died in 1885. [IRVING.] *Miss MARION TERRY (b. 1866) made her *début* at Manchester in 1873 as Ophelia, and in the same year appeared before a London audience for the first time at the Olympic in a revival of *A Game of Rumps*. In 1876 she was the original Dorothy in Mr. Gilbert's *Dan'l Druce*, and created the part of Belinda Treherne in the same dramatist's *Engaged*. She also took up with the greatest success Mrs. Kendal's parts in *Pygmalion and Galatea* and the *Palace of Truth*. She was associated with the Haymarket theatre under the earlier part of the Bancroft management (1879), and migrated to the Court under that of Mr. Clayton. *Miss FLORENCE TERRY (b. circa 1869) first appeared on the London stage in 1870 at the Adelphi in a version of *Le Malade Imaginaire*. She was the original Little Nell of Halliday's play, and among her other parts were Lady Betty Noel in *Lady Clancarty*, Cynisca in *Pygmalion and Galatea*, Dorothy in *Dan'l Druce*, Olivia, and Nerissa in the *Merchant of*

Venice at the Lyceum. She retired from the stage in 1882 shortly before her marriage with Mr. William Morris.

Teuffel, WILHELM SIGISMUND (b. 1820, d. 1872), German philologist, was born at Ludwigsbürg, and studied at the University of Tübingen, where he became a *privat-docent*, and was appointed extraordinary professor of classical philology in 1849, and ordinary professor in 1857. His chief work is his *History of Roman Literature* (1870), which has been translated into English, and is generally regarded as a standard work. He also wrote the *Characteristics of Horace* (1842), and *Studies and Characteristics of the Greeks and Romans* (1871).

Tewfik Pasha. [EGYPT.]

***Thackeray, ANNE ISABELLA** (b. 1838), the daughter of the late William Makepeace Thackeray, inherited much of her father's literary genius. She began to write stories as a child, but was advised by her father to read and study, and to give up fiction till she was older. Her first story appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* in 1860, and was called *Little Scholars in the London Schools*. It was followed by *The Story of Elizabeth* (1863); *To Esther, and other Sketches* (1869); *Old Kensington* (1873), a charming story of quiet English life; *Toilers and Spinners and other Essays* (1874); *Miss Angel* (1875); *Madame de Sévigné*, a biography (1881); *A Book of Sibylls*, reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*, a series of biographical sketches of Mrs. Barbauld, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Opie, and Miss Austen (1883); *Mrs. Dymond* (1885). In 1877 Miss Thackeray was married to her cousin, Mr. Richmond Ritchie.

Thackeray, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE (b. 1811, d. 1863), was born at Calcutta, July 19th, 1811, and was the son of an Indian Civil Servant. He received his education at the Charterhouse School, and spent a year at Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. Intending to be an artist, he studied at Paris, but, with all the remarkable talent for the pictorial representation of character and humorous incident subsequently displayed in the illustrations of his own writings, he could never learn to draw correctly, and, fortunately for his fame, was thrown upon literature for his support. His patrimony had been dissipated by unfortunate investments and unsuccessful speculations, and his life was for some time one of struggle. In 1837, however, he formed his connection with *Fraser's Magazine*, in which successively appeared *The Great Hogarty Diamond*, the *Yellowplush Papers*, *The Luck of Barry Lyndon*, and other masterpieces, which revealed him to discriminating readers as, with the possible exception of Dickens, the greatest humourist of his day. In 1840 he published the *Paris Sketch Book*,

chiefly reprinted from American periodicals; and in 1842 began to write for *Punch*, where his power as a satirist was shown by his *Book of Snobs*, and his more genial vein of humour by the *Ballads of Policeman X*. *Punch's Prize Novelists*, *Rebecca and Rowena*, and other admirable burlesques, appeared about this time; his amusing children's story, *The Rose and the Ring*, somewhat later. He at length felt emboldened to vie with Dickens as a writer of serial fiction, and *Vanity Fair* (completed in 1848), equal to his rival's best works in wit and humour, and greatly superior in the delineation of life and character, placed him at the summit of contemporary fiction. *Pendennis* (1850), *Esmond*, the most artistic of his fictions (1852), and *The Newcomes* (1854) fully maintained his reputation. Yet Thackeray could hardly be called a happy man; he suffered frequently from illness: he was not exempt from pecuniary cares, and his marriage, though it had brought him two highly gifted daughters, had darkened his life by his wife's hopeless insanity. Failing to enter Parliament or obtain a post in the public service, he determined to appear as a lecturer. His two series of lectures on the *English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century* and the *Four Georges*, delivered in the United States as well as in England, proved most successful, and placed him at ease. His next novel, *The Virginians*, a kind of sequel to *Esmond*, though possessing much merit, is comparatively tame. Decadence is still further apparent in his last works, *Lovel the Widower*, *Philip*, and the unfinished *Denis Duval*, contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine*, which had been commenced under his editorship in 1859. Much of the old fire, however, breaks out in the *Roundabout Papers*, also written for the *Cornhill*. He retired from the editorship in 1862, and died very suddenly on Dec. 24th, 1863. Thackeray was one of the greatest writers of his country in his age, its first satirist, and almost its first novelist. His genius was most original. His style and manner were entirely his own, though he was not above occasionally borrowing situations from Balzac and Charles de Bernard. He may be compared with the former writer, both as regards the nature of his work and the quality of his intellect; but the labour of his life appears diminutive by the side of Balzac's gigantic productiveness. If, however, Thackeray is less prolific than Balzac, he is much more amusing. His chief novels, and still more his inimitable burlesques, provoke incessant laughter, and yet tragedy forms the background of the former; irony pervades the whole, and his pathos is exquisite. He occasionally contracts a taint from the vulgarity he assails, and his lucid style sometimes fatigues by its mannerism. He has been accused of cynicism on account of the large proportion of odious or ridiculous individuals among his characters; but his vindication is that, although a great novelist

and humourist, he was above all things a satirist, and amiable personages could not subserve his purposes of exposing the besetting sins of English society. Meanness, folly, and pretence, rather than flagrant vice, are the main objects of his attack; and his indignation expresses the solid worth and manliness of his own character. No adequate biography of him has been written.

Anthony Trollope, *Thackeray*, in *English Men of Letters* series. [R. G.]

Thalberg, SIGISMUND (b. 1812, d. 1871), musician, was the natural son of Prince Dietrichstein, and was born at Geneva. He was taken as a boy to study at Vienna under Sechter and Hummel. His development was very rapid, and when but fifteen years old his performances attracted great attention in Viennese concerts and drawing-rooms, while a tour through Germany three years later earned him a brilliant reputation as a virtuoso. At Paris he studied under Pixis and at London under Moscheles, and determined to devote himself entirely to the pianoforte. He made tours through Belgium, Holland, England, and Russia, earning both honours and riches. Thalberg's playing was of the purely virtuoso type, and unrivalled in its kind. He had a flexibility of finger and power of wrist that enabled him to produce the most wonderful orchestral effects. But unfortunately the musician was lost in the virtuoso; he belonged entirely to the class of artist whose aim is to produce technical rather than poetic effects, and his compositions are all characterised by the same tendency. His two operas, *Florinda*, performed in London in 1851, and *Christina di Svezia*, were deficient in dramatic effect, and were failures. In 1855 Thalberg went to Brazil and afterwards to the United States, on his return whence, in 1858, he married the daughter of Lablache, and lived in retirement until 1862, when he again visited Paris and London, and undertook a second journey to Brazil. His daughter Mlle. Zäre Thalberg is a successful operatic singer.

Thénard, LOUIS JACQUES (b. 1777, d. 1857), French chemist, was born at La Louptière, and after studying chemistry at Paris became in 1810 professor at the Collège de France, to which appointment were afterwards added the Chairs at the École Polytechnique and in the philosophical faculty of the university. He retired from his official posts in 1840. His chief work was *Traité de Chimie Élémentaire* (1813-17), and he collaborated with Gay-Lussac in *Recherches Physico-Chimiques* (1816).

Theodore of Abyssinia. [ABYSSINIA.]

Thesiger. [CHELMSFORD.]

Thierry, AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE (b. 1797, d. 1873), like his brother Augustin, com-

menced life as teacher and journalist. He contributed articles to *Revue Encyclopédique*, and was associated with the editors of the *Globe*, but after the publication in 1826 of his *Résumé of the History of Guienne*, he earned, by his *History of the Gauls* (1828), a not unworthy place among historians. The value of this book is impaired by the limited light which philological studies had then thrown over the subject, but the merit of his *History of Gaul under the Roman Administration* (1840-42), is more substantial. The earlier work procured him a professorship at Besançon, but the liberality of his opinions led to his suspension by the Martignac ministry; after the July revolution he was appointed prefect of the Haute-Saône, and in 1831 elected a member of the Academy. In 1838 he was summoned as master of requisitions to the Council of State, and in 1860 the Emperor made him a senator. The Légion d'Honneur was bestowed on him in 1846; ten years later he was promoted commander, and 1868 grand officer. His other works are:—*Stories from Roman History in the Fifth Century*, *History of Attila and his Successors* (1856); *Saint Jérôme and Christian Society in Rome* (1867); and *Saint Chrysostom and the Empress Eudoxia* (1872). His reputation has been overshadowed by that of his brother, in whose brilliance and quick intelligence he was lacking, but it has been remarked that the elder would have done well to possess some of the younger's prudence.

Thierry, JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN (b. 1795, d. 1856), the elder of the two brother historians, was educated first at his native town, Blois, and in 1811 entered the École Normale at Paris. In 1813 he became a teacher at Compiègne, but returning to Paris the following year, embraced a literary career. He was associated (1814-17), with Saint Simon as his secretary and disciple, calling himself the adopted son of his master, and writing with him several political and social pamphlets. But he began already to tread an independent path in *Des Nations et de leurs Rapports Matériels* (1816), and from 1817-20 worked on the staff of the *Censeur Européen*. It was in seeking weapons against the claims of the privileged classes that he was led into the investigation of the various Teutonic invasions, and the formation of the communes in the middle ages. From Sir Walter Scott he learnt the art of reviving the past in graphic and picturesque details, and claimed to have planted the standard of historical reform in France, although as a matter of fact accuracy in him was entirely subordinated to the picturesque. In 1820 he contributed *Ten Letters on French History* to the *Courier Français*, afterwards increased to fifteen, and in 1825 published his most important work, the *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans*, the labour of which had been so excessive as to cost him his eyesight when but thirty-one years of

age. But his friends, his brother, and above all his wife Julie de Querangal (m. 1831, d. 1844), gave the afflicted author faithful and loving help, and during this time he wrote *Ten Years of Historical Study* (1827); *Narratives of the Merovingian Era* (1840); edited with several others the *Unedited Documents of the History of the Third Estate*, which furnished him with materials for his *Municipal History of Amiens* (1849-56), and an *Essay on the History of the Formation and of the Progress of the Third Estate* (1853). Several complete editions of his works have been published, and the principal translated into English. In 1830 Augustin Thierry was elected a member of the French Academy, and in 1831 decorated with the Légion d'Honneur, of which he became an officer in 1837 and commander in 1845.

Guign'nt, *Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux d'Aug. Thierry.*

Thiers, Louis ADOLPHE (b. April 15th, 1797, d. Sept. 3rd, 1877), President of the French Republic, was a native of Marseilles, and the son of a small shopkeeper or merchant; his mother was a cousin of André Chénier. He was educated at the lycée of his native town, took his law degree at Aix, where he began his lifelong friendship with MIGNER (q.v.), and in 1821 arrived at Paris to seek his fortune, sharing an apartment with his friend. He attached himself to the Liberal party, and was introduced by a fellow-townsmen to the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, writing on art and politics. "*Ce n'est pas un parvenu, c'est un arrivé qui ira plus loin que nous tous.*" Talleyrand is said to have prophesied concerning him, and to have given him this advice, "*You wish to rise: make enemies.*" The injunction he certainly carried out in his *Histoire de la Révolution Française*, the ten volumes of which appeared between 1823 and 1827. This work is rather in the nature of a partisan protest than of dignified history; its sources of information are frequently trivial and inadequate; nevertheless, it is a fine work of art, and it served its purpose. Thiers, at its conclusion, was a famous man. It is said that he contemplated a voyage of circumnavigation of the world when the Polignac ministry came into power (1829), but he remained to fight the battle of constitutionalism. In his new organ, the *National*, he formulated the celebrated doctrine, *Le Roi règne et ne gouverne pas*; he drew up the protest of the journalists against the ordinances, and in an interview with Madame Adelaide, paved the way for the accession of Louis Philippe. Under the Orleanist régime he sat in the Chamber for Aix, and became Secretary-General of Finance. In the tribune he was at first a failure, but by adopting a familiar colloquial style, feathered with sarcasms, rapidly gained the ear of the house. Thiers was Minister of the

Interior in the Soult Cabinet of 1832, but exchanged to the department of Commerce and public Works (Dec., 1832—April, 1834). Under his administration the Triumphal Arch and Madeleine were completed, and the statue of Napoleon placed on the Vendôme Column. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1833. He was also responsible for the arrest of the Duchesse de Berri; and as Minister of the Interior, a post he assumed in 1834, suppressed insurrections in Lyons and Paris, and was in consequence bitterly reproached as a turncoat. In 1836 he formed his first ministry, in which he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it fell after five months, owing to the refusal of Louis Philippe to countenance active intervention in Spain on behalf of the regent Christina. During his tenure of office he had shown himself to be strongly protectionist. He was recalled to power in 1840, and began to bid against England for control of affairs in the East by supporting Mehemet Ali, but was completely foiled by Lord Palmerston's convention between the Sultan and the Four Powers—Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Thiers actually went so far as to call out the reserves, but the king refused to allow him to make a warlike speech on the opening of the Chambers; he resigned Oct. 29th, and was succeeded by Guizot, who was considered to have intrigued to bring about his fall. The chief incident of his administration had been the solemn removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris, and the consequent revival of the Napoleonic ideal. The moment was therefore exceedingly opportune for the publication of the two first volumes of Thiers' *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, in which he defended Imperialism, much as he had before defended the Republic. The book has the same merits and demerits as the *History of the Revolution*, the former being chiefly literary, the latter consisting in superficiality and an inability to weigh evidence; the journalist, in fact, supplants the historian. The last of the twenty volumes did not appear until 1862. In 1846 Thiers placed himself in active antagonism to Guizot, censuring his domestic policy as based on corruption, his management of foreign affairs as unpatriotic. Hence he remained in opposition to the end of the reign, until in the teeth of the revolution he was summoned by the king to form a Cabinet with Odillon Barrot (Feb. 24th). His refusal to have recourse to the military until after a delay of four-and-twenty hours, contributed materially to the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty. The Republic was proclaimed, and Thiers took his seat on the right of the Assembly. He combated socialism with all his might, publishing at this time *Du Droit de Propriété*, and approved of the presidency of Louis Napoleon, who flattered him by asking him to act as his minister. Gradually he saw that he had made a mistake, and tried

to put forward Changarnier against the President; *L'Empire est fait*, he exclaimed, in alarm. In consequence, on the night of the *coup d'état* he was arrested and banished, but was allowed to return to Paris in 1852. It was not until 1863 that he re-entered public life, spending the interval in writing his history, when he was returned to the Corps Législatif by the second circumscription of Paris, and became a member of the small Opposition. His attention was chiefly directed to foreign affairs. He disapproved of the Italian campaign on the somewhat cynical ground that France would be weaker from the creation of a united Italy; but he was justified in his condemnation of the Mexican expedition. "There is no blunder left for the Emperor to commit," he exclaimed. The defeat of Austria at Sadowa, and the evident possibility of a united Germany, were the subjects of his utmost alarm, and he continually declared that something must be done to restore the military prestige of France. He was opposed to the declaration of war against Germany in 1870, but only because he saw that the nation was unprepared for the struggle. Thiers refused to take part in the Government of National Defence, but patriotically consented to visit the courts of Europe on the desperate mission of obtaining help for France, and then vainly attempted, in concert with Jules Ferry, to arrange an armistice with Prince Bismarck. Paris fell. Thiers was returned to the Assembly at Bordeaux by twenty-six departments, and on Feb. 16th, 1871, was declared chief of the Executive Power of the French Republic, and it was agreed by the *Pacte de Bordeaux* that discussions as to forms of government must be postponed. He then went to Versailles to arrange the terms of the peace, and succeeded in so far softening the iron heart of the German Chancellor, who respected him as much as he scorned Jules Ferry, that by the terms of the treaty, although Alsace and Lorraine were lost, Belfort was allowed to remain French. The outbreak of the Commune was suppressed by the aid of Marshal MacMahon, but not before Thiers's house had been burnt to the ground, and then he set himself to pay off the indemnity as fast as possible, so that France might be freed from foreign occupation. To the spirit of the *Pacte de Bordeaux*, he remained loyal throughout. "The Republic," he declared, "divided France the least;" and in August, 1871, he accepted the title of President of the French Republic. "I am an old disciple of monarchy," he said, on Nov. 29th, "I am what is called a monarchist, who adopts the Republic for two reasons: because he has engaged himself, and because at present he practically cannot do anything else." The President's mistake was his complete identification of his short-lived ministries with himself by too frequent appearances in the tribune. He was conscious

that the monarchical majority, as soon as the indemnity was in a fair way to being paid off, would dismiss him "with not even the eight days which a lacquey gets," and after a defeat, resigned with great equanimity (May 24th, 1874). After his downfall he ceased to play much part in politics until just before his sudden death, when he came forth as a vigorous opponent of the royalist *Ministère de Combat* of the 16th of May. His loss, on the eve of a most critical election, was deeply deplored by the true friends of France; it may be doubted whether he would have materially aided the republican cause, which indeed was strengthened by the circumstance that at his death attention was naturally fixed upon the last and greatest part of his career. It is extremely difficult to pass a verdict upon Thiers. He has been called a place-hunter, and certainly his modifications of opinion were most remarkable; on the other hand, he made undoubted sacrifices to political principle. His foreign policy has been censured as immoral; unquestionably, it consisted in the aggrandisement of France at all costs, and part of the responsibility for the Franco-German War must be laid to his door. But his detractors will never be able to blind the eyes of posterity to the great fact that it was to Thiers that the French nation turned in the hour of her agony, and that her appeal was not in vain. He was hardly an orator, but probably said more good things than any Frenchman after Talleyrand. Perhaps the best of them was his estimate of his great opponent's policy, "M. Guizot croit à Dieu et au diable; et en passe outre."

Among the materials for a life of Thiers may be mentioned Francis Franck, *Vie de M. Thiers*; A. Laya, *Études Historiques sur la Vie privée, politique, et littéraire de M. A. Thiers*, and *Histoire populaire de M. A. Thiers*; N. W. Senior, *Conversations with M. Thiers*, M. Guizot, and other distinguished Persons during the Second Empire; Jules Simon, *Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers*; T. Juste, *M. Thiers*; *Quarterly Review*, vol. cxlvi.; *Discours Parlementaires de M. Thiers*, publiés par M. Calmon (1879); *Histoire de la Révolution du 4 Septembre et de l'Insurrection du 18 Mars*, M. Thiers's depositions before Commissions of Enquiry (1883). [L. C. S.]

Thirlwall, RIGHT REV. CONNOP, D.D. (b. 1797, d. 1875), historian and theologian, was the son of the Rev. Caspar Thirlwall, and was born in Stepney, where his father was lecturer of St. Dunstan's. In boyhood he displayed extraordinary precocity of intellect, as may be seen in a little volume called *Primitia*, consisting of essays and poems written in his twelfth year. His letters during his school-time at the Charterhouse are perhaps even more remarkable for mature thought and solidity of style. At Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered upon a most brilliant university career, being Craven scholar in his first year, and senior Chancellor's medallist in 1818. After travelling abroad, especially in Germany, he enrolled himself, much against

his will, at Lincoln's Inn, but devoted all his leisure to literature and philosophy. In 1825 he published a translation of Schleiermacher's *Essay on St. Luke*, which may be regarded as almost the first definite introduction of German theology into England, and brought Thirlwall into prominence amongst men of thought. At the same time, he also translated some of Tieck's stories, and became a member of the debating club, in his account of which, in the *Autobiography*, J. S. Mill gives the well-known estimate of Thirlwall's powers as the best speaker he had ever heard before or since. Weary of the law, he returned to Cambridge in 1827, and was ordained, intending to gain leisure for literary pursuits. He continued to reside at Cambridge, as a fellow of Trinity, till 1834, giving remarkable lectures on classical subjects and history, and contending for the Liberal side in all university questions, especially as to the admission of Dissenters to degrees. During the earlier years of this period, also, he was engaged, together with Julius Hare, in the translation of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, through which the new methods of historical criticism first became familiar to English scholars. In 1834 he accepted the living of the little village of Kirby Underdale, in Yorkshire, where he composed the greater part of the *History of Greece* (1835-47), to which he owes his permanent place among historians and men of letters. By a strange coincidence, he and his old schoolfellow, Grote, were thus, unknown to each other, engaged upon the same task during the same years. Each humbly admitted the superiority of the other's work, and both histories are now recognised as the standard English authorities on the subject. In 1840 Lord Melbourne recommended Thirlwall for the See of St. David's, and a period of new and varied activity began. The bishop resided at Abergwilli, near Carmarthen, and soon learned to speak Welsh with the accuracy of a native. He now devoted himself to the superintendence of his diocese, never publishing anything more in the regular course of literature, though his triennial charges form most important contributions to the ecclesiastical history of thirty eventful years, and may perhaps still be regarded as theological text-books. They have been published entire, as two volumes of the *Remains, Literary and Theological* (1877), and deal with such subjects as *The Tractarian Controversy* (1842), *Dr. Newman on Development* (1848), *The Gorham Case* (1851), *Essays and Reviews* (1863), and *The Vatican Council* (1872). In the House of Lords he spoke seldom, but his speech in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church had great effect on the result. He was also one of the scholars appointed to take part in the revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible, and it was partly to secure more time for these labours

that he resigned his see in the year preceding his death.

Letters of Bishop Thirlwall, edited by Dean Perowne and the Rev. L. Stokes (1881); *Letters of Bishop Thirlwall*, edited by Dean Stanley (1881); *Edinburgh Review*, 1876, article by Dean Plumptre.

Thistlewood, ARTHUR (b. 1772, d. 1820), conspirator, was the son of a Lincolnshire farmer. In 1797 he became a lieutenant in the militia, married a lady of means, and by her speedy death became possessed of a fortune. Gambling and dissipation, however, speedily ruined him, and he began to take part in political agitation. In 1816 he was arrested as a leader in the Spa Fields riots, and kept for a while in prison. A further period of imprisonment was entailed by his sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, the Home Secretary. He resolved to have revenge, and in a garret in Cato Street hatched a conspiracy for the murder of several members of the Cabinet while at a dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and the establishment of a provisional government. The blow was to have been struck on Feb. 23rd, but on the same day the gang were apprehended, and Thistlewood, who killed one of the officers of the law, suffered as a traitor, with four others.

* **Thomas, ANNIE** (b. 1838), a popular novelist, was born at Aldborough, Suffolk, and began her literary career as a contributor to *London Society*. Among her novels we may mention *The Cross of Honour* (1863); *Denis Donne* (1864); *Walter Goring* (1866); *False Colours* (1869); *A Passion in Tatters* (1872); "*He Cometh Not*," *She Said* (1873); *No Alternative* (1874); *Blotted Out* (1876); *A London Season* (1879); *Fashion's Gay Mart* (1880); *Eyre of Blendon and Our Sex* (1881); *Best for Her*, *Allerton Towers*, and *Society's Puppets* (1882); *Friends and Lovers* and *Tenifer* (1883); *Kato Valiant* (1884); *No Medium* (1885). Her novels, which are written in a light and popular style, are much read, many of them having passed through several editions. In 1867 Miss Thomas was married to the Rev. Pender H. Cudlip.

* **Thomas, ARTHUR GORING** (b. 1851), composer, was born near Eastbourne, and after being educated at Haileybury School, and studying music for a time in Paris, he became a student at the Royal Academy of Music in London. At the Norwich Festival of 1881 his cantata of the *Sun-Worshippers* attracted much attention, and his opera of *Esmeralda*, produced at Covent Garden in 1883, enjoyed, perhaps, the greatest success of any recent operatic work, at all events by an English composer. It was repeated in the following year with great enthusiasm, and in 1885 was succeeded by *Nadeshda*, a great opera on Russian life and history. Mr. Thomas has also published several songs,

such as *Le Roi Henri* (1871) and *A Summer Night* (1881).

***Thomas, CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE** (b. 1811), composer, was born at Metz, where his father was a teacher of music. Having already acquired considerable skill in music, especially on the piano, he entered the Conservatoire in Paris in 1828, where he won the first prizes for execution and counterpoint, so that he was enabled to study for three years in the chief towns of Italy. Having returned to Paris, he began his career as operatic composer in 1836, with *La Double Échelle*, a comic opera in one act. Several others of the same class followed, the most remarkable being *Le Panier Fleuri* (1839) and *Le Guerillero* (1842). After five years' retirement, he came forward in 1849 with *Le Caid*, a comic opera in three acts that achieved an extraordinary success. It was followed by *Raymond, ou le Secret de la Reine* (1851), *La Cour de Célémène* (1855), *Psyché* (1856), and *Le Carnaval de Venise* (1857). But for *Le Roman d'Elvire* (1860), there was now another pause of ten years, till, in 1867 and 1868, M. Thomas produced his two masterpieces, *Mignon* and *Hamlet*. Both these operas have been received with enthusiasm in all the principal theatres of Europe. In England *Mignon* is an especial favourite. On Auber's death, in 1871, it was evident that M. Ambroise Thomas was the only composer worthy to succeed him in the direction of the Paris Conservatoire of Music. He was accordingly at once elected to the position he now holds. Since then his most remarkable productions have been *Mina*, a comic opera (1875), and *Françoise de Rimini*, produced in 1882, but finished at an earlier date. His incidental music, composed for the adaptation of *Hamlet*, performed at the Comédie Française, was of great merit (1886). He has also written chamber music, and a few songs and Church choruses. He is a Member of the Institute.

Thompson, ELIZABETH. [BUTLER.]

***Thompson, SIR HENRY, F.R.C.S.** (b. 1820), surgeon, a native of Framlingham, Suffolk, was educated at University College, London, in the hospital of which he became, in 1853 assistant surgeon, in 1863 surgeon, and in 1866 professor of clinical surgery. In 1852, and again in 1860, he gained the Jacksonian prize of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1863 he published *Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrixy*, and in 1867 was knighted, having meanwhile received several continental distinctions. Sir Henry has also studied painting, and has frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy. He is an advocate of total abstinence, alleging that alcohol is not only unnecessary, but actually harmful. Cremation, too, receives his support. Besides his medical works, he has published *A Catalogue of Blue and White Nankin Porcelain*, an illustrated account of his own collection (1878), and is understood

to be the author of two extremely clever novels of medical life, written under the pseudonym of "Pen Oliver," namely *Charley Kingston's Aunt* (1886), and *All But* (1886).

Thompson, THE REV. WILLIAM HEPPWORTH, D.D. (b. 1810, d. 1886), Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the son of a solicitor at York, and was educated privately, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected scholar in 1830. In 1832 he took his degree as senior optime and fourth classic, and was Chancellor's medallist. He was elected a fellow of Trinity in 1834, and was for a time non-resident, taking school-work at Leicester, but returned to the college in the capacity of assistant tutor in 1837. In 1844 he was appointed tutor, and held that office until he was made Regius professor of Greek, with the accompanying canonry at Ely, in 1853. As a lecturer Thompson made a great reputation; and as a scholar, particularly as a student of Plato, he held a marked position. He was distinctly of the school of Thirlwall rather than that of Porson. The principal literary results of his studies are to be found in the *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, in his notes to Archer Butler's lectures on the *History of Greek Philosophy* (1856), and in his valuable editions of the *Gorgias* and *Phædrus* of Plato, published in 1871. On Whewell's death, in 1866, Dr. Thompson was appointed Master of Trinity. As such he played an important part in carrying out the changes recommended by the university commission respecting the election of fellows and the tenure of fellowships at Trinity. These reforms were adopted by Trinity in 1872, and were subsequently made the basis of the statutes of all the other colleges. When, however, Dr. Thompson presided over the meetings held in 1877-8 to consider further reforms, it was found that he had lost much of his ardour for change. He took great interest in the scholastic side of his college life, and was a good disciplinarian. He left a reputation behind him as a sayer of good things.

C. Trotter in *The Cambridge Review*, October 13th and 20th, 1886.

Thoms, WILLIAM JOHN (b. 1803, d. 1885), son of Mr. N. Thoms, secretary to the first commission of Revenue Inquiry, was privately educated. He then entered the Secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital, and while there contributed to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* among other periodicals. In 1838 he became secretary to the Camden Society, which position he held until 1873, and in the same year (1838) was chosen a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. During the years 1845-82 he was deputy librarian in the House of Lords. In 1828 Mr. Thoms published *A Collection of Early Prose Romances*; in 1834 *Lays and Legends of Various Nations*; in 1838 *The Book of the*

Court, and in 1865 *Three Notelets on Shakespeare*. He was the editor of *Anecdotes and Traditions* (1839), *Caxton's Reynard the Fox* (1842, etc.), and *Stow's Survey of London* (1842). He was the originator of *Notes and Queries*, and for many years editor of the paper (1849-73). In 1873 he published his last work, *The Longevity of Man*, in which he demolished many of the supposed instances of people living to the age of a hundred.

Thomson, ALLEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1809, d. 1884), son of Dr. John Thomson, professor of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, was educated in the High School, and at the university of his native city, completing his studies at Paris. Graduating M.D. in 1830, he thereupon began to give extramural lectures. In 1839 he was appointed to the anatomy Chair at Marischal College, Aberdeen; then in 1842 to the same Chair in the Edinburgh Institute of Medicine; and in 1848 to the Glasgow University Anatomy Chair. In 1877 he gave up his professional work, and in the same year was president of the British Association. The special field of Dr. Thomson's researches was embryology, and though his published writings are not numerous, they are among the best work in that department. He contributed to Todd's *Cyclopædia of Anatomy*, and the articles there on *Circulation*, *Generation*, and *Ovum* show the results of his own investigations. In 1847 he published *Outlines of Physiology*, which he left unfinished. He was one of the editors of several editions of Quain's *Anatomy*, contributed papers to British and Foreign medical publications, and to the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London. Dr. Thomson adopted Darwin's views of development, and did much by his able expositions to his pupils to further their acceptance. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London, LL.D. of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and D.C.L. of Oxford.

Thomson, SIR CHARLES WYVILLE, F.R.S. (b. 1830, d. 1882), man of science, a native of Linlithgowshire, was educated at Merchiston Castle School, and the University of Edinburgh. His father was Mr. Andrew Thomson, a surgeon in the service of the East India Company. In 1850 Sir Charles became a lecturer on botany at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1853 he succeeded Professor William Hincks to the Natural History Chair in Queen's College, Cork, and in the following year he became professor of mineralogy and geology in Queen's College, Belfast, where he was mainly instrumental in founding the museum in connection with that college. In 1867 he was vice-president of the jury on Raw Products at the Paris Exhibition. In the dredging expeditions of the *Lightning* and *Porcupine* in 1868 and 1869 he took part; and afterwards gave to the world the substance of his discoveries with regard to the fauna of the Atlantic in

The Depths of the Sea (1869). In 1869 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1870 professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, an appointment which he resigned in December, 1881. In 1872 he was appointed the scientific chief of the *Challenger* expedition, commanded by Sir G. S. Nares. The exploring party was absent from England for three and a half years, during which time 68,890 miles were surveyed, and systematic observations made at 362 stations in the open sea. The great fact established by Professor Thomson was the existence of animal life at great depths, and he discovered many new species. On his return he was knighted, and received the Royal Society's gold medal, and was entrusted by the Government with the task of describing and drawing up the report on the natural history specimens collected during the expedition. In 1877 he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge, and in 1878 he presided over the Geographical Section of the British Association at Dublin. Sir Wyville Thomson published a preliminary account of the *Challenger* expedition, *The Voyage of the Challenger—the Atlantic* (1876-8), but the greater work of the complete record of the expedition was left unfinished.

Nature, 1882.

Thomson, JAMES (b. 1834, d. 1882), poet, was born at Port Glasgow, and brought up at the Caledonian Orphan Asylum, both parents having died whilst he was very young. Upon leaving school he adopted the profession of schoolmaster in the army, and though such work was naturally extremely distasteful to him, he performed his scholastic duties thoroughly and conscientiously till 1862, when he resigned his post, and became a fellow-clerk with his friend, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who was then acting as manager to a solicitor named Levison. In 1860 he became a contributor to the *National Reformer*, then just established, and in its pages were published *The Dead Year*, *To our Ladies of Death*, and his best known poem, *The City of Dreadful Night* (1874), which was at once recognised by competent judges as a work of genius, and was highly praised by George Eliot, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, Oliver Madox Brown, and other eminent critics. In the following year he seceded from the *National Reformer*, and began to contribute to the periodical *Cope's Tobacco Plant*. Other works of his which deserve mention are:—*Tasso to Leonora* (1856), *The Doom of a City* (written in 1857), *Sunday at Hampstead* (1863), *Sunday up the River* (1868), *Vane's Story* (1880), *A Voice from the Nile* (1881), *Insomnia* (1882). His verse is full of brilliancy and vigour, and though his tone is generally that of profound despair, here and there we find touches of joyous and graceful humour. Shelley may be said to have been his model, though he did not servilely follow him as an

imitator; for the poet Heine he cherished profound admiration. The Secularists claim him as one of them; but though much in his writings, more especially in *The Story of a Famous Old Jewish Firm* (1876), shows hostility and bitterness towards Christianity, still there is much also to be found opposed to the Secularist doctrines. Much has been said about his Pessimism, but his was not the Pessimism of Schopenhauer, but rather the personal weariness of life, to which the loss by early death of the woman he loved is said to have contributed.

Bertram Dobell, *Memoir of the late James Thomson.*

***Thomson, THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REVEREND WILLIAM, D.D.,** Lord Archbishop of York (b. 1819), was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler, and at Queen's College, Oxford. Graduating in 1840, he two years later entered holy orders, became curate first of St. Nicholas's, Guildford, and then at Cuddesdon, whence he returned to his college as tutor, a position that he occupied for over eight years, becoming in that period dean and bursar successively. In 1848, and in 1856, he was appointed select preacher to the university, and in 1853 Bampton lecturer, his subject being *The Atoning Work of Christ*. In 1855 he married Miss Zoë Skene, granddaughter of James Skene, of Rubilaw, to whom Sir Walter Scott dedicated the fourth canto of *Marmion*. In the same year he became chaplain to the Queen, was appointed to the living of All Souls', Langham Place, and at the unusually early age of thirty-six was elected to the position of provost of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1858 he was elected to the preachment of Lincoln's Inn; in 1861 became Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; and in 1862 he succeeded Dr. Longley, who had been translated to Canterbury, as Archbishop of York. Dr. Thomson, during his connection with Oxford, was an active advocate of university reform, and in 1859 published a pamphlet, *An Open College Best for All*, in which he contended for the abolition of all preferences and local restriction in regard to the university endowments. Among his works, perhaps the best known is *An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought*, a logical treatise (1848). He has also published collections of sermons, such as *Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel* (1861), *Life in the Light of God's Word* (1868), *The Limits of Philosophical Enquiry* (1868), *Word, Work, and Will: Collected Papers* (1879), and many single sermons and charges. He also edited *Aids to Faith* (1861, etc.), was one of the projectors of the *Speaker's Commentary to the New Testament*, and a contributor to Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. Of Church questions Dr. Thomson has always taken liberal views. He conducted the Public Worship Bill through committee in the House of Lords, his speeches on ecclesiastical questions,

such as the Burials Bill, have always commanded marked attention, and he is an earnest supporter of the temperance movement.

***Thomson, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D.** (b. June 25th, 1824), natural philosopher, the son of James Thomson, LL.D., late professor of mathematics at Glasgow University, was born at Belfast. At the age of eleven he entered Glasgow University, and having studied there for the usual period, matriculated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship in 1845, having graduated as second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. He resigned his fellowship on his marriage in 1852, but was re-elected in 1872. He went to Paris to study chemistry under Regnault. In 1846, at the age of twenty-two, he was elected to the chair of natural philosophy in Glasgow University, in succession to Dr. Meikleham, an appointment he still holds. Already Professor Thomson was a noted figure in the world of science. At the age of seventeen he contributed a remarkable paper on the *Uniform Motion of Heat in Homogeneous Uniform Bodies* to the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*, and another in 1842 on *The Linear Motion of Heat*. In 1845 there appeared in Liouville's *Journal de Mathématiques* a paper on the *Elementary Laws of Statical Electricity*, in which he supported Coulomb's theory of the fundamental laws of electric attraction and repulsion in opposition to Sir W. Snow Harris and Faraday. From 1846 to 1861 he edited the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*—for so he re-christened the paper—and contributed to it some very important papers on *The Statement of Principles on which the Mathematical Theory is Propounded, and Geometrical Investigations with Reference to the Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors*. About the same time he developed the theory of *Electrical Images* in a memoir contributed to Liouville's *Journal*. His *Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism* were republished in 1872. His researches led him to invent several wonderful instruments, the quadrant electrometer, the portable electrometer, and the absolute electrometer. Almost as important is his work on thermo-dynamics. His discoveries were communicated in a series of papers to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the first of which was written in 1849. It is a critical account of Carnot's memoir of 1824, *Réflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu*, and embodies the results of the discoveries of Dr. Joule (q.v.) on the mechanical equivalent of heat. The two friends, working together, subsequently showed how to define a thermo-dynamic scale of temperature with which air thermometers and other gas thermometers agree as closely as they agree with one another. These investigations led him to the discovery of the theory of "dissipation of energy." It was announced in a paper on the *Secular Cooling of the Earth*, read at the

Glasgow Geological Institute in 1852. It argued that "the earth was a fiery body, like the sun, and that it has been gradually cooling down to the present day;" further, that the time will arrive when it will become cool to the core, and life will cease to be found because of the lowness of the temperature. He supposes that the light and heat of the sun originated from the arrested motion of cosmical bodies that have fallen into it; all planetary matter is gravitating towards the sun. In 1855 he delivered the Bakerian lecture on the *Electrodynamics of Qualities of Metals*, in which he announced his discovery of the "electric convention of heat," that is, that a current flowing in an unequally heated iron bar carries heat from the cold parts to the hot parts, while in copper the current has an equalising effect upon the distribution of temperature throughout. These important researches were followed by calculations on the size of atoms, the determination of the earth's rigidity, and the promulgation of the vortex-atom theory. He is, however, best known to the general public for his work in connection with submarine telegraphy. By his "law of squares" he established the fact that in cables similar in lateral dimensions the retardation of signals is proportional to the square of the lengths; and invented the "mirror galvanometer," by means of which the messages sent along the cable of 1858 were read, besides a regulator and other important patents. The cable of 1858 failed, but it had showed the possibility of success, and although the cable of 1865 broke, Thomson's measures for "storing and playing out" prevented a repetition of the catastrophe in 1866, and the great task was completed. Thomson received the honour of knighthood and became D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Cambridge and Edinburgh. He afterwards invented the beautiful "siphon recorder" for recording signals on long telegraphic lines. He was president of the British Association at the Edinburgh meeting of 1871. Sir William Thomson is a skilful navigator, and published in 1876 some valuable *Tables for Facilitating the Use of Sumner's Method at Sea*. He has also invented a new form of mariner's compass, and an apparatus for deep-sea dredging. In conjunction with Professor Tait (q.v.) he published the commencement of a monumental treatise on *Natural Philosophy* in 1867, of which a second edition appeared in 1879. In 1880 he edited his brother's, Professor James Thomson's, *Treatise on Arithmetic*. Sir William Thomson's *Mathematical and Physical Papers* began to appear in collected form in 1882. The following estimate of his talents was contributed to *Nature* by Professor Helmholtz:—"His particular merit, in my opinion, consists in his treatment of mathematical physics. He has striven with great consistency to purify the mathematical theory from hypothetical assumptions which

are not pure expressions of facts. In this way he has done very much to destroy the old unnatural separation between experimental and mathematical physics, and to reduce the latter to a precise and pure expression of the laws of phenomena. . . . His electrical instruments and methods of observation, by which he has rendered, amongst other things, electrical phenomena as precisely measurable as magnetic or galvanic forces, give the most striking illustration of how much can be gained for practical purposes by a close insight into theoretical questions; and his papers on thermo-dynamics, and the experimental confirmations of several most surprising theoretical conclusions deduced from Carnot's axiom, point in the same direction."

Nature, vol. xiv.; *Practical Magazine*, vol. vi.; *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. lxxix.

Thoreau, HENRY DAVID (b. 1817, d. 1862), essayist, was born at Concord, Mass., where his father was a small farmer and pencil-maker. He studied at Cambridge, near Boston, and graduated there in 1837, after which he returned to Concord, became intimate with Emerson and Margaret Fuller, and was soon a characteristic member of the new Transcendental School. Between 1837 and 1840 he wrote several short essays, generally descriptive of American scenery, and he became a regular contributor to the *Dial* from 1840 to 1844. During much of this time he had been living in Emerson's house, but in 1845 he built himself a wooden hut in the woods by Walden Pool, and continued to live there, a cultured hermit, for two and a half years, interrupted only by visits to friends and a brief imprisonment for neglect of taxes. *Walden, or Life in the Woods*, his account of this sojourn, was published in 1854, and is the most widely popular of his works. He also wrote *The Maine Woods* and *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* (1849). In 1859 he became acquainted with John Brown (q.v.), and immediately after his death he delivered a lecture in his defence, *A Plea for Captain John Brown* (1859). The remainder of his life was, in fact, given up to the Liberatorist cause. Thoreau combined in himself high culture with the primitive discernment of a savage. He came very near to nature. Nothing escaped his notice, and over birds and beasts and fishes his influence was almost magical. He knew also the ways of the water and the nature of every tree. He had simplified life till he had realised the fine savage in himself. And thus he lives in Emerson's description (*Thoreau*) as perhaps the most interesting figure of all the Transcendental circle.

F. B. Sanborn, *H. D. Thoreau* (1893).

Thornbury, GEORGE WALTER (b. 1828, d. 1876), miscellaneous writer, was the son of a London solicitor, and for a short time studied painting, but eventually took up literature as

a profession. He wrote in nearly every conceivable style; poetry, fiction, biography, critical and antiquarian works being produced with great rapidity by his prolific pen. Among his works may be mentioned *Lays and Legends of the New World* (1851), *Monarchs of the Main* (1855), *Shakespeare's England in the Reign of Elizabeth* (1856), *Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads* (1857), a valuable *Life of Turner* (1861), *Legendary and Historic Ballads* (1873), two volumes of *Old and New London* (1873 and 1874), and a novel, *Wildfire* (1874).

* **Thornton**, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1817), diplomatist, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. as Senior Optime 1840). In 1842 he entered the diplomatic service, and after being attached to the mission at Turin, was employed in various capacities in South America, becoming envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil (1865-67). From 1867 to 1881 he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and was Special Commissioner to represent Great Britain at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. From 1881 to 1884 he represented England at the Court of St. Petersburg, and was then transferred to the Porte, where he displayed great diplomatic skill during the crisis initiated by the unification of the Bulgarias under Prince Alexander. This appointment he resigned in 1886. He became a member of the Privy Council in 1871, and a G.C.B. in 1883, and is D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Harvard.

* **Thornycroft**, HAMO, A.R.A. (b. March 9th, 1850), sculptor, the son of distinguished sculptors (v.i.), was born in London, and educated at Macclesfield Grammar School, and University College School, London. He studied art at the Royal Academy School, and in the Elgin room at the British Museum, and in December, 1870, bore off the silver medal in the antique school. He first came before the public in the Royal Academy exhibition of 1871 with a bust of the late Dr. Sharpey, professor of physiology at University College. In the same year he visited Italy. During 1872 he was aiding his father in the Park Lane fountain. A bronze statuette of *Lord Mayo* was his most notable production in 1874. In the Academy of 1876 Mr. Thornycroft was well represented by *A Warrior bearing a Wounded Youth from the Field of Battle*, which had won the gold medal of the council in the previous year. In 1877 came the notable *Lot's Wife*; and *Stepping Stones*, an early work, only then executed in marble in 1879. *Artemis*, and the statuette, *A Youth Putting the Stone* (1880), were fine examples of the imaginative side of art, and deservedly gained for their author the associateship of the Royal Academy in January, 1881. The former was again exhibited, in marble, in 1882. His chief contribution to the exhibition of that

year was *Tewcer*, a nude statue of heroic size, which was bought for the nation out of the Chantry Fund. *The Earl of Beaconsfield* followed in 1882; the imaginative *Sonata of Beethoven* in 1883; *The Mower* in 1884, the equestrian statue of *Edward I.* in 1885, and *The Sower* in 1886. In the same year he received the second class medal for sculpture at the Antwerp Exhibition, and was awarded the gold medal at the Berlin Exhibition of 1886.

The Magazine of Art, vol. iv. (November, 1880—October, 1881).

* **Thornycroft**, MARY (b. 1814), the daughter of John Francis the sculptor, followed her father's profession, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy at an early age. In 1840 she married Mr. Thornycroft, one of her father's pupils, and afterwards a sculptor of note, and then spent three years in Rome, where she formed the acquaintance of the great sculptors Gibson and Thorwaldsen. On her return to England she executed, by the Queen's command, some admirable statues of the Royal children: the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. They were conceived in the character of *The Four Seasons*, and were afterwards exhibited at the Royal Academy. Her graceful *Skippping Girl* attracted much attention at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. After that date Mrs. Thornycroft chiefly confined herself to portraiture; and among her numerous creations, all of which possess merit, may be mentioned the statues of *Princess Beatrice* (1861); *The Princess of Wales* (1863); *Three Sisters* (1865); *The Princess Louise* (1871); *Princess Christian and Princess Louise* (1875); and *The Duchess of Edinburgh* (1877).

Thorwaldsen, ALBERT BERTEL (b. 1770, d. 1844), the great Danish sculptor, was of Icelandic origin. His father was a drunken carver of ship and figure-heads, and it was intended that his son should follow the same calling. The child's talent soon, however, demonstrated itself, and he was put to study at the free school of the Danish Academy, where he made rapid progress, although he received no other sort of education, and began to study the rudiments of his own language for the first time at the age of thirty-five. On his arrival in Italy, whither he was sent in 1796 by the Academy after having gained the gold medal, he was quite unacquainted with the Italian language. Notwithstanding this, his artistic nature enabled him to receive the fertilising influence of the unparalleled masterpieces he now saw, and he said of himself, "I was born on March 8th, 1797 (the date of his arrival in Rome): up to that time I did not exist." Imbued with the art teachings of Winckelmann, he set to work to make numerous copies of classical models, and attracted the attention of Zoëga, the Danish art critic. In 1798 he sent to Copenhagen his first

independent work, *Bacchus and Ariadne*; but, despite the great strides he had made in art, he was, under stress of poverty, on the point of leaving Rome in 1802, when the English banker, Mr. Hope, entering his studio, saw his *Jason*, which had already excited the admiration of Canova, ordered a copy in marble, and thus enabled the artist to remain where alone his genius could find adequate expression. His success was now rapid, and perhaps one of its best proofs is the fact that it was not until 1828 that the order which had been the turning-point in his career was completed. Orders were showered in from all sides, and during the ensuing years some of his greatest masterpieces were executed—the famous *Venus with the Apple*, *Ganymede and the Eagle*, the *Adonis* for the Prince of Bavaria, *Hector and Paris*, *A Genio Lumen*, *Amor on a Lion*, *Amor wounded by a Bee*, and in 1812 his *Entry of Alexander into Babylon*, executed for the Quirinal in honour of Napoleon's anticipated visit, proclaimed him without a rival in groups of sculpture. In 1819, after repeated entreaties, he paid a visit to his native country, where he was received with wild enthusiasm, and undertook, amongst other things, the statues of Christ and the twelve Apostles for the Frue Kirke at Copenhagen. In 1820 he returned to Rome, visiting on the way Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, where Alexander I. sat to him, and Vienna. Despite the jealousy displayed towards him as a Protestant and a foreigner, he was selected by Cardinal Consalvi to execute the monument to Pius VII. erected in St. Peter's (1831), and after having been chosen a member of all the principal art schools in Europe, he was elected as the three years' president of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. In 1837 he returned finally to Denmark, where his countrymen received him with more than royal honours, and continued to treat him with almost idolatrous distinction until his sudden death in 1844. After providing for his natural daughter, Thorwaldsen devoted his fortune to the erection at Copenhagen, as a bequest to his country, of a museum in which originals or copies of all his works were to be assembled, and his own remains to be laid. Besides those already mentioned, a few of the most important of the 400 and odd works of his conception may be mentioned the beautiful medallions *Night and Morning* and *The Abduction of Briseis*; the equestrian statue of the *Emperor Alexander*; the statue of *Prince Poniatowski*; and the *Dying Lion*, hewn out of rock at Lucerne, in commemoration of the Swiss Guards who fell on Aug. 10th, 1793.

Thiele's *Den Danske Billedhugger B. T. og hans Vaerker*, with engravings of all his works; E. Plon, *Thorwaldsen, his Life and Works*, translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey; Barnard, *The Life of Thorwaldsen*.

Thurlow, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD, BARON (b. 1732, d. 1806), Lord Chancellor of

Great Britain, was the son of a Suffolk clergyman, and was educated at Cambridge, from which he was expelled for disorderly conduct. After his being called to the bar in 1754 he made rapid progress in his profession, becoming Attorney-general in 1771. A steady supporter of the policy of Lord North, he gained the confidence of George III., and became Lord Chancellor with a peerage in 1778. With the exception of a short interval in 1783, he held the Great Seal till 1792 when he was removed at the request of Pitt. His career thus lies wholly outside the century, for he retired to Brighton, where, after several years of obscurity, he died in 1806.

Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*.

Ticknor, GEORGE, LL.B. (b. 1807, d. 1871), American man of letters, was a native of Boston, graduated at Dartmouth College, and was called to the bar. He soon abandoned that profession and travelled in Europe. On his return to America he was appointed professor of modern languages at Harvard (1819), but resigned that post in 1834. In 1849 he published his *History of Spanish Literature*, a valuable work upon which his reputation mainly rests. His *Life of Prescott* (1864) is a sympathetic account of a kindred spirit. Ticknor knew all the celebrities of Europe, and was a man of great integrity.

Hillard, *Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor* (1878).

Tidemand, ADOLPHUS (b. 1816, d. 1876), Norwegian painter, was born at Mandel, and studied art at the Copenhagen and Düsseldorf Academies. On his return to Norway he gained a high reputation as a painter of landscape and *genre*. He was appointed painter to the crown, and employed to decorate the royal castle of Oscarshall, near Christiania. Besides being a household word in his own country, Tidemand gained a European reputation by his contributions to the great exhibitions. To that of 1855 he sent *Funerals in the Country: Norway*, which gained a first-class medal, and to that of 1867, *A Strange Combat in Norway*, and *The Administration of the Sacraments*. His last picture was *The Foundation of the Town of Christiania* (1876), painted for the King of Sweden.

Tieck, JOHANN LUDWIG (b. 1773, d. 1853), the poet and novelist, was born in Berlin, and after studying at Halle and Göttingen, began his literary career in 1795 under the superintendence of the old publisher Nicolai. In 1796 he published *Abdullah*, *William Lovell*, and *Peter Leberrecht*, three novels of little value, *William Lovell*, an imaginary picture of English life, being perhaps the best. But next year *Peter Leberrecht's Fairy Tales* appeared, and Tieck at once became a popular author. After a short residence in Hamburg he settled in Jena at the end of the century, and attached himself to Novalis and the

Schlegels. He was soon regarded as the living ensample of the Romantic School, and carried out in art what the Schlegels preached in theory. His dramas, built on the ancient legends, *St. Genovera* (1800) and *The Emperor Octavian* (1804), are true types of romanticism; but still more mediæval and mysterious are the *Tales* by which he is best known. Most of these have been translated into English; *The Fair-haired Eckbert*, *The Runenberg*, *The Trusty Eckart*, and *The Elves*, by Carlyle (*German Romance*, 1827), and these four may be taken as fair examples of Tieck at his best. We find in them all the romantic elements—enchanted woods, pilgrims, monks, knights and maidens. Tieck was also the satirist of the school, and in *Puss in Boots* (*Der Gesticelte Kater*) and *Topsy Turvy* (*Die Verkehrte Welt*) he was thought to have laid on the lash for his masters very smartly. Perhaps the highest service, however, which he did to literature at Jena, was his admirable translation of *Don Quixote* (1799–1801). In 1805 he visited Italy, and after his return wandered from one town of Germany to another, staying longest in Munich (1808–11) and Tübingen, continually producing new dramas and tales, most of which were included under the common title of *Phantasms*, a series beginning in 1812. In 1817–18 he was in London, and in 1819 was appointed director of the theatre at Dresden. With his residence there, which lasted till he was summoned to Berlin by Frederick William IV. in 1840, a new epoch began, and his remaining works, such as *The Revolt in the Cevennes* (1826), *The Poet's Life*, an account of Shakespeare and his times (1828), *Ferner the Genius* (1831), and *Vittoria Accorombona* (1840), have the tone of a sensible but dullish man of the world. In 1825 he published the complete translation of *Shakespeare* that had been begun by A. W. Schlegel, and he also edited two volumes of old English and old German plays. In his peaceful old age in Berlin he enjoyed the friendship of most of the distinguished men of the new generation.

Carlyle's *Essay on Tieck* (1827); Heine's *Romantische Schule*, part ii.

Tierney, GEORGE (b. 1761, d. 1830), statesman, the son of a merchant, was of Irish descent, though born at Gibraltar. Educated at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, he was intended for the bar, but soon threw up the legal profession for a public career. In 1796 he entered Parliament as member for Southwark; and joining the Whig party, became conspicuous in debate, and was one of Pitt's most powerful antagonists. In 1796 he was spoken of by Pitt in language that he thought of an insulting character, and thereupon called Pitt out. The meeting took place on Putney Heath. Both parties, however, came out of the fray uninjured. In 1801 he became treasurer of the

navy under Addington, and a member of the Privy Council. Rejected by the constituency of Southwark in 1806, he was returned by Athlone, afterwards by Bandon Bridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. In the government of Fox and Grenville (1806) he held the position of Irish secretary, and then of President of the Board of Control, resigning with the rest of the ministry in 1807. He in 1817 became leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and on the formation of the Canning ministry in 1827 was appointed Master of the Mint. He was an authority on questions of finance, and for many years brought forward a series of resolutions in opposition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget. Tierney consistently supported Whitbread in his hostile attitude to the war with France, though he did not refuse to join in the vote of thanks to Nelson on account of the battle of the Nile. He retired with Lord Goderich in 1828, leaving behind him the reputation of one of the best speakers of his day, his *forte* being an easy delivery and pleasant conversational style. Such a reputation, however, is naturally of an evanescent character, and Tierney's claims to solid statesmanship were very limited. He published *The Real Situation of the East India Company considered in Reference to their Rights and Privileges* (1787).

Tilden, SAMUEL JONES (b. 1814, d. 1886), son of Elam Tilden, farmer and merchant, entered Yale College, Connecticut, in 1833, but graduated at the University of New York. In 1841, having taken up the legal profession, he was called to the bar, and began to practise in New York. He became in 1844 editor of the *Morning News*, a paper started to advocate the election of Polk as president. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1846, and again to that of 1867. In 1866 he became chairman of the Democratic State Convention. He took a leading part in exposing the "Tammany Ring" (1871); and it was his analysis of the Broadway Bank accounts that showed how the members of the Ring shared the public money, and that provided the evidence for their conviction. Returned to the General Assembly, 1872, he was in 1874 elected Governor of New York, and soon distinguished himself again by overthrowing the "Canal Ring." In 1876 he was Democratic candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, R. B. Hayes, by one vote only, owing to a double return by three states. Fraud had evidently been employed, and public opinion was decidedly against the Republicans; but the disputed votes were given against Mr. Tilden. He soon after retired from public life.

Timbs, JOHN, F.S.A. (b. 1801, d. 1875), miscellaneous writer, was a native of London,

and was educated at Hemel Hempstead. He became an assistant in a shop at Dorking, and thence, in 1820, sent to the *Monthly Magazine* a series of papers entitled *A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking*. His long and active literary career witnessed the publication of some 150 volumes, among which were *Lives of Wits and Humorists*, *London Clubs and Club Life*, and the *Romance of London*. He edited the *Mirror* (1827-38), and from 1842-58 was working editor of the *Illustrated London News*.

Tischendorf, LOBEGOTT FRIEDRICH CONSTANTIN VON (b. 1815, d. 1874), Biblical scholar, was born in Lengenfeld, in the Saxon Voigtland. After studying at Leipzig he became a *privat-docent* there in 1839, was appointed professor-extraordinary of theology in 1845, and ordinary professor in 1859. Tischendorf made three journeys to the East in search of materials for his great work, a revised text of the New Testament, and on the third occasion (1859) returned with a valuable Greek Testament of the fourth century. His *Novum Testamentum Triglotum, Græce, Latine, Germanice*, was published in 1854 and 1865, and his edition of the *Septuagint* in 1840. They are both classics. The remainder of his works consist chiefly in editions of Biblical texts, such as the *Evangelia Apocrypha* (1853) and the *Codex Sinaiticus* (1854).

* **Tisza**, KOLOMAN (b. 1830), Hungarian statesman, was born at Geszt, and on the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 had just become a clerk of the Ministry of Public Instruction. He spent the next few years in travel, and in 1859 came forward as a champion of Hungarian Protestantism. In 1860 he was returned to the Hungarian Chamber, and became leader of the Left Centre. His followers effected a fusion with Deák's party, and in 1875 M. Tisza became Minister of the Interior and President of the Hungarian Cabinet. He displayed great financial skill, and supported Count Andrássy's foreign policy. For a few weeks during 1878 he was out of office in consequence of financial complications resulting from the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, but resumed it before the meeting of the Hungarian Parliament, and during the following years kept in power through his great powers of conciliation and his skill in the management of the somewhat turbulent chamber. In October, 1886, in answer to interpellations, he made an important statement of the intention of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to resist any infraction of the Treaty of Berlin, and of her determination to abide by the German alliance.

Tite, SIR WILLIAM (b. 1802, d. 1874), architect, became a pupil of Laing, the architect of the Custom House. His first

great work was the Scottish Church in Regent's Square, Gray's Inn Road, and he was also part architect with Cockerell of the London and Westminster Bank. His name is, however, chiefly associated with the Royal Exchange, completed in 1844. From 1855 to 1873 Tite represented Bath in the House of Commons, and was knighted in 1869.

Titien's, or **Tietjens**, THERESA (b. 1834, d. 1877), operatic singer, was a native of Hamburg, and belonged to the upper mercantile class. Introduced to Mme. Kornet, the wife of the director of the Stadt Theatre of her native town, she received a little musical training, and in 1848 made her appearance in Auber's opera, *Le Maçon*. After overcoming the reluctance of her mother she made her professional *début* at Altona as Agatha in *Der Freischütz*, and was received with great enthusiasm. In 1849 she sang at Frankfurt, and three years afterwards was engaged at Vienna, where she made an extraordinary impression in the part of Mathilde in *William Tell*. In the spring of 1858 she made her first appearance in London as Valentine in *Les Huguenots*, and her Viennese engagement coming to an end she was for many years *prima donna assoluta* at Her Majesty's. Her voice, a soprano of great volume and purity, combined with her dignified acting, made her without a rival in parts like Norma, Semiramide, Medea, and Fidelio. Her Margarita, introduced to London audiences in 1861, was a splendid performance. Titien's was equally great in oratorio, upon which she entered in 1859, when she sang in the *Creation* in the Crystal Palace, and it was for her that Sir Julius Benedict wrote his *Saint Cecilia*, *Saint Peter*, and *Richard Cœur-de-Lion*. She made a successful concert tour in the United States in 1875. Her last appearance was on May 19th, 1877, in *Il Trovatore*; her last great creation was the rôle of Ortrud in Wagner's *Lohengrin* (1875). Mlle. Titien's was not only the greatest artist of her time, but a noble woman, and was sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

Mrs. Cachel Hoey in *Belgravia*, vol. xiv.

Tocqueville, ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLÉREL DE (b. 1805, d. 1859), French politician and political philosopher, a native of Verneuil, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, was descended from an old family, the Clérels, proprietors of Tocqueville, in Normandy. His mother was a granddaughter of Malesherbes. He was educated at the College of Metz, then studied law, and in 1825 was called to the bar. He thereafter, in 1827, received an appointment as magistrate at Versailles, which he resigned in 1831 to proceed, in company with his friend Gustave de Beaumont, to America, to examine the penitentiary system there. The result of this was *Du Système Pénitentiaire aux États-Unis*, published in 1833, and *De la Démocratie en*

Amérique, published in 1835-40. In 1839 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the department of Manche. In the Chamber he proposed the abolition of slavery, and was an earnest advocate of reforms in criminal law and prison discipline. After the revolution in 1848, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of Manche, and voted for the banishment of the House of Orleans. After acting as vice-president of the Committee of Public Instruction, and being a member of the committee on the constitution, he became in 1849 Minister of Foreign Affairs. This post he held for only five months, resigning with the other members of the ministry at the end of Oct., 1849. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, for his opposition to which he was thrown into prison, he took himself to 'Tocqueville, and turned his attention to agriculture. In 1856 appeared *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*. In 1860 his *Œuvres et Correspondance Inédites* were published by M. de Beaumont. It is as the author of *Democracy in America* that De Tocqueville is chiefly remembered, the best disquisition that has yet been written on the institutions of the United States. Concerning it John Stuart Mill wrote that "it is not risking too much to affirm of these volumes, that they contain the first analytical inquiry into the influence of democracy." The aim of this work is, in De Tocqueville's own words, to show that democracy is the inevitable government of the future, and that it is only a question of an orderly or a lawless democracy. It is written in the calm and dispassionate spirit which characterised all De Tocqueville's writings. In none of them is this temper better displayed than in his *Ancien Régime*, a profound exposition of the causes of the French Revolution, which is considered by many to be his greatest although it is not his most popular work.

Biography by M. de Beaumont prefixed to *Œuvres et Correspondance Inédites*.

Todd, ROBERT BENTLEY, F.R.S. (b. 1810, d. 1860), the son of a Dr. L. H. Todd, a distinguished surgeon and professor at Dublin, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and coming to London set up a practice as a physician, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He projected with Dr. Grant a great work, *The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, which was eventually completed after many tedious delays (1836-59). He was also the editor, in conjunction with Mr. Bowman, of *The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man* (1845-56), and was the author of *Clinical Lectures* (1860); *Practical Remarks on Gout* (1843); and *The Description and Physiological Anatomy of the Brain* (1845), works which established a distinct advance in the science of which they treat. He was appointed professor of physiology and of general and morbid anatomy at King's College in 1837, and was the

projector, in 1847, of the valuable St. John's Training Institution for Nurses, which supplied Miss Nightingale with many of her fellow-labourers.

Todhunter, ISAAC, F.R.S., Sc. Doc. (b. 1820, d. 1884), was the son of a Dissenting minister, and began life as tutor in a school, whence he proceeded to University College, London, and then, at the age of twenty-four, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as an undergraduate. In 1848 he graduated as Senior Wrangler, being also Smith's prizeman. Elected to a fellowship at St. John's, he became assistant tutor and principal mathematical lecturer. It is upon his mathematical treatises, however, that Dr. Todhunter's reputation rests; these are known all over the world, and include the *Differential Calculus*, *Integral Calculus*, *Analytical Statics*, *Plane Co-ordinate Geometry*, *Plane Trigonometry*, *Spherical Trigonometry*. His *Algebra*, *Trigonometry*, and *Euclid* are well-known text-books. More profound are *Researches on the Calculus of Variations* (an essay that won him the Adams prize in 1871); *A History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction, and the Figure of the Earth* (1873). He wrote also *An Account of the Writings of Whewell* (1876). For his services to mathematics, Todhunter was appointed honorary fellow of his college, and he was among the first to receive the degree of Doctor in Science (1883).

Todleben, FRANZ EDUARD, COUNT (b. 1818, d. 1884), a Russian general of German extraction, and the son of a merchant of Courland, entered the school of cadets at Riga in 1829, and in 1842 became an officer in the Engineers. At first employed in constructing the fortifications of Kieff, he fought against the Circassians from 1846-8. Todleben was a captain on the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854, and after serving on the Danube, went to the Crimea, and there, at the eleventh hour, constructed the defences of the fortress of Sebastopol, including the Redan, which held out against the Allies for a year. He conducted the defence in person, and was severely wounded in the foot; nevertheless, after the fall of Sebastopol he went northwards, inspected the fortresses of Nicolaieff, and strengthened the defence of Cronstadt. Todleben was now looked upon as one of the most famous engineers of his time; he speedily rose to the rank of general, and was sent to command at Nicolaieff. After the peace he served as aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Nicholas, wrote a *Narrative of the War in the Crimea*, and visited England in 1865. Nevertheless, he did not enjoy court popularity, and though employed as chief of the department of engineers at the Russian War Office, saw no active service for several years. After General Krüdener had signally failed to take Plevna by storm during the Russo-Turkish War of

1877, owing to the gallant resistance of Osman Pasha, General Todleben was summoned to the front, and proceeded to reduce the place by investment. The Turkish general was compelled to surrender on Dec. 9th. [OSMAN PASHA.] In April, 1878, for the last weeks of the war, he replaced the Grand Duke Nicholas as commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Europe, and was then made a Count. Todleben was Governor of Odessa from 1878-80, but spent the last years of his life in retirement.

Tolstoi, ALEXIS CONSTANTINOVITCH, COUNT (b. 1818, d. 1875), one of the foremost of Russian dramatists and poets, was born in a romantic district, Russia Minor, where he was surrounded by the beauties of nature, a picturesque and characteristic nationality, and the associations of an historical past. His poetic imagination was further stimulated by his early acquaintance with foreign lands and their peoples, acquired on his travels with his uncle, A. Perowsky. During this time he won the love of Goethe, who predicted a great future for him. On the conclusion of his studies at Moscow, Count Tolstoi entered the diplomatic service, but soon relinquished this calling, and travelled, principally in Germany, France, and Italy. His earliest literary attempts, some lyrical poems, were published on his return in various Russian periodicals, and soon attracted considerable attention. During the Crimean War (1853-6) Tolstoi obeyed the dictates of his patriotism and served in the active army, but withdrew into retirement on the conclusion of peace, and lived on his estates near St. Petersburg, where he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. Among his principal works are the epic narratives, *The Sinner* (1858), *The Dragon* (1875); the historical novel, *Prince Serbrennyi* (1863); and the dramas, *The Death of Ivan the Terrible*, *Tzar Fedor Ioannovitch*, and *Tzar Boris*. The first of these and the novel have been translated into English, and a selection from his poems, of which a complete edition appeared in 1878, has been done into German.

Bormüller, *Biographisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon der Gegenwart*.

* **Tolstoi, LEO NIKOLAIÉVITCH, COUNT** (b. 1829), the Russian novelist and social reformer, a descendant of Count Peter Tolstoi, the friend and comrade of Peter the Great, was left an orphan at an early age. He received the usual education of a Russian noble, first on the maternal estate, Jasnaja Poljana, near Toula, the scene of his later labours, and afterwards at the University of Kazan, where he entered the faculty of Eastern languages (1843). At the close of his second year at the university he withdrew to his estate, where he spent several years in study until 1851, when he accompanied his brother to the Caucasus, and entered the army. Here

he began to write his earliest works, *The Cossacks* and *Childhood and Youth*, both of which are translated into English, and on the outbreak of the Crimean War (1853) was transferred to the Danube, where he served on the staff of Prince Gortschakoff. Appointed to the command of a mountain battery he took part in the defence of Sebastopol. His observations of these scenes are recorded in the stirring narratives, *Sebastopol in December, in May, and in August*. On the conclusion of peace he resigned his commission, and passing the winters at St. Petersburg and Moscow, the summers on his estate, devoted himself entirely to literary work until 1861, when he became a magistrate, and retired to the country, where he devoted much time to the education and improvement of the peasantry, taught in the schools, and wrote educational works which have become standard works in Russia. His two most important literary works are the novels *War and Peace* (1860), and *Anna Karenina* (1875-77), both translated into French. As a novelist Tolstoi is a faithful portrayer of human nature, and it has been remarked that no foreigner who is unacquainted with his works can have an adequate idea of Russia of the nineteenth century; he studies his characters, not as isolated individuals, but in relation to the complex influences surrounding them. As a narrator he is excellent; his pictures are large in conception and finished in detail, but he is inferior to his great contemporary Tourganieff in style. To the great chagrin of his literary admirers, Tolstoi has relinquished fiction since the last-mentioned work, and given himself up to the earnest working out of the problems of life, the attainment of a higher religious and moral philosophy. From the study of the New Testament he has come to the conclusion that in the adoption of a communistic life lies the hope of humanity. Carrying his doctrine into practice, he works with the peasantry, and occupies himself with shoemaking. Of his writings on this subject, *My Religion* was published in the *Nouvelle Revue. Christ's Christianity*, an English translation from unpublished MSS., appeared in 1885; *Money, Science, and Art*, and *What Must We Do?* are still in MS. A collected edition of his works, 10 vols., appeared in 1880.

Vicomte de Vogtle, *Le Roman Russe*.

Tooke, JOHN HORNE (b. 1736, d. 1812), a well-known politician and philologist, was the son of a wealthy London poulterer, named John Horne, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. At the wish of his father he took orders, and became in 1760 incumbent of New Brentford; but he preferred the profession of the law, and accordingly entered at the Temple. He at the same time became an active politician, a violent opponent of the ministry, and a friend of John Wilkes, with

whom, however, he subsequently quarrelled. In 1777 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with a fine of £200, for starting a subscription on behalf of the "Americans murdered at Lexington." In 1779 he was refused his call to the bar, because he had been ordained a priest. Five years later he was tried for treason, made a brilliant speech in his own defence, and was acquitted. In 1801 he was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum, but was not allowed to take his seat on account of having been in orders. His chief literary work was *Epea Pteroenta; or, The Diversions of Purley* (1786-1805), which treats of language, following Locke's theory that abstract words are derived from sensible ideas. In 1782 he adopted the surname of Tooke, from his benefactor, William Tooke, of Purley.

Alexander Stephens, *Life of J. Horne Tooke* (1813).

* **Toole**, JOHN LAWRENCE (b. 1832), comedian, and the son of the civic toastmaster, was educated at the City of London School, and made his first appearance on the boards at the Haymarket Theatre in 1852. After playing in Ireland and the provinces, he appeared at the Lyceum, under Charles Dillon's management, from 1856-9, and then became a member of the new Adelphi company. In the same year he created Mr. Spriggins, in *Ça en parle Français*; and 1862, Caleb Plummer, in Mr. Boucicault's *Dot*, founded on *The Cricket on the Hearth*. This was one of the semi-pathetic, semi-ludicrous characters in which Mr. Toole was particularly at home, and similar to it were his Joe Bright in *Through Fire and Water* (1868), Michael Garner in H. J. Byron's *Dearer than Life*, produced at the Queen's in 1868, and Dick Dolland, in *Uncle Dick's Darling* (1869), at the Gaiety. At the same theatre he appeared in *Paul Pry* and the *Spitalfields Weaver*. Mr. Toole made a successful tour in the United States in 1875, and in November, 1879, became lessee and manager of the Folly Theatre, subsequently rechristened "Toole's." The most successful plays subsequently produced were Mr. H. J. Byron's *A Fool and his Money* and *The Upper Crust*, and Mr. Burnand's burlesques, *Stage-Dora* and *Paw Claudian*. Mr. Toole is also known for his humorous sketches, of which *Trying a Magistrate* is perhaps the most popular.

Topete, JUAN BATTISTA (b. 1821, d. 1885), Spanish politician and sailor, was born at Tlacotalpa in Mexico, and entered the navy. He gained a high reputation for valour in the service, and the outbreak of the revolution of 1868 found him in command of the Spanish ironclads in the port of Cadiz. He co-operated with Prim against the Isabelists, and became a member of the Provisional Government. His efforts to suppress the Cuban insurrection were vigorous but ineffect-

ive. Admiral Topete was the chief supporter of the candidature of the Duke of Montpensier for the vacant throne, but nevertheless accepted office during the brief reign of Amadeus. After the accession of Alfonso XII. he retired into private life.

Tourganieff. [TURGUENEFF.]

Toussaint, FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE (b. 1743, d. 1803), son of African slaves, was born at Buda, San Domingo. When, in 1791, the French Convention granted the rights of French citizens to people of colour, Toussaint struggled on the side of royalty; in 1794, however, when all slaves were declared free, he went over to the side of the republic. His services against a British force that had landed at San Domingo, and his rescue of Laveaux, the republican commander, led the Directory to appoint Toussaint chief of the army of the island. In a few years he had the whole island under his control, and so justly did he exercise his power, that trade and agriculture began appreciably to expand. In 1801 Bonaparte, by proclamation, sought to restore slavery in San Domingo, and sent thither a fleet to enforce his decree. Toussaint resisted, without success, however, and he was obliged to surrender. He was afterwards arrested, sent to Paris, and died there after undergoing nearly a year's imprisonment.

Toynbee, ARNOLD (b. 1852, d. 1883), was the second son of JOSEPH TOYNBEE, F.R.S. (b. 1816, d. 1866), the well-known aural surgeon, and author of *The Use of the Artificial Membra Tympani* (1857), *The Deaf and Dumb* (1858), and *The Diseases of the Ear* (1860), who also devoted much attention to questions of social and sanitary importance. The son was for some time a pupil of Mr. Powles, of Blackheath. After having taken his degree at Balliol College, Oxford (1878), he was appointed tutor to the Indian Civil Service students at that college, and his work led him deeply into the doctrines of the standard political economists. He quarrelled with them for their application of their theories irrespective of the development of society. As bursar of his college, he also rendered himself familiar with the land question, and during the last years of his life he made some attempt to put into practical shape the result of his earlier studies. He advocated a new political economy and the reform of the Church. Although neither a socialist nor a democrat, he had strong sympathy with the labouring classes, and felt deeply the necessity for a change in their condition. In spite of delicate health, he worked assiduously, lived for some time in Whitechapel, mixing with the people themselves, and lectured to working-men in the North of England. His death was owing to the breakdown which followed the strain of two lectures which he gave in St. Andrew's

Hall, Newman Street, on Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*. Professor Jowett has prefixed a short memoir of him to his *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution in England*, published after his death. The university settlement in Whitechapel, Toynbee Hall, founded in great measure to further his theories of improvement, was named after him.

Professor Jowett, *Memoir*.

Tregelles, SAMUEL PRIDEAUX, LL.D. (b. 1813, d. 1875), Biblical scholar, a native of Falmouth, was educated at the classical school of his native town, and at the age of twenty-five turned to the study of the New Testament. In 1844 appeared the text of the Apocalypse, the first part of the great labour of his life, a critical edition of the text of the New Testament. It was completed in 1872; it gained him the degree of LL.D. St. Andrews in 1850, and for some time before his death he was in receipt of a Civil List pension. Dr. Tregelles was joint editor with the Rev. T. H. Horne and the Rev. S. Davidson (q.v.) of the tenth edition of the *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, and was also the author of *Remarks on the Book of Daniel* (1847), and *The Jansenists* (1851).

Trelawny, EDWARD JOHN (b. 1792, d. 1881), a native of Cornwall, after a few years at school, went at the age of eleven to sea. He eventually appeared in London, and produced *The Younger Son*, an autobiographical novel. In 1821 he made Shelley's acquaintance at Pisa, and, shortly after, Byron's. When Shelley was drowned, it was Trelawny who burned his body on the shore, in accordance with the poet's wishes. In 1823 Trelawny embarked with Lord Byron for Ithaca, and went on a diplomatic mission to the Greek government, conveying Byron's and the London committee's views on the liberation of Greece. During the struggle for Greece he acted as aide-de-camp to one of the Greek chiefs, Odysseus, whose daughter he married. On returning to London he was made much of in society, and afterwards betook himself to amateur farming in Monmouthshire. He published *Recollections of Shelley and Byron* (1858). This he revised in 1878, and published under the title of *Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author*. In Millais' well-known picture, *The North-West Passage*, the weather-beaten face is Trelawny's—the only authentic portrait of him existing. When he died, his niece, according to previous instructions, conveyed his body to Gotha, where it was cremated; the ashes were then taken to Rome, and placed beside the remains of Shelley and Keats.

Trench, THE MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX, D.D. (b. 1807, d. 1886), a native of Dublin, was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1829. In the same year he was ordained deacon, and after

holding a curacy at Hadleigh (1833) became incumbent of Curdridge; this he resigned in 1841, becoming curate of Archdeacon Wilberforce at Alverstoke. In 1845 he was appointed rector of Itchin Stoke, Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge, and one of the select preachers; in 1847 professor of theology in King's College, London; in 1856 Dean of Westminster, and in 1864 Archbishop of Dublin; the latter office he resigned in 1884. He earnestly opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and worked vigorously in reorganising it. His published writings are numerous and valuable. Among them are:—*Notes on the Parables* (1841), *Notes on the Miracles* (1846), *Study of Words* (1851), *Synonyms of the New Testament* (1854), *English Past and Present* (1855), *A Household Book of English Poetry*, *Plutarch* (1874), and *Medieval Church History* (1878). He also published two volumes of poems in 1837. He was one of the editors of the *Speaker's Commentary*.

Trendelenburg, FRIEDRICH ADOLF (b. 1802, d. 1872), German philosopher, was a native of Eutin, in Oldenburg, and after studying at Leipzig and Berlin, became professor of philosophy at the latter university in 1833. In 1846 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in the following year secretary to the section of history and philosophy. In 1869 he was elected Secretary to the Academy of Moral Sciences. He was the representative of Berlin in the Upper Chamber from 1849 to 1851. He is chiefly remembered for his labours on Aristotle, an edition of the *De Animâ* (1833), a treatise, *Elementa Logices Aristotelicæ* (1837), and *The History of the Doctrine of the Categories* (1846). He also in his *Logical Researches* (1840) combated the doctrines of Hegel and Herbart, and became in consequence involved in various disputations.

Trevelyan, SIR CHARLES EDWARD, BART. (b. 1807, d. 1886), an Indian civilian, was the son of Archdeacon Trevelyan, of Taunton, and brother-in-law of Lord Macaulay, and was educated at Haileybury College, with a view to his entering the Civil Service of the East India Company. After some service in India, he became, in 1840, Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, and was subsequently for some time engaged with Sir Stafford Northcote in carrying out Mr. Gladstone's reforms in the civil establishments. He was a short time, in the year 1859, Governor of Madras, from which post he was recalled on his publicly disapproving the levying of certain new taxes by the Indian government. From 1862 to 1865 he was Financial Minister in India. He was knighted in 1848, and made a baronet in 1874. Sir Charles Trevelyan was the advocate of many administrative reforms both at home and in India, and among those in effecting which he was a chief instrument were the abolition of Indian transit and

town duties, promotion of native education in India, the abolition of army purchase, and the mitigation of London pauperism. He was the author of the *Education of the People of India*, *Purchase System in the British Army* (1867), *The Devonshire Labourer* (1869), *London Pauperism* (1870), and *Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted* (1881).

* **Trevelyan**, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE OTTO, BART. (b. 1838), the son of Sir Charles Trevelyan and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay, was educated at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the classical tripos (1861), then spent some years in India, whence he contributed *Letters of a Competition Wallah to Macmillan's Magazine* (re-published 1864). *Cawnpore*, an account of that terrible tragedy, was published in 1866. In the same year he was returned for the Border Burghs in the Liberal interest, and for Hawick Burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan distinguished himself by his vigorous advocacy of army reform (*Speeches on Army Reform*, published 1870), and of the admission of the agricultural labourer to the franchise. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from Dec., 1868, to July, 1870, when he resigned on a point connected with the Education Bill. In 1880 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, and in May, 1882, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Lord Frederick Cavendish. In that capacity Mr. Trevelyan discharged his difficult task with the utmost courage and devotion, and may fairly be said to have succeeded in re-establishing the existence of law and order. From November, 1884, to June, 1886, he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet; and in Feb., 1886, became Secretary for Scotland, but resigned on March 26th, on account of his disagreement with Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. At the general election he lost his seat. Mr. Trevelyan, who became a baronet in 1886, is the author of two admirable biographies, *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* (1876), and *The Early Times of Charles James Fox* (1880). His minor works include a drama, *Horace at the University of Athens* (1861), and *The Ladies in Parliament* (1869).

* **Tricoupis**, CHARILAOS (b. 1832), Greek statesman, the son of SPIRIDION TRICOUPIS (b. 1788, d. 1873), a Greek diplomatist, and the author of a *History of the Greek Revolution*, was born at Nauplia, and having studied at Paris, was called to the bar at Athens. In 1852 he entered the diplomatic service as *attaché* to the Legation of London, and was promoted secretary in 1855, and *chargé d'affaires* in 1863. In 1865 he was entrusted with the negotiations for the cession of the Ionian Isles by England to Greece, and in the following year received the portfolio of Foreign

Affairs. He now became the rival of the Premier, M. Coumoundouros, and twice replaced him as President of the Council, in 1877 and 1879, and again formed a ministry in 1881, but speedily resigned because his policy in view of the refusal of the Porte to carry out the provisions of the Berlin Treaty with regard to the Greek frontier was considered too pacific. He was again Prime Minister from March, 1882, to March, 1885. In 1886, when the refusal of Greece to disarm her troops on the Turkish frontier had entailed a naval demonstration by the Powers, and the resignation of the bellicose Premier, M. Del-yannis, M. Tricoupis was again called upon to form a Ministry.

* **Trochu**, LOUIS JULES (b. 1815), French general, born in Brittany, after being educated in the military academy at St. Cyr, entered the army at the age of seventeen. He soon merited the notice of his superiors, and from being a lieutenant was advanced to the position of adjutant. In the Crimean War his diligence and bravery earned promotion to a generalship of division. He served in the war in Italy of 1859, and in the Franco-German War of 1870-1. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War he became Governor of Paris, and after the proclamation of the republic, commander-in-chief of the forces. His conduct of the defence was censured as being too cautious, and on Jan. 22nd, 1871, he resigned his military command, and in February his civil appointment. After occupying the office of President of the Council of Morbihan, to which he was appointed in 1871, he retired from active life altogether in 1873, in consequence of an unsuccessful action for libel against the *Figaro*. He published in 1867 *La Vérité sur l'Armée Française en 1867*, a pamphlet which drew down upon him the displeasure of the court, and in 1873 *Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice*, and several other writings in defence of his administration.

* **Trollope**, ANTHONY (b. 1815, d. 1882), novelist, was the son of a barrister and of Mrs. Frances Trollope, the authoress of some clever novels and a bitter book of travels, *The Domestic Manners of Americans*, and after three years at Harrow School, went to a private school at Sunbury, thence to Winchester College, and thence back to Harrow again. After a school career of great unhappiness, he was for six weeks a master in a school at Brussels, and in 1834 became a clerk in the Post Office. About this time the family were in sore straits from illness and poverty, being kept from absolute starvation only by the indefatigable energy of Mrs. Trollope. The future novelist informs us that the first twenty-six years of his life were years "of suffering, disgrace, and inward remorse." In 1841 he was sent to Ireland as a surveyor's clerk, and went to live at Banagher on the Shannon, where he learnt to ride to hounds,

and began to enjoy life, and in 1844 married Miss Rose Heseltine. In 1847 and 1848 appeared his first two novels, *The Macdermolts of Ballycloran* and *The Kellys and the O'Kellys*, but they fell completely flat. *La Vendée* (1850), an historical novel, was an equal failure, and from 1851-3 he was exclusively employed in the extension of the rural delivery of letters in England. In 1855 *The Warden* was published, containing the first of those admirable groups of ecclesiastics and county magnates in drawing which the author excelled. *Barchester Towers* followed in 1857, and Trollope's reputation was now made. The same happy vein of quiet and delicately satirical observation was followed up in *Doctor Thorne* (1858), *Framley Parsonage* (1861), and *The Last Chronicle of Barset* (1867), which concluded the series. Trollope had made permanent additions to the portrait gallery of English literature in Mrs. Proudie, Archdeacon Grantley, and Mr. Crawley of Hogglostock. Among the less marked successes of this period of Trollope's literary career were *The Three Clerks* (1858), *Orley Farm* (1862), and *The Small House at Allington* (1864). All this time Trollope was actively engaged upon his official vocations, and was sent by the Post Office in 1858 to make a treaty with the Khedive of Egypt for the conveyance of English mails through that country. His missions for the Post Office enabled him to write the popular books of travel *The West Indies and the Spanish Main* (1859), *North America* (1862), and *Tales of all Countries* (1861-70). In 1867 he resigned his place in the Post Office, and devoted himself entirely to literature. He was at this period engaged in a second series of novels, in which the interest is chiefly political, and centres round that deservedly popular creation, the Duchess of Omnium. They include *Can You Forgive Her?* (1864), *Phineas Finn* (1869), *Phineas Redux* (1874), *The Prime Minister* (1876), and *The Duke's Children* (1880). Among the novels of Trollope's later life, which it is impossible to classify, may be mentioned *Ralph the Heir* (1871), *The Eustace Diamonds* (1873), *Is He Popenjoy?* (1878), *Marion Fay* (1882), and *The Land Leaguers*, published posthumously. Trollope's later volumes of travels were as popular as those of an earlier date: they include *Australia and New Zealand* (1873), and *South Africa* (1878). He contributed a volume on *Cæsar* to the series of *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, and one on *Thackeray* to the *English Men of Letters Series*.

Anthony Trollope: an Autobiography, edited by H. M. Trollope (1883), in which a full list of Mr. Trollope's writings is given.

Trübner, NICHOLAS (b. 1817, d. 1884), publisher and scholar, was a native of Heidelberg, and was apprenticed to Mohr, a publisher of that town. After being employed in publishing offices in Hamburg and Frank-

furt he received in 1843 the offer of a place in the house of Messrs. Longmans, and in 1852 he set up in business on his own account, first in Paternoster Row, then on Ludgate Hill. For a while he published *belles lettres*; for instance, some of Charles Reade's most popular novels, and many of the works of American humorists, but he gradually established a reputation as the publisher of works of philology, religious philosophy, and Oriental literature. His *Oriental Record* was a publication of high merit, and his reputation abroad, especially in America, was considerable.

Truro, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WILDE, BARON (b. 1782, d. 1855), Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of Thomas Wilde, a London attorney, and practised for some twelve years with success as an attorney (1805-17). Becoming dissatisfied with the limited sphere in which he had to act, and conscious that his powers were adapted to a more extended range, he joined the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1817, aged thirty-five. Overcoming many obstacles, one of which was an impediment in his speech, he showed unexampled perseverance, and soon won general confidence. In 1820 he was retained as junior counsel in defence of Queen Caroline, who was so pleased with his exertions that she appointed him one of her executors. Briefs now came in rapidly, and in 1824 he felt justified in accepting the degree of the coif offered him by Lord Eldon. King's Serjeant in 1827, he soon acquired an enormous practice, and his habitual industry and inherent ability drew from Lord Tenterden (who cannot be accused of flattery) the encomium that he had "industry enough to succeed without talent, and talent enough to succeed without industry." In 1831 he entered the House of Commons for Newark, sitting on the Whig side of the House, and became Solicitor-General, with the customary knighthood, in 1840. He was Attorney-General for two months in 1841, and again for four days in 1846. On the death of Sir Nicholas Tindal in that year he was promoted to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. This post he held for four years, when he resigned to become Lord Chancellor. He was created in 1850 Baron Truro of Bowes in Middlesex. He held the seals for nineteen months only, the Russell ministry being compelled to retire in February, 1852, when Lord Truro was necessarily superseded. Lord Truro was much engaged in promoting various important law reforms. He established a system of paying the fees into court by means of stamps, and greatly reduced their amount; he created the Court of Lords Justices to remedy the evil of delay; and he was associated with Lord St. Leonards in carrying out the report of the commission on the pleading and practice in Chancery.

Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors; Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1855.

* **Tseng**, HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS (b. 1836), Chinese diplomatist, is the son of the Marquis Tseng Kwo-fan, who in his day played a great part in Chinese affairs. The Marquis early entered the Chinese diplomatic service, and received instruction in statecraft from his father, and cousin Kwo Ta-jen. In 1878 he succeeded the latter as Minister of China to the Courts of London and Paris, to which that of St. Petersburg was added shortly afterwards (1879). He was sent to the capital of the Czar to negotiate the retrocession of the province of Kulja, and in September succeeded in arranging a treaty by which Russia ceded the northern part of the district, receiving in exchange 5,000,000 roubles. During the state of undeclared war that ensued between France and China in consequence of French operations in Tonquin, the Marquis Tseng made several unsuccessful efforts to effect an accommodation (1883-5), and in the latter year signed an important convention with Lord Salisbury, by which a fixed import-duty was placed upon imported opium.

Tucker, CHARLOTTE. [A. L. O. E.]

Tulloch, REV. JOHN, D.D. (b. 1823, d. 1886), Scottish theologian, was born in the parish of Tibbermuir in Perthshire, studied at the University of St. Andrews, and was ordained in 1844. After holding a charge at Dundee and the living of Kettins, he became principal of the theological college of St. Andrews University (1854), which appointment he received chiefly through the influence of Bunsen, who had been pleased with a review of his *Hippolytus* which the young minister had contributed to one of the magazines. Shortly afterwards he became better known through winning one of the Burnett prizes for an essay on *Theism* (1855). He next brought out a volume consisting of lectures delivered at Edinburgh under the title of *Leaders of the Reformation* (1859), followed by *Puritanism and its Leaders* (1861). His most valuable book was an able and thoughtful one on *Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Eighteenth Century* (1872), into which he put a great deal more care and thought than he bestowed on any other work. In 1876 he produced a volume of sermons, *Facts of Religion and Life*, dedicated to the Queen, whose chaplain he was, which attracted considerable attention from their broad views. In 1885 he published *Movements of Religious Thought*. He had a share in founding the *Contemporary Review*, and was the last editor of *Fraser's Magazine*. Dr. Tulloch was a gifted theologian, and was intimate with the speculative literature of Germany. He was a man of broad sympathies, and was a staunch Liberal. On his own Church his influence was eminently good, and was always exercised on the side of tolerance and progress. In 1878 he was chosen Moderator to the Church of Scotland.

M.W.—32*

Tunis, THE BEYS OF, originally officials sent by the Porte to collect taxes, became in the seventeenth century hereditary princes, sometimes tributary to the Sultan, but during the greater part of the eighteenth century to the Dey of Algiers. HAMUDA PASHA (1782-1814), who succeeded his father Ali Bey, gained his point not only in successfully repudiating the Algerian tribute, but in massacring the Turkish garrison (1811), and so established the actual independence of his country, although the ceremony of investiture was continued. Hamuda Bey's successor, his brother OTHMAN, reigned three months, and was murdered by his cousin, Muhamad Bey. MUHAMAD BEY (1814-23) was compelled by the naval attack of Lord Exmouth to abolish Christian slavery throughout his dominions (1816), and the determination of the Powers was further enforced by a declaration of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Nevertheless, the evil was far from being altogether extirpated. HUSSEIN BEY (1823-35), fearing that the Porte would reduce him to complete vassal-dom, began the policy of relying upon French support, which eventually resulted in annexation of Tunis by France. In 1830 he ceded by treaty a site—the Carthaginian citadel—for a memorial chapel to Louis IX., and French vessels were constantly seen in the harbour of Goletta. SIDI MUSTAPHA BEY (1835-9), like his brother, wavered between the French and the Porte, and was compelled in consequence to submit to numerous affronts from the French consul. SIDI AHMED BEY (1839-55) was the last of the Beys of Tunis who enjoyed any real importance, and even he was constantly distracted between alternative policies. The chapel on Carthage Hill began to assume the character of a French fortress, and the Bey, in order to conciliate England, proceeded to abolish negro-slavery throughout his dominions. Indeed, English aid seemed the only possible way of salvation from utter extinction by the Porte, which began to demand a tribute, or absorption by France. The efforts of Sir Stratford Canning, however, produced a better understanding between the Bey and the Sultan; and during the Crimean War Ahmed Bey aided his suzerain with men and money. SIDI MUHAMAD BEY (1855-9) was the son of Hussein Bey, and a man of bad health and immersed in the cares of a seraglio. He inclined to the English alliance, and promised to grant a constitution to his subjects. The arbitrary execution of a Jew for the crime of reviling the Bey necessitated the intervention of the Powers, and in order to avert their wrath Sidi Muhamad promulgated a liberal Constitution with regular tribunals. * MUHAMAD ES SADYK (b. 1813) succeeded his brother, Sidi Muhamad, in 1859. By the advice of Mr. Wood, the English ambassador, he strengthened the relations between Tunis and the Porte, and was invested with the title of

"my governor-general." At the same time he was profuse in his promises of attachment to Napoleon III., then on a visit to Algiers. In 1861 the Legislative Assembly met at Tunis for the first time, but two years later the Bey began his financial difficulties by borrowing £1,400,000. Invasions of Arabs from Algeria produced strained relations with France, and the emperor demanded the abrogation of the Constitution; heavy taxation caused the people of Tunis to rebel, not without the connivance of the French consul, and it seemed as if the Bey would have to abdicate; but he was saved by the intervention of Italy. In 1865, at the suggestion of the English ambassador, the relations between the Bey and the Sultan were formulated in a vizirial letter, and promulgated by firman in 1871. But the financial difficulties of the Bey increased; in 1868 he became hopelessly bankrupt, and an international financial commission was created. The Franco-German War gave him a further lease of independence, but in 1875 M. Roustan became consul-general and *chargé d'affaires* of the French republic at Tunis, and began a system of threats and demands which must have been as iron to the soul of Muhammad es Sadyk. The alleged insecurity of the Algerian frontier, disputes about the ownership of landed property by a French company—the Société Marseillaise—and the angry intervention of Italy, hastened on the inevitable; and in May, 1881, the French invaded Tunis on the pretext that Algerian territory had been violated by the Khroumir tribe. It was soon seen, however, that this was no mere police expedition; the French troops rapidly closed round the capital, and the Bey was forced on the 12th to sign a treaty at the palace of the Bardo establishing a French protectorate. A campaign of some severity was, however, necessary before the country was reduced. In the following year M. Roustan was recalled, and his successor, M. Cambon, forced the Bey to release his brother, MUHAMAD TAIB BEY (b. 1821), who had been imprisoned in April, 1881, for aiming at the throne, his instigator having been M. Roustan.

A. M. Broadley, *Tunis Past and Present* (1882).

* **Tupper**, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (b. 1821), Canadian statesman, a native of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, was educated at Acadia College, Horton, N.S., and adopted the medical profession. Mr. Tupper also played a prominent part in Canadian politics, and was several times sent to England as delegate to confer with the Imperial Government. He was for twenty-nine years member of Parliament for his native county, and at the union of the provinces became premier of Nova Scotia. In 1870 he became a member of the Privy Council of the Dominion, and later in the year its president (1870-2), from which post he was transferred to the Ministry of Inland Revenues. He became Minister of

Customs in 1873. After some years of opposition Mr. Tupper was made Minister of Public Works (1878-9), and of Railways and Canals (1879-83). In the last year he was appointed High Commissioner in Great Britain for the Dominion of Canada.

* **Tupper**, MARTIN FARQUHAR (b. 1810), poet and prose writer, son of a London surgeon, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1835. Previous to this he had figured as an author, having in 1832 published some poems, which, however, attracted little notice. In 1838 there appeared *Proverbial Philosophy*, in connection with which Tupper is chiefly known. The success of this publication was extraordinary; it was lengthened into four series, some of which went through more than fifty editions. An illustrated edition of the whole work appeared in 1881. Among Tupper's other works are *The Crock of Gold and Heart, a Social Novel* (1844), *Probabilities, an Aid to Faith* (1847), *Stephen Langton, a Tale* (1858), *Raleigh, his Life and his Death*, an historical play (1866), *Washington, a Drama* (1876), and *My Life as an Author* (1886). He received a public testimonial in 1883.

Turgueneff, IVAN SERGEEVITCH (b. 1818, d. 1883), the greatest Russian author of his time, was born at Orel, Oct. 28th, 1818, and was the son of an officer of cuirassiers. When he was ten his family removed to Moscow, where he received the best education Russia could then afford, but which, upon proceeding to the University of Berlin in 1838, he found to be exceedingly superficial and defective. He returned to Russia after three years, having become thoroughly imbued with the ideas of the West without losing his hold upon those of his own country. For some years he lived the life of a country gentleman, apparently devoted to field sports, but insensibly acquiring that intimate knowledge of his nation which was to qualify him to become the chief painter of its manners and representative of its aspirations. A series of sketches in a periodical, subsequently known as *Tales of a Sportsman*, revealed his powers to the public and to himself. In 1852 he was imprisoned for a month for an article on the death of Gogol, and interned for two years more in the country, which enforced residence he turned to excellent account. In 1855 he published *Dmitri Rudin*; in 1858, *Helene*, and *A Nest of Nobles* translated into English by Mr. Ralston under the title of *Liza*; in 1862, *Fathers and Sons*, the work in which he has most fully analysed the social and political tendencies of Russia; in 1865, *Smoke*; in 1877, *Spring Floods*, and *Virgin Soil* translated into English by Ashton Dilke, a masterly description of the Nihilistic movement. The intervals between these great works were occupied by shorter stories of the highest merit. Among them may be

mentioned:—*Three Portraits, A Correspondence, Asaja, Apparitions, The Adventures of Lieutenant Jergunoff, The Jew, The Dog, A King Lear of the Steppes, A Gentleman of the Steppes, Pünnin and Balbúrín*, and the terribly sombre *Diary of a Superfluous Man*. His last publication, *Senilia*, a series of little prose poems, is especially distinguished in an unusual degree by invention, fancy, and pathos. In 1863 he removed to Baden, whence after the Franco-German War he transferred himself to Paris, where, notwithstanding numerous short visits to Russia, he mainly resided till his death. He died on Sept. 3rd, 1883. Turguenoff's claims to distinction are manifold: as a literary artist of the highest rank; as the great delineator and interpreter of the Russian people; and as one of the few intensely patriotic Russian writers who have succeeded in being perfectly candid and impartial, in being entirely just to foreigners and fair to every shade of opinion among their own countrymen. Few writers inspire such thorough confidence. The only drawback to the charm of his writings is their pervading melancholy, imperfectly relieved by a humour entirely exempt from bitterness, and the numerous poetical and idyllic passages interspersed. This misfortune, inseparable from any truthful portrait of Russia under existing circumstances, extended to the author himself, and threw a shade of sadness over a life singularly pure, noble, and honourable. [R. G.]

Turner, Dawson, F.R.S. (b. 1775, d. 1858), botanist and antiquarian, was a native of Great Yarmouth, and after being educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, became a member of the Linnean Society in 1797 and F.R.S. in 1802. He published some valuable botanical works, among which were *Synopsis of the British Fuci* (1802), a three-volume work on *Fuci* (1808-19), and the *Botanist's Guide through England and Wales* (1805). He was also an antiquarian, and edited in 1845 the *History of the Religious Orders of Norwich*, besides annotating Cotman's *Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*.

Turner, JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM, R.A. (b. 1775, d. 1851), the greatest English landscape painter, and to be reckoned always without question in the first rank of the world's artists, was born on April 23rd, 1775, of mean parentage, his father being a small hair-dresser in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. Except in art he was educated of course imperfectly, but in art matters he had what was no doubt the best training of his day, since when he was fourteen years old he was admitted to the schools of the Royal Academy, nor did he when he was a youth lack the encouragement and advantage of association with connoisseurs of art. Having been well grounded in perspective under Thomas Malton, and learnt something of architecture, he and his comrade Girtin began to frequent

the house of Dr. Munro, where he drew in the evening and had access to the collection of his patron. It must have been at that time, or very soon after, that he made those drawings in neutral tint—blue-grey, or slightly brown—which are so interesting to the collector. They were often of mountainous scenes; yet he had never seen the mountains: they were of Italy, and Italy was still closed to him. The truth about these early drawings probably is that they were very free translations of other men's work then before him, and their great value is in the proof that they afford of how immediate was his command of an unerring hand, and of how early his vision of the world and of art was refined, poetic, and exalted. The next stage of his work in order of date—yet it was a stage after all less poetic—was that in which Turner produced, still almost in monochrome, his large and small architectural drawings, chiefly of the English Cathedrals. Many of these drawings were made for engraving—for publication, that is, in serials by no means under his own control; and that was no doubt his introduction to the art of engraving, of some branches of which he was hereafter to make himself a master, and by which he was to popularise, or cause to be popularised, so many of his later and more important works. In 1799, when only twenty-four years old, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. That may have been due to the oil pictures which he had sent for exhibition pretty regularly since 1793; and he did not afterwards relax his labours in the department of oil painting. But it is essential to note that he was an important and fertile contributor of water-colours, and his prestige is half of it due to his control of the peculiarly English art that he and Girtin did so much to develop. By the early part of the nineteenth century Turner's range was beginning to be apparent. He was influenced by the Dutch, influenced even by the Venetians, influenced perhaps most of all by Claude and Poussin. Yet it now became visible that, great as was his capacity for absorbing the art teaching of others, he was working out a method and establishing aims of his own. *Calais Pier, The Frosty Morning, and Crossing the Brook*, were among the most memorable and epoch-making pictures of the first twenty years of the century; and in 1829 came the *Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus*, a revelry of colour the like of which was new to the English School. Meanwhile, his water-colour drawings had shown at least a corresponding advance. "He soon," says Mr. Redgrave, "found the heaviness which resulted from laying in the gradations of light and dark with grey and afterwards representing the hue of each object by tinting it with colour, and proceeded to treat the whole surface of his picture with colour, and using at once the pigments by which it might be

represented, and by delicate hatchings achieved wonderful qualities of broken hues, air tints, and atmosphere." Having long ago been made a full Academician, it may be supposed that Turner stood high in the estimation of his comrades and of the world; yet he was popular neither personally nor as an artist. Many of his pictures he was unable, and some he was unwilling, to sell; and if his mode of life had not been economical, there were times when he would have wanted ready money. But he was a keen man of business, and gradually amassed property which made him more and more independent of contemporary popularity. He was hard in commercial dealings even with artists, yet to artists with whom he had no business dealings he was kind and helpful. He was a man of several unfortunate and undignified love affairs, and of a few deep friendships. Thus he cherished to the end of his days a vivid remembrance of his relations with his patron-friend Mr. Fawkes of Farnley; and when he was reproached for the too great sombreness of his noble picture of the *Burial of Wilkie*, replied that he wished there had been nothing but black upon his palette. It is time we returned more particularly to the consideration of his art, and gave some details of those works in engraving which did so much to widen and make permanent his fame. As regards engraving he came at a fortunate moment—lived, rather, through an illustrious epoch; for it was not till he was more than middle-aged that the great English engravers in mezzotint ceased their labour, and when he died he still left behind him some of the finest line engravers ever produced by any school. Dunkarton, Lupton, and Charles Turner were among the great engravers in mezzotint; William Miller and John Pye among the delicate engravers with the burin. Turner's *Liber Studiorum* was the first important work by which he sought to popularise his inventions, and it was intended to be, and indeed became, the abstract and brief chronicle of his art. It showed more than any other work ever showed the range of his achievements; it dealt triumphantly with mountainous and pastoral landscapes, with the implements of the farm-yard, and with the pageant of the sky. Nor did it exclude mythological and what was called historical subject; while architectural and marine themes were sufficiently abundant throughout its course. He began the *Liber Studiorum* in 1807; he arrested its progress—for he never actually finished it—in 1819. For it he made a series of sepia drawings, most of which are at the National Gallery; it must be understood that, being chiefly memorandum and suggestion, they are less important than the prints for which they prepared the way. The leading lines of the prints were first etched by Turner; then Turner or some professional engraver in mezzotint supplied the light and

shade of the picture. Fine impressions of these prints have now a great value. To the *Liber* succeeded Turner's two other great serial works, *The Southern Coast* and the *England and Wales*. Both were engraved in line, under Turner's minute direction, *The Southern Coast* being as a whole the more manly of the two in method. For both these series, but especially for the *England and Wales*, noble and important drawings were prepared by Turner, and these drawings, unlike the sepia sketches for the *Liber Studiorum*, are among the most cherished possessions of the collector. Of two other series, *The Rivers of England* and *The Ports of England*, mention, however brief, must be made; and *The Rivers of France* may be referred to in proof of the assertion that Turner's command of French landscape was infinitely deeper and more comprehensive than that of any French painter. Even in his middle and later life Turner was an occasional book-illustrator; and by his contributions to the edition of the *Italy* of 1830, and of the *Poems* of 1834, he gave to Rogers an immortality which the wary banker had counted on in engaging him. In the popular estimation there was from 1840 or thereabouts a falling off in the quality of Turner's art; but Mr. Ruskin, while admitting the truth of the opinion to some extent, has written in the handbook to his own collection of drawings some noble passages on the peculiar graces of Turner's almost latest days. The superb blue drawing of *Zug*, and the morning and evening visions of Lucerne, to name no others, show how much splendour of poetry remained to Turner till nearly the end. Even the latest pictures of Venice, which he contributed to the Academy, have merits and enterprising boldnesses of their own. But before 1850 Turner's health had finally broken, and on Dec. 19th, 1851, he died, not at his house in Queen Anne Street, but obscurely, and under a feigned name, in a lodging looking upon the river at Chelsea. It was then found that he had made a splendid bequest of pictures and drawings to the nation, and that he had left the bulk of his money for the benefit of the artists who should succeed him. Besides the works already mentioned, there are to be included among his finer pieces *Dido Building Carthage*; *The Sun rising in a Mist*; *The Burning of the Houses of Parliament*; *Rain, Steam, and Speed*; and *The Fighting Temeraire*.

First, all the writings of Ruskin; then Thornbury's *Life*, Hamerton's *Life*, and Cosmo Monkhouse's *Life* of the painter; then Rawlinson's *Turner's Liber Studiorum*, Stopford Brooke's *Notes on the Liber Studiorum*, Pye and Roget's *Notes on the Liber Studiorum*, Wedmore's *Studies in English Art*, and Redgrave's *Century of Painters of the English School*. [F. W.]

TURNER, SHARON (b. 1768, d. 1847), the Anglo-Saxon historian, was of Yorkshire parentage, and having been educated at a private school in Clerkenwell, was articulated at

the age of fifteen to an attorney in the Temple. On the death of his master, before the term of his articles had expired, he took over the business, and continued to exercise his profession while engaged in the laborious research involved by his historical undertakings. According to his own statement, the death-song of Ragnar Lodbrog led him to the composition of his best work, the *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, in 3 vols. (1799-1805), for which he referred to the original Anglo-Saxon MSS., and by so doing gave an impulse to the study of the origins of our history. This first work was followed by a *History of England during the Middle Ages to the Death of Henry VIII.* (1814-24), and subsequently by two more volumes, completing the narrative to the death of Elizabeth. In 1832 he published the first volume of his *Sacred History of the World* (complete in 3 vols.), in which he maintained the authenticity of the Scriptures. After 1816 his life was that of an invalid, as he was much afflicted with nervous asthma, but he continued his literary activity until within a short time of his death. His minor works were *Sacred Meditations of a Layman*, *Proslution on the Greatness of Britain*, *Richard III.* (a poem), and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. The Crown awarded him a pension of £200, and among his literary and artistic friends may be mentioned Robert Southey, the elder Disraeli, and Sir Martin Shee.

* **Twain, MARK**, is the well-known pseudonym of SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS (b. Nov. 30th, 1835), American humorist, a native of Florida, in the State of Missouri. His early education was meagre, and at thirteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a printer. His restless American temperament soon exhibited itself, and he travelled from place to place, finding employment as a compositor for the newspapers. In 1855 he took service on a Mississippi river steamboat, and rose in time to be pilot. This occupation enabled him to observe many strange and picturesque phases of life, some of which he has described in his volume entitled *Life on the Mississippi*. The sharp contrasts and dramatic incidents presented by the ever-varying stream of travel had the effect of awakening his literary powers, and he took to writing for the newspapers. A sailor's phrase in taking soundings, "Mark twain," i.e., "Mark two fathoms," suggested the singular pseudonym by which he is best known. In 1861 he went to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed secretary of that territory. Here his adventurous spirit and love of the humorous found ample opportunity for gratification. Nevada was then overrun with a motley crowd of refugees from justice, and adventurers from every part of the world, and Clemens entered fully into the happy-go-lucky spirit of this frontier

life. Many of the sketches embodied in *The Jumping Frog* and in *Roughing It* were produced at this time, appearing in local or Eastern newspapers, or in the *Virginia City Enterprise*, of which Clemens was for a while city editor. His earnings from these sources were invested in Nevada mining stock, but a sudden decline in values swept away most of his capital. Removing to San Francisco, he became acquainted with Bret Harte, in conjunction with whom he assisted in editing the *Californian* newspaper. A second venture in the gold-mining country was unsuccessful, and Clemens returned to San Francisco with impaired health, which, however, was restored by a six months' residence in the Sandwich Islands during 1864. After his return to San Francisco he made his *début* as a lecturer, in which capacity his quiet drollery was the source of infinite amusement to his audiences. The success of these lectures in California and San Francisco was such that in 1867 he came to New York, and in the same year his *Jumping Frog* volume was published. The humour of the sketches and the novelty of the scenes depicted were at once appreciated. In the same year he joined a party of religious tourists on board of the *Quaker City*, making a voyage to Egypt and Palestine, and paying brief visits to France, Italy, and the Levant. The entertaining record of this journey was published in 1869, under the title of *The Innocents Abroad; or, the New Pilgrims' Progress*. The book achieved a remarkable success, and Mark Twain became famous the world over. In five years from the date of its publication, the aggregate sale of the author's works exceeded 240,000 copies. After his return to America, Clemens made his home for a while in Buffalo, where he edited a daily paper, the *Buffalo Express*. His marriage, and a visit to England in 1872, preceded the appearance of his next volume, *Roughing It*, which was produced in 1873. Having abandoned his editorial work, he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, which has continued to be his residence ever since. In collaboration with his neighbour and brother-humorist, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, he wrote *The Gilded Age*, which was published in 1874. In its dramatised form the piece has attained considerable popularity, owing to Mr. John T. Raymond's admirable impersonation of the character of Col. Sellers. Col. Sellers is a sort of American Micawber. But while Micawber's golden dreams are the merest moonshine, Sellers is always a man of ideas, and his schemes possess a certain plausibility of their own. The difference is due to traits that are purely national, and Sellers remains a genuine American type. The conception of Col. Sellers is Mark Twain's own, and it is perhaps his best creation. His principal works since 1874 have been *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *A Tramp Abroad* (1880), *The Prince and the Pauper* (1882), *Life*

on the *Mississippi* (1883), and *Huckleberry Finn* (1885). Of late years he has given a series of entertainments in conjunction with Mr. George W. Cable, the author of *Old Creole Days* in the principal cities of America, which have attracted large audiences. The popularity of his books continues undiminished, although the first freshness of the author's humour has departed. Among humorists Mark Twain may be classed as a low comedian. The type to which he belongs is very frequent in his country. Mr. Clemens, however, possesses a great advantage over his humbler competitors in the wide field for observation which his wanderings have offered, as well as in his greater fertility of invention. Indeed, apart from the humour which they exhibit, the local colouring of certain of his books gives them a special value. Mark Twain and Bret Harte between them have given their readers a vivid representation of life at a Western mining camp before the days of transcontinental railroads. But whereas the former sees only the sordid and grotesque side of men and events, Bret Harte exhibits them in their more touching, heroic, or picturesque aspects. Twain gives us farce, Harte serious drama. There is nothing of the literary artist in Twain. Like the majority of American humorists, he writes in a colloquial style, effective enough in places, but soon lapsing into monotony. It has been well pointed out that while Mark Twain's humour consists chiefly in ludicrous exaggeration, his exaggeration deals rather with incident and situation than with character. Many of these comic situations are supremely laughable, but the tendency of the author is to overdo the jest. Mark Twain has compelled us to laugh in spite of ourselves, and sometimes, it is to be feared, in spite of our better selves. [E. J. H.]

Twisleton, THE HON. EDWARD TURNER BOYD (b. 1809, d. 1874), a brother of the 13th Lord Saye and Sele, was educated at Winchester College, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was elected a fellow. Called to the bar in 1835, he was Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in England and Scotland, and Chief Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland from 1839 to 1849. He sat on the Oxford University, English Public Schools, and Civil Service Commissions. His chief literary work was the elaborate *The Handwriting of Junius, Professionally Investigated* by Mr. Charles Chabot, Expert; with a Preface and Collateral Evidence (1871), in which the theory of Sir Philip Francis being the author of the letters is most strongly substantiated.

Twiss, HORACE (b. 1787, d. 1849), the biographer of Lord Eldon, was a nephew of Mrs. Siddons, and was called to the bar in 1811. He entered Parliament in 1820, and for some time enjoyed a reputation as a very finished orator; and in 1828 he became

Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the Duke of Wellington's Administration. The Reform Bill of 1832 cut short his Parliamentary career, and eventually he was forced to add to his earnings at the bar by becoming a Parliamentary summary-writer for the *Times* newspaper. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Twiss was the author of *The Carib Chief, a Tragedy*, which was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1819; *An Enquiry into the Means of Consolidating and Digesting the Laws of England* (1826); and the ever-entertaining *Biography of Lord Eldon* (1844).

Gentleman's Magazine, June, 1849.

* **Twiss**, SIR TRAVERS, Q.C., F.R.S., D.C.L. (b. 1810), jurist, was educated at University College, Oxford (B.A., with a second in classics and a first in mathematics, 1830), and became a fellow and tutor of his college. After being public examiner in classics and mathematics from 1835 to 1839, he became professor of political economy in the University of Oxford from 1842 to 1849, professor of international law in King's College, London, from 1852 to 1855; from 1855 to 1870 he was professor of civil law in the University of Oxford. Meanwhile, Mr. Twiss had been called to the bar, became an advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1841, and a Q.C. in 1867. He was Chancellor of the Diocese of London from 1858-72, Advocate-General of the Admiralty from 1862-72, and of the Crown from 1867-72. His works include editions of *Bracton and The Black Book of the Admiralty* (1858); *The Oregon Territory, its History and Discovery* (1846); *View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe* (1847); *The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX.* (1851); *The Law of Nations Considered as Independent Political Communities* (1861-3); and *Belligerent Right on the High Seas* (1884).

Tyler, JOHN (b. 1790, d. 1862), the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City, Virginia, graduated at William and Mary College in 1806, and three years later was admitted to the bar. After being for several years a member of the State Legislature, he entered Congress in 1816 as a Republican, and subsequently became identified with the Whig party, zealously supporting Mr. Clay for the presidency in 1839. In 1840 he was nominated Vice-President, General Harrison being President. In consequence of Harrison's death the next year (1841), Tyler became President. He soon began to quarrel with Clay and the majority of those who had elected him to the Vice-Presidency, and on his vetoing the National Bank Bill all his colleagues resigned. Tyler reconstructed his Cabinet with the aid of the Democrats, and among the chief measures which he effected during his term was the annexation of Texas in the teeth of the opposition of Congress. After the expiration of

his term of office he retired into private life until 1861, when he was president of the futile "peace convention" at Washington. On the outbreak of the war he espoused the side of the South, and was returned to the Confederate Congress.

Wise, *Life of President Tyler*.

* **Tylor**, EDWARD BURNETT, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1832), was educated at Tottenham, in the school of the Society of Friends. In 1856 he joined the late Mr. Henry Christy in a scientific journey in Mexico, where a beginning was made of the Christy Collection, illustrative of the history of civilisation, which is now incorporated in the British Museum. In 1861 he published *Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans*; in 1865, *Researches into the Early History of Mankind*; in 1871, *Primitive Culture*, which is a continuation of the early history of mankind, and carries on, in the words of the author, "the investigation of culture into other branches of thought and belief, art and custom;" in 1881, *Anthropology, an Introduction to the Study of Man and Civilisation*; in 1884, *Life of Dr. Rolleston*, prefixed to his *Scientific Papers and Addresses*. In 1871 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society; in 1873 received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews, and in 1875 D.C.L. from Oxford. During 1879-80 he was president of the Anthropological Institute. In 1884 he became Keeper of the Oxford University Museum, and was appointed reader in anthropology. Mr. Tylor's work may, in his own words, be described as the bringing forth of new evidence and argument on "the doctrine of survival in culture, the bearing of directly-expressive language and the invention of numerals on the problem of early civilisation, the place of myth in the primitive history of the human mind, the development of the animistic philosophy of religion, and the origin of rites and ceremonies."

* **Tyndall**, JOHN, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. (b. 1820), man of science, was born in the village of Leighlin Bridge, Carlow, Ireland, and was the son of a member of the Irish constabulary. His education was conducted at a school in the neighbourhood, and in great part by his father, who constantly exercised his mind in theology. In 1839 he joined the Irish Ordnance Survey; and in 1844, his wishes to go to America being thwarted by his friends, he became a railway engineer. This position he exchanged in 1847 for that of master at Queenwood College, Hants, where he devoted himself to chemical research. In 1848, in company with his friend Frankland, he repaired to the University of Marburg, studied under the great Bunsen, and became known to the scientific world as the author of a luminous treatise on *The Magnetoelectric Properties of Crystals*, and in 1851 repaired to

the laboratory of Professor Magnus, of Berlin. Elected F.R.S. in 1853, he was in June of that year appointed to the Chair of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, conjoined with the post of superintendent, an office in which he succeeded Faraday. He was now investigating diamagnetism, and the result of his discoveries are to be found in the volume *Researches on Diamagnetism and Magnetic Crystalline Action* (1870). Meanwhile Professor Tyndall had visited the Alps for purposes of recreation in 1849, and speedily began to go there yearly for the purposes of studying the glacier formation. In 1856 he made a memorable expedition to Switzerland, in company with Professor Huxley, which resulted in a joint treatise *On the Structure and Motion of Glaciers*. His adventures and discoveries are recorded in *The Glaciers of the Alps* (1860); *Mountaineering* (1861); *A Vacation Tour* (1863); *Hours of Exercise in the Alps* (1871); *The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers* (1872). During these later years he was continuing his researches into the question of the molecular constitution of matter, and in 1863 published his deeply interesting volume on *Heat as a Mode of Motion*, in which he summarised his researches into the relations of radiant heat to gases and vapours. His Rede lecture of 1865 was also *On Radiation*. In the same year appeared a volume on *Sound*, intended to supply the want of a popular book on the subject, and a similar volume on *Light* in 1870. In 1872 Professor Tyndall went on a lecturing tour in the United States, and his *Lectures on Light* ran through numerous editions. In 1874 he was president of the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, and his address, which assailed several of the dogmas of revealed religion, produced considerable stir. For several years he was scientific adviser to the Board of Trade and the Lighthouse authorities, but resigned those appointments in 1883, in consequence of a disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade. He is Rumford medallist of the Royal Society, D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Cambridge and Edinburgh. Among Professor Tyndall's other works may be mentioned:—*Faraday as a Discoverer* (1868); *Natural Philosophy in Easy Lessons* (1869); *On the Scientific Use of the Imagination* (1870); the highly popular *Fragments of Science*, of which the first volume appeared in 1871; *On the Transmission of Sound by the Atmosphere* (1874); *Fermentation* (1877); *Lessons in Electricity* (1876); and *Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air, in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection* (1881). As an exponent of scientific discoveries, Professor Tyndall occupies the foremost place among his contemporaries, his only rival being his friend Professor Huxley. It would be almost impossible to over-estimate the value of their labours, or

their importance in the modification of the thought of the present generation.

U

Überweg, FRIEDRICH (b. 1826, d. 1871), a German philosopher, was a native of Leichlingen, and after studying at Göttingen and Berlin, became teacher at Eberfeld in 1851. He then migrated to Bonn, where he became *privat-docent*. In 1862 he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy at Königsberg, and in 1867 ordinary professor, an appointment he held until his death. His most important works are:—*System der Logik und Geschichte der logischen Lehren* (1857), which has been translated into English by T. M. Lindsay (*A System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines*); and *Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie von Thales bis auf die Gegenwart* (1863–6), translated by G. S. Morris (*A History of Philosophy from Thales to the Present Time*), and an edition of Aristotle's *On the Poetic Art*.

F. A. Lange, *Friedrich Überweg*.

Uganda, THE KINGS OF, rule over a district in Central Africa, about 300 miles long by 60 broad, extending round the north and west shores of Central Africa. The dynasty, which boasts an uninterrupted list of thirty-six sovereigns, is said to have been founded in the fourteenth century by the Kintu, a priest of Ethiopic family. The great part of the history of Uganda has won its way to the region of fable, but it becomes trustworthy with SUNA II. (b. 1820, d. 1860), who began to reign in 1836. He was a great warrior, hospitable to strangers, but brutally tyrannical to his subjects, whom he tortured and put to death by hundreds. One of his greatest feats was the reduction of the Wasoga, of whom he is said to have massacred 30,000 after they had submitted. The operation occupied five days. MRESA (b. 1841, d. 1885) was his successor, being elected by the chiefs in preference to Kagumba, the eldest son of Suna. He put all his brothers to death, and, at first, ruled with great brutality; but some years after his accession was converted to Mahometanism by an Arab, and became more humane. He was a great conqueror, and had the most exalted notions of the greatness of his position as Emperor (Kabaka) of Uganda, being also excessively proud of his blue blood. In his later years he sent embassies to the Khedive's pasha at Gondokoro, to the Seyyid of Zanzibar, and was exceedingly hospitable to the travellers, Speke and Grant, Baker, Stanley, and Livingstone, who speak of him in terms of genuine admiration. He also allowed missionaries free access to his dominions, although his mind was much perplexed by the fact that the Christians had two antagonistic faiths. *MWANGA (b. circa 1869), his son and successor, in disposition resembled his grandfather more closely than his father.

Several missionaries were put to death by him with great brutality, including Bishop Hannington.

H. M. Stanley, *Through the Dark Continent*; Speke, *Journal of the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile*.

Uhland, LUDWIG (b. 1787, d. 1862), poet and politician, was born at Tübingen, and studied at the university there. Following the example of the Romantic poets supreme in Germany during his youth, he plunged into the study of the old ballads and myths, the religion and dress of the Middle Ages, and he soon began to compose poems and ballads that are certainly the nearest German approach to the old originals. His verses were first collected in 1815, and have been republished again and again. Everyone knows *The Shepherd* (*Der schöne Schäfer zog so nah*), *The Castle by the Sea* (*Hast du das Schloss gesehen?*), *The Dream* (*Im schönsten Garten wallten*), *The Hostess' Daughter* (*Es zogen drei Burtsche*), and *The Luck of Edenhall*. Many of Uhland's ballads have become really national, and many of his songs are true lyrics, though over all his works, as over the whole Romantic School, of which he, rather than Heine, may be called the last poet, there hangs the shadow of unreality. All his best work was done between the years 1804 and 1816. After this he almost ceased to be a poet, though in 1819 he published *Louis of Bavaria* (*Ludwig der Baiern*), one of his two dramas, the other being *Duke Ernest of Swabia* (*Herzog Ernst von Schwaben*). In 1812 he had settled at Stuttgart as an advocate, and, being an ardent Liberal of those times, was soon drawn into political life. He was elected to the Assembly of Würtemberg in 1819, but in 1830 his political career was interrupted by an appointment to the professorship of German literature and language at Tübingen. After three years, however, he resigned the position and returned to the Assembly. In 1844 he published a valuable collection of old German ballads (*Alte hoch- und niederdeutsche Volkslieder*), with critical notes. More scientific and critical than the *Wunderhorn*, it remains the best edition of the ballads yet published for all ordinary purposes. In 1848 he was naturally elected a member of the parliament at Frankfurt, and there made every endeavour to secure the unity of Germany without the exclusion of the Austrian empire. During the reactionary period that followed he took less part in political life, and returned to his philological researches. After his death his valuable notes for a history of poetry and the sagas were separately published (*Schriften zu Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage*, 1865–75). A large number of Uhland's poems and ballads have been translated into English, several by Longfellow.

Ludwig Uhland's Leben, by his widow (1874); Karl Mayer, *Ludwig Uhland, seine Freunde und Zeitgenossen* (1867); Heine, *Romantische Schule*, part iii.

Uhrich, JEAN JACQUES ALEXIS (b. 1802, d. 1886), French general, was a native of Phalsbourg in Alsace, and entered the army in 1820. In 1855 he became general of division, and served in the Crimea, and after the Italian campaign passed into the reserve. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War he re-entered the service, and was made commander of Strasburg. The place was invested on Aug. 8th, 1870, and surrendered on Sept. 27th, after a most gallant defence. He retired from the service in Dec., 1872, having in the same year published *Documents relatifs au Siège de Strasburg*, and, at the time of his death, had become almost forgotten. His funeral was made the occasion of an anti-German demonstration by his fellow-Alsatians.

Ukert, FRIEDRICH AUGUST (b. 1780, d. 1851), was born at Eutin, educated at Halle and Jena, and was successively inspector at the Gotha gymnasium and librarian at the ducal library. His chief writings are a valuable *Geography of the Greeks and Romans* (1818-46), and *On Deities, Heroes, and Genius* (1850). He also aided Heeren in his *History of the European States*.

* **Ulrici, HERMANN** (b. 1806), a German philosopher and critic, was a native of Pforten, studied at Leipzig, Halle, and Berlin, and became a magistrate at Frankfurt. In 1834 he became professor of philosophy at Halle. He is chiefly known as a critic of Shakespeare; and his *Shakespeare's Dramatic Art* (1839, translated by Dr. L. Schmitz), an excellent treatise on Shakespeare's plays, is full of sound, and occasionally aggravating, common sense, profound learning, and a certain amount of poetic sympathy. Among Professor Ulrici's other works may be mentioned *A History of Greek Poetry* (1835), *On the Principle and Method of Hegelian Philosophy* (1841), *The Fundamental Principle of Philosophy* (1845-6), *God and Nature* (1862), *God and the Soul* (1874).

Urquhart, DAVID (b. 1805, d. 1877), younger son of David Urquhart of Braelanwell, Kirkmichael, Cromarty, studied at St. John's College, Oxford. After travelling with Lord Cochrane in Greece, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1835 became secretary of the embassy at Constantinople. While in this position he conceived the greatest aversion to Russian policy, and henceforth made it his business to expose and denounce that policy. In 1841 he returned to England, having already published several vigorous attacks upon Russia, and thereby become known. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament by Stafford in the Conservative interest, and here he took every opportunity of attacking Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. Meanwhile many shared Urquhart's convictions, and followers had been gathering round him. When, however, he persistently con-

tended, on the breaking out of the Crimean War, that the English Cabinet, in conjunction with Russia, was aiming at the overthrow of Turkey, it was felt that he was going too far. His adherents consequently began to fall away, and by-and-by he lost all power. He wrote and published many books on his favourite subject, and was the means of introducing the Turkish bath into England.

Usibepu. [ZULULAND.]

V

* **Vambéry, ARMINIUS** (b. 1832), Hungarian traveller, lost his father when he was only a few months old, and his mother was left to bring up a large family in poverty. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a ladies' dressmaker, and subsequently became a waiter with tutorial duties in the village inn. He next repaired to the Pressburg gymnasium, where he did well, and afterwards became a teacher at Pesth, visiting peripatetically in the vacations Vienna, Prague, and other towns in the Austrian monarchy. Through the patronage of Baron Joseph Eötvös (q.v.) he was enabled to extend the area of his travels, and in 1853 set out for Constantinople. In 1858 he published his *German-Turkish Dictionary*, still the only available one the German traveller can get in Constantinople. He next visited many unfrequented parts in the East in the disguise of a dervish, and crossed the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva. He then proceeded to Bokhara, Samarkand, Herat, and Meshed, and retraced his steps by Teheran and Trebizond to the Turkish capital. Thus he spent 1860-4. He has since become professor of Oriental languages at the University of Pesth. Professor Vambéry has written largely on Eastern politics, and when the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier came up for settlement in 1885 he undertook a lecturing tour in this country, protesting against the encroachments of Russia. He has published *An Account of my Travels in Central Asia* (1865), and he is the author also of *Manners and Customs in Oriental Countries* (1876), *Primitive Civilisation of the Turco-Tartar Peoples* (1879), *The Coming Struggle for India* (1885), and his *Life and Adventures* (1886).

Van Buren, MARTIN (b. 1782, d. 1862), an American statesman, and eighth President of the United States, began the study of law at fourteen, and at eighteen was an active politician. In 1812 he was elected a senator in the Legislature of New York State, and from 1815 to 1819 was Attorney-General of the State. In 1818 he was the leading spirit in a clique of political wire-pullers or "bosses," who controlled for many years the politics of the Democratic party in New York

State, and which is known in the political history of that State as "the Albany Regency." In 1821 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the United States Senate, and also as member of the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. He was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1827, and in 1828 was elected Governor of the State of New York. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Jackson, but resigned in April, accepted the appointment of minister to England, and went to that country, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate in his absence. He was elected in 1832 Vice-President of the United States, Jackson being President; and in 1836 was elected President, as Jackson's political heir, charged with the conduct of the various conflicts that had resulted from Jackson's theories. His administration fell upon evil days for the prosperity of the people. Jackson's war upon the United States Bank had so unsettled the whole financial system of the country, that a financial crisis became inevitable. It came in 1837. Van Buren, nevertheless, true to the implied requirements of his relation to Jackson, continued the foolish financial policy that in lieu of reasons was based upon the shibboleth of "metallic money." In his administration, too, there was some danger of foreign complication, due to an insurrection in Canada, which received assistance and encouragement from the American side of the line. The slavery agitation was a chronic cause of disturbance, and was so persistently continued that a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives, but withdrawn, to the effect that it was expedient the Union should be dissolved. The canvass for the choice of the next President was the most exciting that had ever been known in the United States up to that time. Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the Democrats, General William Henry Harrison of the Whigs, and the main issue was the calamity produced by the Democratic policy in finance. General Harrison was elected by a great majority, receiving 234 out of 294 electoral votes. In 1844, Mr. Van Buren was again a candidate, but did not receive the nomination of his party. In 1848 the Democrats nominated Mr. Cass, and in their platform approved of the introduction of slavery into Texas, then recently admitted to the Union. Mr. Van Buren opposed this, and stood as an independent candidate, thus dividing the Democratic vote of his own State and defeating Mr. Cass. He wrote in his retirement from public life an *Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States*. Mr. Van Buren was distinguished in his time as a singularly adroit politician. For his skill in handling the various elements of party machinery he acquired the sobriquet of the "Little Magician." He owed his rise to

this skill and to his relation to the popular side of the issues that originated in Jackson's administration; and while he was a man of respectable qualities, he was not in any sense pre-eminent.

Thomas H. Benton, *Thirty Years in the United States Senate* (New York, 1873); James Hammond, *History of Political Parties in the State of New York* (Buffalo, 1850). [G. W. H.]

Vanderbilt, CORNELIUS (b. 1794, d. 1877), American millionaire, was born of humble Dutch parentage at Staten Island, New York, and after receiving a scanty education became a waterman. In 1811, at the age of seventeen, he started a ferry-boat between New York and Staten Island, and thus, aided by the salary he received for teaching at a school, earned 9,000 dollars. In 1817 he became captain of a steamer plying between New York and New Brunswick, and opened an hotel at the latter place. In 1829 he started a line of steamboats on the Hudson, and, gradually enlarging his operations, opened the Nicaragua and California line in 1851, and the Havre and New York line in 1857. In 1862 he aided the Federal Government by the splendid gift of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, for which he received the thanks of Congress. "The Commodore's" latest speculations were in railways, by which he added to his enormous wealth. He founded the Vanderbilt University of the Methodist Free Church in 1872. His son, WILLIAM HENRY VANDERBILT (b. 1821, d. 1883), increased the enormous wealth (four-fifths of the total estate of £20,000,000) left him by his father by speculation chiefly in railways. He was the owner of the famous trotting mare Maud S. It is probable that he doubled the money left him by his father, and before the War of Rates of 1881 he was certainly the richest man in the world.

Vansittart, THE RIGHT HON. NICHOLAS (b. 1766, d. 1851), less commonly known as Baron Bexley, was the son of a former Governor of Bengal, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1791). He was called to the bar in 1792, and afterwards became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1796 he was returned to Parliament by Hastings in the Tory interest, and in 1802 by Old Sarum; he sat for Harwich from 1812 to 1823, when he was elevated to the peerage. In 1801 he was sent to Denmark on a futile attempt to detach that power from the Northern Alliance. Mr. Vansittart's official career began in 1804, when he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Ireland, and he was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in 1805-6. In the Grenville-Fox ministry he was Joint Secretary to the Treasury. In 1811 he proposed his celebrated resolutions, in opposition to those of Mr. Horner which advocated a return to cash payments. One of them affirmed that bank-notes were equal to

gold despite the fact that a hundred pounds of notes could only purchase £86 10s. 6d. of gold. In 1812 he succeeded Mr. Perceval as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and held that office under Lord Liverpool until 1823. As Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Vansittart was by no means lucid, but the charge of deliberately mystifying the House, which is sometimes brought against him, will not bear examination. In 1823 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Bexley, and practically ceased to take part in public life, although he held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster down to 1828. He was much interested in religious effort, and was an able president of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Varley, JOHN (b. 1778, d. 1842), and **CORNELIUS** (b. 1781, d. 1873), water-colour painters, were the sons of a man who had no definite profession, but was at one time tutor to the son of Earl Stanhope. John Varley was first sent to a silversmith's, but on the death of his father found employment first under a portrait painter and then under an architectural draughtsman. In 1798 he exhibited his first picture, a *View of Peterborough Cathedral*, at the Royal Academy, and continued to send pictures until 1804, when he became one of the original members of the Water-Colour Society. John Varley was a most prolific painter, and sometimes sent as many as forty paintings to one exhibition. Hence his works were frequently executed without care; but when at his best he was undoubtedly a fine landscape artist, and no man has done fuller justice to the smiling banks of the Thames, or—a more frequent subject—the sunlit sides of a Welsh mountain. John Varley was a teacher of repute, and among his pupils was Mr. Holman Hunt. He was also a firm believer in astrology, and wrote an extraordinary treatise on *Zodiacal Physiognomy* (1828). **CORNELIUS VARLEY** was educated by an uncle as a manufacturer of philosophical instruments, but about 1800 joined his brother John in the study of art. He sent *A Wood Scene* to the Academy of 1803, and in the following year became, with his brother, an original member of the Water-Colour Society, to which he was a frequent exhibitor until 1821. His works were chiefly classical, and marked by careful refinement. Among them may be mentioned *A Mountain Pastoral* (1809), *Palemon and Lavinia* (1811), and *The Vale of Tempe* (1820). Between 1821 and 1859 he exhibited with regularity at the Royal Academy. Cornelius Varley was also a clever man of science; among his inventions may be mentioned the graphic telescope and improvements in the microscop.

Redgrave, *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*.

Varnhagen von Ense, CARL AUGUST LUDWIG PHILIPP (b. 1785, d. 1858), man of

letters and diplomatist, was a native of Düsseldorf, and, having studied at Berlin and Halle, entered the Austrian army and was severely wounded at Wagram. In 1810 he went to Paris in the train of Prince Carl von Schwarzenberg, and saw the festivities which accompanied the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa. In the War of Liberation he fought in the Russian army, and entered Paris with the Allies. He entered the diplomatic service of Prussia in 1814, and in the same year married Rahel Levin, the eminent Jewess, "with the head of a sage and the heart of an Apostle," who had long been the centre of the intellect of Berlin. With her he lived a life of cloudless happiness until her death in 1833. Varnhagen's chief diplomatic missions were to the Congress of Vienna as secretary to Hardenberg (q.v.), that of ambassador to Baden in the same year, and of envoy to Hesse-Cassel in 1829. But his chief importance lies in his acquaintance with the heroes of his time, and his power of reproducing their greatness. His chief works are:—*Biographische Denkmale* (1824-30); *Leben des Feldmarschall's Keith* (1844); *Leben des Fürsten Blücher von Wahlstadt* (1845); *Denkwürdigkeiten*, with the well-known chapter in which he endeavours to prove Napoleon to have been a man of no ability (1840-6); *Rahel* (1834); *Galerie von Bildnissen aus Rahel's Umgang* (1836).

***Vaughan, VERY REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D.** (b. 1816), Dean of Llandaff, son of the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, was educated at Rugby under Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. After a distinguished career he was bracketed senior classic in 1838, becoming in the same year a fellow of his college. Having taken holy orders, he became vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, in 1841; and in 1844 he was appointed to the head-mastership of Harrow, which post he retained for fifteen years. In 1851 he was selected as chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In 1860, the year after his resignation of the Harrow mastership, he was made vicar of Doncaster, in 1869 Master of the Temple, in 1879 Dean of Llandaff, and in 1882 one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Dean Vaughan has published, among other works:—*Memorials of Harrow Sundays* (1859); *The Church of the First Days* (1864); *Christ Satisfying the Instincts of Humanity* (1870); *Half-hours in the Temple Church* (1871); *Temple Sermons* (1881); *Heroes of Faith* (four lectures), 1876; the well-known *Family Prayers* (1871), and *Family Prayer and Sermon Book* (1880); also an annotated edition of the *Epistle to the Romans* (1870); *Lectures on the Philippians* (1862), and on *The Revelation of St. John* (1863); *The Epistle to the Philippians, with Translation and Notes* (1885); and the *Epistles of St. Paul for English Readers* (1864), etc.

• **Veitch, JOHN** (b. 1829), philosopher and writer, was born at Peebles, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took high honours in logic and metaphysics. In 1855 he was appointed assistant to the late Sir William Hamilton, professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews, and in 1860 succeeded Professor Fraser in the Chair of logic, metaphysics, and rhetoric. Four years later he was made professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Glasgow. He has published:—*The Method, Meditations, and Selections from the Principles of Descartes, with Introductory Essay* (6th ed. 1879); *Memoir of Sir William Hamilton* (1869); *Lucretius and the Atomic Theory* (1875); *The Tweed and other Poems* (1875); *The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878); *Institutes of Logic* (1885), Sir William Hamilton's *Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic*, were edited by Professor Veitch, in conjunction with Professor Mansel, in 1859-60, and in 1882 he wrote a biographical sketch of Sir W. Hamilton for the *Philosophical Classics Series*, edited by Professor Knight.

• **Verdi, GIUSEPPE** (b. 1814), the most prolific operatic writer of his or any age, and the foremost representative of the Italian school, is the son of an innkeeper at Rancola in the duchy of Parma. In 1833 he studied under Lavigna at Milan, and his first work, *Oberto Conte di San Bonifazio*, a musical drama, was produced in 1839, at La Scala Theatre, of which his master was the director. This achieved such unequivocal success that he at once received commissions for new works, but its successors were not received with like applause. Influenced, perhaps, by these failures, and the death of his young wife, Verdi now turned his attention to tragic themes, and in 1842 *Nabucodonosor* was performed at the same theatre, and followed in 1843 by *I Lombardi*, which at once raised him to the front rank of Italian composers. Of his thirty operas the greater part have become established favourites among the lovers of Italian music in every country, and are distinguished by their vigorous and dramatic treatment from the languishing and sentimental writing of his predecessors. They are opposed in style and treatment to the severer methods of the modern German school, although his later works show some departure from the earlier in this respect; and although no imitator, the Italian did not show himself entirely uninfluenced by the great German innovators. Among the principal of his works are:—*Ernani* (1844); *Alzire* (1845); *Attila* (1847); *Rigoletto* (1851), regarded by himself as his masterpiece; *Il Trovatore*, of which the libretto is founded on Hugo's *Le Roi s'Amuse* (1853); *La Traviata*, of which *La Dame aux Camélias* is the subject (1854); *I Vespri Siciliani* (1855); *Aroldo* (1857); *Un Ballo in Maschera* (1859);

Macbeth (1865); *Don Carlos* (1867); *Giocanni D'Arco* (1868); *Aida* (1871); *Montezuma* (1872). A new work, *Othello*, is promised at an early date. Verdi has not restricted himself to operatic composition. Among his numerous other works may be mentioned his *Requiem Mass*, written in honour of his countryman Manzoni, and performed at Milan in 1874. Having taken an active part in the movement for Italian liberation, Verdi was a member of the National Assembly of Parma which in 1859 voted the annexation of the duchy to Sardinia; was elected a deputy to the Italian Parliament in 1861; became Minister of Public Instruction for the improvement of the Italian Musical Institute, 1871; and a senator of the Italian kingdom, 1872. He is a member of the Legion of Honour, of the French and Prussian Academies of Fine Arts, and has received numerous decorations—the Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus (1862); of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and the Egyptian Order of Osmanli (1872); and the Austrian Order of Franz-Joseph (1875). Signor Verdi principally lives in retirement at Genoa.

Mendel and Reissmann, *Musikalisches Conversations-Lexicon*.

• **Vereschagin, VASSILI** (b. 1842), Russian painter, was born in the government of Novgorod, and was destined for the navy, but turned to painting, and entered the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. In 1831 his first picture, *The Lovers of Penelope slain by Ulysses*, obtained a silver medal, but Vereschagin destroyed it as being too classical. He next came to Paris, where he studied under Gérôme, and exhibited at the Salon of 1866 *Douchobortsiki singing the Psalms*. During the following years he was gathering materials for a great series of landscape and military paintings, and for that purpose travelled in India, took part in General Kauffman's Central Asian expedition, and fought in the Russo-Turkish War. His pictures of the Turkestan campaign were placed in a special gallery at the Moscow museum; and in 1880 he exhibited at Paris two series of pictures, 146 in number, the subjects of which were taken from his Indian and Turkish experiences. Vereschagin then turned to subjects taken from the New Testament, which he treated in an exceedingly realistic manner. The anti-religious conception of his *Holy Family* and *Resurrection* were the cause of their being withdrawn from the Künstlerhaus Exhibition at Vienna in October, 1885, by the order of the archbishop.

Magazine of Art, 1884; *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 9th, 1885.

• **Verlat, CHARLES** (b. 1824), Belgian painter, was born at Antwerp, and studied art under M. de Keyser, and at the Academy of his native town. After acquiring some

celebrity in Belgium by a picture in *genre*, *The Two Friends*, and another on an historical subject, *Tintoretto Instructing his Daughter*, he established himself in Paris in 1847. Among his most famous pictures, of which the subjects are chiefly animal and historical, are:—*Godfrey de Bouillon at the Taking of Jerusalem*, painted for the Belgian government, and *Buffaloes Attacked by a Tiger* (1855); *A Monkey House* (1863); at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, *The Virgin and the Infant Jesus*, purchased by the Empress of the French; *Wolf!* bought by the King of the Belgians; at that of 1868, *Not Christ but Barabbas*, and *The Lion and the Serpent*. In 1881 he painted a fine panorama of the *Battle of Waterloo*.

* **Verne, JULES** (b. 1828), a popular French author, a native of Nantes, was educated at his native town, and at Paris, where he studied the law. He first came before the public as a dramatist in 1850, with a comedy in verse, *Les Pailles Rompues*; but his fame chiefly rests upon his stories, which have gained an immense circulation throughout Europe, through their delightful mixture of wild adventure and scientific possibilities or impossibilities. Some of them, notably *The Children of Captain Grant*, *Round the World*, and *Michael Strogoff*, have been dramatised with a considerable measure of success. Jules Verne's stories are familiar to every schoolboy of this country through translations, among which the following may be mentioned:—*Five Weeks in a Balloon* (1870); *A Journey to the Centre of the Earth* (1872); *From the Earth to the Moon*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*, and *Meridiana* (1873); *Dr. Ox's Experiment*, *The Fur Country*, *Round the World in Eighty Days*, *A Floating City* and *the Blockade Runners*, and *The English at the North Pole* (1874); *The Mysterious Island*, and *The Survivors of the Chancellor* (1875); *The Mysterious Document* (*Les Enfants de Capitaine Grant*), *The Adventures of Captain Hatteras*, and *Martin Paz* (1876); *Michael Strogoff*, *A Voyage Round the World*, and *The Child of the Cavern* (1877); *Hector Servadac* (1878); *Dick Sands* (1879); *The Begum's Fortune* (1880); *The Steam House*, and *The Giant Raft* (1881); *Godfrey Morgan*, and *The Green Ray* (1883). M. Jules Verne is also the author of an *Illustrated Geography of France* (1867–8), and *General History of Famous Travels and Travellers* (1879), which has been translated. In 1886 one of his relatives made an attempt to assassinate him.

Vernet, JEAN ÉMILE HORACE (b. 1789, d. 1863), French painter, son of Carle Vernet, a famous battle painter, and the grandson of Joseph Vernet, a painter of sea-pictures, was born at Bordeaux. He studied art in a casual manner in the studios of his father and other artists, and soon began to paint battle scenes in imitation of his father. He became a favourite

of the Empress Maria Louisa and Jerome Napoleon, and gained a medal at the Salon of 1812 for a picture representing the *Capture of an Entrenched Camp near Galatz*. He fought in the National Guard in 1814 and 1815, distinguishing himself at Clichy; and continued faithful to Bonapartism after the Restoration. His pictures were chiefly chosen from subjects taken from the Napoleonic legend, and their engravings were to be seen in every cottage. Among them may be mentioned, *Napoleon on the Eve of Waterloo*, *The Rock of St. Helena*, and *The Bridge of Arcola*, varied by paintings of *Jemmapes*, *Valmy*, and so forth. They combined force and movement with a scientific exactitude of detail. In 1826 Horace Vernet became a member of the Academy des Beaux Arts, and shortly afterwards accepted commissions from the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., who entrusted him with the decoration of the ceiling of the Louvre, and the execution of a fine equestrian group, *The Review in the Champ de Mars*. In 1828 Vernet was appointed director of the School of Art at Rome, but his pictures during this period, chiefly on Italian subjects, were hardly worthy of him. In 1835 he returned to Paris, and resumed his battle-paintings with the happiest results. *The Siege of Anvers* and *The Siege of Constantine* belong to this period; and between 1836 and 1841 he was engaged in painting a series of pictures for the Constantinian Gallery at Versailles. In 1842 and 1843, after a quarrel with Charles X., he spent some months in Russia, and, during his later years, travelled extensively in Africa and the East. *The Smalah of Abd-el-Kader Surprised* (1845) was in his best manner; and his pictures of Arab life were full of spirit. His later battle-scenes were failures, and he painted little after 1855, in which year he gained the grand medal of honour at the Great Exhibition. Horace Vernet was a great but not a very great artist; his fame has of late years been somewhat discounted, and was undoubtedly due, in a certain measure, to the enthusiasm for things military with which the French nation was inspired during the period of the later Bourbons and of the Second Empire.

Durande, Joseph, Carle, et Horace Vernet; Lagrange, Les Vernet.

Vestris, MADAME LUCIA ELIZABETH, afterwards MRS. MATHEWS, *née* BARTOLOZZI (b. 1797, d. 1854), the celebrated English actress, was the granddaughter of Francesco Bartolozzi (q.v.), the well-known engraver. In the course of a liberal education, she evinced an early talent for music, as well as a retentive memory, and soon became mistress of the French and Italian languages. In 1813—aged sixteen—she became the wife of M. Armand Vestris (b. 1787, d. 1825), the ballet-dancer, grandson of Vestris "Le Dieu de la Danse," a dissolute individual, who

deserted her three years after their marriage. Driven by domestic necessity, Madame Vestris adopted the stage, and made her first appearance in Paris, with indifferent success, in July, 1815, as Proserpina in Winter's *Il Ratto di Proserpina*. After a sojourn of three years in Paris, she returned to England in 1819, and appeared upon the boards of Drury Lane in February, 1820, as Lilla, in the *Siege of Belgrade*. Adela, in the *Haunted Tower*, was her second performance, and after a few other impersonations she fascinated the town by her inimitable acting in the part of Giovanni. The story of her subsequent career is the story of a series of triumphs. In 1825 John Poole brought out *Paul Pry* at the Haymarket, which at once became the rage, and in which Madame Vestris, in the character of Phoebe, introduced *Cherry Ripe*, a song which was echoed from one end of the land to the other. In 1830 she undertook the direction of the Olympic, and that little theatre was soon rendered by her the most fashionable and attractive in London. In 1838 she married Charles James Mathews (q.v.), the comedian, and spent a honeymoon in America. She subsequently became lessee of Covent Garden, and in 1847 opened the Lyceum. She retired in 1854, and died of a severe illness in 1856. With Madame Vestris, acting and singing were an impulse. She had none of the learning of a school; she trusted only to her innate feeling and taste. Although perhaps unequal to the personation of the higher class of theatrical heroines, she was unrivalled in vaudeville and extravaganza.

Gentleman's Magazine, Sept., 1856; *Bentley's Miscellany*, Sept., 1856.

* **Vezin**, HERMANN (b. 1829), actor, was born in Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1850 he adopted the dramatic profession, and appeared on the stage at York, England. His first appearance in London was in 1852 as Pembroke in *King John*, under the management of Charles Kean. After a visit to America, he played leading Shakespearian characters at the Surrey (1859), and in 1860 was Laertes to Fechter's Hamlet. In 1863 he married Mrs. Charles Young, an actress of considerable repute, who had played Desdemona to Phelps's Othello. In 1867, he produced Mr. W. G. Wills's *Man o' Airie* at the Olympic, and scored a great success. His next performances of importance were Murdock Mac Kane in Westland Marston's *Life for Life* (1869), Sigurd in the *White Pilgrim* (1874), Jacques in *As You Like It* (1875), and Dan'l Druce in Mr. Gilbert's play of that name. In 1877 he played De Taldé in the *Danischeffs*, and in 1878 Dr. Primrose in Mr. W. G. Wills's *Olivia*, one of the finest creations of this refined and accomplished actor. In the same year he appeared as Pierre Lorange in *Proof*

at the Adelphi, where he had a long engagement. In 1886 he produced at the Opera Comique, and afterwards at Toole's, *Bachelors*, a successful adaptation from the German by himself and Mr. Robert Buchanan, together with a revival of *Dr. Davy*.

* **Viardot-Garcia**, PAULINE MICHELLE (b. 1821), a celebrated singer, daughter of Manuel del Populo Garcia, the famous tenor, and sister of Madame Malibran, was born in Paris. Her musical talent manifested itself early, and she was afterwards considered by Liszt as one of his best pupils at the pianoforte. She spoke several languages with ease and correctness, and had much skill in drawing and painting. Her father died in 1832, and the cultivation of her voice was carried on by her brother Manuel; she possessed a mezzo-soprano of great power and compass, rendered so flexible by diligent study that she could sing Chopin's mazurkas, and even gave at one of her concerts in Paris a transcription of Tartini's sonata *Le Trille du Diable*. In 1839 she appeared for the first time in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Desdemona in *Othello*, and was received with great applause, her audience at once recognising the similarity of the voices of the two sisters, the lamented Madame Malibran having sung for the last time only three years before. The same year she joined the Italian Operatic Company in Paris, and in the spring of 1840 was married to M. Viardot, a French writer, at that time the director of the Italian Opera in Paris. Subsequently she appeared with great success in Madrid, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Dresden, and other German towns, returning regularly each year to England for the London season. Since 1862 she has retired from the stage, and spends her time in Paris or Baden-Baden, working diligently at composition. An opera of hers, *The Last of the Magyars*, was given at Weimar in 1869, and she is the composer of many songs and some pianoforte music.

Victor, CLAUDE, Duke of Belluno and Marshal of France (b. 1764, d. 1841), originally called Claude Perrin, was a native of the Vosges, entered the French army as a drummer-boy in 1782, and rose by sheer ability to be general of division in 1799. He attached himself to Napoleon, and at the battle of Marengo (1800) greatly contributed to the victory. After serving as Governor of Batavia (the Netherlands) and Ambassador to Copenhagen, he received the grade of marshal for his gallant conduct at Friedland (1807). After the Peace of Tilsit he was appointed Resident in Prussia, and created Duke of Belluno. In 1808 he was sent with the 1st Army Corps into Spain, and at first carried all before him against the Spanish generals. In 1809, however, he was badly defeated by Wellington at Talavera, a battle which he persuaded King Joseph to fight against the

advice of Jourdan, his proper military adviser, and then laid unsuccessful siege to Cadiz. On March 1st, 1811, he was defeated at Barossa by an expedition from the town, and driven from his lines. In 1812 he was recalled to take part in the Russian campaign, but quarrelled with Napoleon in 1814 because of the severe rebuke he received for not occupying the bridge of Montereau. Victor thereupon became a partisan of the Bourbons, by whom he was made Minister of War (1821-3). He was then appointed ambassador at Vienna, but speedily returned, the Austrian Court refusing to recognise his title.

Victor Emmanuel II., FIRST KING OF ITALY (b. 1820, d. 1878), was the eldest of the two sons of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of the Archduchess Mary Theresa of Austria, sister of Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany. Both Victor Emmanuel and his brother Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, received an excellent education. When only twenty-two, Victor Emmanuel married his first cousin, the Archduchess Mary Adelaide, the daughter of the Archduke Ranieri of Austria, Viceroy of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. Several children were born from this union, among them being Humbert, afterwards King of Italy; Amadeus, Duke of Aosta and ex-King of Spain; Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon; and Maria Pia, Queen of Portugal. During the Austro-Sardinian War of 1848-9, Victor Emmanuel, who was then styled Duke of Savoy, commanded the brave Brigade of Savoy, and displayed very great gallantry at the battles of Goita and Novara. He became King of Sardinia on the evening of March 23rd, 1849, after the disastrous battle of Novara, when the onerous and humiliating conditions of peace imposed by the Austrian Marshal Radetzky compelled Charles Albert to abdicate in favour of his son. Victor Emmanuel ascended the throne under the most unfavourable circumstances and strongest influences to divert him from preserving the liberal Constitution granted by his father to his subjects. A victorious enemy encamped within a few miles from the capital was offering him Parma and Modena if he consented to abolish the Constitution. His own army was shattered and bewildered by the suddenness of its reverses; Genoa, republican at heart, had declared herself against the peace, and revolted from the new king; the Sardinian treasury was quite exhausted, and even the little personal property belonging to the House of Savoy had been sold by Charles Albert on behalf of the Italian independence; a large portion of the Piedmontese aristocracy, and many of his generals, urged him to revoke the Constitution, and the same advice was repeated by an Austrian mother and an Austrian wife. But he stood firm, and his simple and constant answer to them all was: "I must keep my oath to my people." The revolution of Genoa was sup-

pressed soon after with little loss of life. From Austria Victor Emmanuel succeeded in obtaining a treaty of peace upon comparatively easy terms. He chose as his ministers such men as D'Azeglio, La Marmora, and Cavour. With their assistance he restored the finances, reorganised the army, increased the strength and importance of the kingdom, improved the system of public education, encouraged commerce by useful treaties with foreign nations, and, notwithstanding the menaces from the Vatican, he maintained religious liberty in his State. The clergy enjoyed at that time in Piedmont more privileges than in any other part of the Catholic world, and when they were abusing them to raise their voices against the Constitution and civil progress, the *Siccardi* law was promulgated, by which priests were placed on the same level of civil equality with laymen. Every means was used to deter the king from giving his assent to that law, though it had been already voted by the Parliament, but he knew too well his duties as constitutional king, and gave his sanction. It was thought by the Clericals to be a mark of the wrath of Heaven that in the short time of ten days the grave closed over the remains of his mother and of his consort; and as if all these misfortunes were not great enough, one month later, on Feb. 10th, 1855, the Duke of Genoa, his only brother, was also taken away from him. The wish to see Italy united, and free from her foreign oppressors, became with him such an absorbing idea that it never departed from him for one single moment; but he clearly saw that a contest single-handed with Austria was hopeless. To strengthen his position, and secure for his country the attention and sympathy of the Western Powers, he despatched a force of 18,000 of his soldiers to co-operate with the British and French armies against Russia. They behaved with the greatest bravery, and it became generally known that the military organisation of Sardinia was of the most complete character. Victor Emmanuel visited about the same time the Courts of Paris and London, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. At the Congress of Paris of 1856, through Cavour, the condition of oppressed Italy was shown to the Powers, notwithstanding the protests of the Austrian Representative, Count de Buol. That led to a closer alliance with France, which was cemented on Jan. 30th, 1859, by the marriage of the eldest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, the Princess Clotilde, with Prince Jerome Napoleon, first cousin of Napoleon III. The co-operation of France in the successful war against Austria was secured in 1859. Victor Emmanuel fought with the greatest gallantry, now taking the leadership in battle, and now as a simple soldier, which in the battle of Palestro (May 30th, 1859) endeared him so much to the French Zouaves that they gave him the rank and nickname of their *Corporal*. After a series of

sanguinary engagements the Austrians were routed, and Lombardy was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. But the abrupt termination of the war, and the Villafranca armistice, so much grieved Count Cavour, that he retired broken-hearted to Switzerland, and Victor Emmanuel alone had to use all his strength to overcome the political and diplomatic embarrassments which followed. Cavour, however, soon returned to power, and during 1860 the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal Legations, voted for their annexation to the monarchy of Victor Emmanuel and his descendants. At the same time, Garibaldi, at the head of the "thousand heroes," landed at Marsala, in Sicily, defeated the Neapolitan troops at Calatafimi, took Palermo, and after many successful engagements entered Naples, and the inhabitants of the old kingdom of the Two Sicilies declared themselves subjects of Victor Emmanuel. The battle of Castelfidardo (Sept. 18th, 1860) and the surrender of Ancona (Sept. 29th following) rendered the king master of the Marches and Umbria, and the inhabitants proclaimed their annexation to his State. He then, at the head of his army, met Garibaldi near Gaeta, and was saluted by him as "King of Italy," and this title was soon after confirmed by the Italian Parliament and acknowledged by the Powers. The painful, but necessary, cession of Nice and Savoy, the cradle of his family, to France, was a deep wound to Victor Emmanuel; but the greatest disaster was the death of Count Cavour (1861), which by all the world was deemed to entail the ruin of Italy. The king, however, though deprived of the assistance of this great minister, was able to accomplish, favoured by the circumstances, the liberation of Venice (1866) and Rome (1870). The first was the result of the offensive and defensive alliance concluded with Prussia against Austria, which compelled the latter to withdraw all her forces from Italy and surrender the Venetian provinces to Victor Emmanuel. The second was the consequence of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1. The withdrawal of the French troops was followed by the occupation of Rome on Sept. 20th, 1870, and it became the capital of the Italian monarchy. Victor Emmanuel, after having achieved the redemption of Italy, had little more to live for, and after a very short illness, not yet fifty-eight years old, he breathed his last on his little iron camp-bed on the ground-floor of the Quirinal Palace at Rome, on Jan. 9th, 1878. Victor Emmanuel's life from the day in which he received the crown from his father, Charles Albert, at Novara, till its end, was one of marvellous romance. His characteristic traits were honesty of purpose and love of his country and his people, who early gave him the name of *Ré Galantuomo* or *King Honestman*. He was universally beloved by his subjects, and above all by those of the hum-

blest classes, who looked on him as a father. He was buried in the Pantheon at Rome.

Biografia di Vittorio Emanuele II.; Ranalli. *L'Italia dopo il 1859*; Bersezio, *Il Regno di Vittorio Emanuele II.*; E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*. [A. O.]

* **Victoria Alexandrina**, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND EMPRESS OF INDIA (b. May 24th, 1819), only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and of the Princess Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, is the sixth Sovereign of the House of Hanover. Her father dying in 1820, and neither George IV. nor his brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, having issue, she became heir-presumptive to the throne. Her early years were spent under the supervision of the Duchess of Northumberland, and were naturally uneventful. Her first public appearance was on her twelfth birthday at a ball given in her honour by the King and Queen, and four days afterwards she attended a drawing-room. It was only about this time that she knew that she was heir-presumptive to the throne. In 1834 she was confirmed at the Chapel Royal, St. James. When she came of age a grand ball was given at Buckingham Palace, her first partner being the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. In less than a month after this King William IV. died, and the young princess was awakened at two o'clock in the morning by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain to hear the fact that she was Queen of England. The coronation ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey, June 28th. Hitherto, from the reign of George I., the crowns of England and Hanover had been united, but now, the Hanoverian crown being under the Salic law, which forbade a woman to wear it, they were separated, the late king's younger brother, the Duke of Cumberland, receiving the latter. When the young Queen took up the reins of power, the Whigs, under Lord Melbourne, were in office. The Queen rather favoured this party, and trusted implicitly in Lord Melbourne; and though they had a majority against them in the Commons, the Whigs managed to defer their final resignation until 1841. In 1839, indeed, they resigned, and Sir Robert Peel came in, but speedily sent in his resignation on the "Bedchamber question." This was the refusal of the Queen to make changes in her immediate attendants, who were chiefly ladies of Whig principles, at the demand of the minister. She was supported in this line of conduct by the advice of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues. In 1840, Feb. 10th, Her Majesty married His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (q.v.), by whom she had nine children, four sons and five daughters; the union was one of unalloyed happiness. In 1841, when Lord Melbourne resigned, Sir Robert Peel undertook to form an administration, which lasted till 1846. During this important period

the Income Tax was introduced and the Corn Laws repealed. Respecting Peel's resignation, which followed soon after the repeal of the Corn Laws, Her Majesty wrote: "Yesterday was a very hard day for me. I had to part with Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, who are irreparable losses to the country and to me. They were both so much overcome that it quite upset me. We have in them two devoted friends. We felt so safe with them. Never during the five years that they were with me did they ever recommend a person or a thing that was not for my or the country's best, and never for the party's advantage only." Peel was followed by Lord John Russell (1846-52), whose administration is marked by the repeal of the Navigation Laws. In the autumn of 1848 the Queen, with the Prince Consort, paid her first visit to Balmoral, at that time a small whitewashed castle built of granite. In the following year she visited Ireland, and was received with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm. In May, 1851, came the brilliant ceremonial connected with the opening of the Great Exhibition. At the end of the same year Lord Palmerston's escapades as Foreign Secretary were brought to a conclusion, and he was forced to resign on account of his recognition of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* without consulting Her Majesty or his colleagues. She had previously drawn up a minute in which his duties were defined in most telling phrases. The death of the Duke of Wellington in September, 1852, was a severe blow to Her Majesty, as may be seen from the following, addressed to the King of the Belgians:—"He [the Duke] was the pride and good genius, as it were, of this country—the most loyal and devoted subject, and the staunchest supporter the Crown ever had. We shall soon stand sadly alone. Aberdeen is almost the only personal friend of the kind left to us—Melbourne, Peel, Liverpool, now the Duke—all gone!" In 1852 the Earl of Derby became Premier; being defeated on the Budget proposals, however, he had to give place in the same year to the Aberdeen coalition ministry. In 1853 another visit was paid to Ireland for the purpose of opening the great Art and Industrial Exhibition at Dublin. Then came on the Crimean War, the mismanagement of which led to the resignation of the Aberdeen coalition ministry in 1855. Lord Palmerston came next, closed the Russian War, as well as wars with Persia and China, and in 1858, after an uneventful tenure of office, was thrown out on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill. The Earl of Derby now held office for a few months, when Lord Palmerston was again reinstated (June, 1859). In 1858 the Indian Mutiny was put down, and the possessions of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown. In 1865, on the death of Lord Palmerston, the ministry was re-arranged

under Earl Russell, and in 1866 was defeated on a clause in the Reform Bill. The Conservatives now took office under Lord Derby, and carried the Reform Bill of 1867. In February, 1868, Lord Derby resigning, Mr. Disraeli became Premier, himself resigning in December, owing to the result of the general election. Thereupon Mr. Gladstone took office, and remained in power until his defeat at the general election of 1874. Meanwhile, during the years 1868-74, the Irish Church had been disestablished, the Elementary Education Act, an Irish Land Act, and the Ballot Act had become law; purchase in the army had been abolished; the fusion of law and equity had been effected; and the *Alabama* claims decided. In 1874 Mr. Disraeli was again Premier, and in 1877 Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India at a great durbar at Delhi. The chief events during the Conservative administration were connected with foreign and colonial affairs, and included the Treaty of Berlin, the acquisition of Cyprus, the establishment of the Dual Control in Egypt, the wars with Zululand and Afghanistan. In 1877 the Queen paid a visit to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden. In 1880 Mr. Gladstone came into office, and his administration was marked at home by another Irish Land Act, intended as a settlement of the agrarian question, which had been forced on by Mr. Parnell; a Reform Act; and an Election Expenses Act; and abroad by the temporary settlement of the outstanding questions connected with the Berlin Treaty, wars with the Boers of the Transvaal, the Egyptians under Araby Pasha, and the Arabs of the Soudan. The closing months of the ministry were marked by a grave dispute with Russia concerning the Afghan frontier. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone was defeated on the Budget resolutions, and Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister. He held office until January, 1886, and succeeded in bringing the Afghan frontier question to a peaceful conclusion, besides preventing a war between Turkey and Greece. The results of the general election of 1885 did not place the Conservatives in a majority, and having been defeated by Mr. Jesse Collings on a motion in favour of the encouragement of small holdings, they resigned. Mr. Gladstone then took office again; and, having announced his adherence to Home Rule for Ireland, introduced a "Bill for the Better Government of Ireland," and a land-purchase scheme. The former was thrown out, and Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country with the result that he lost a large number of seats. The Liberal party was hopelessly divided, and the Conservatives returned to power under Lord Salisbury in August, 1886, having, with the help of the Liberal Unionists, a good working majority over the followers of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. Such have been the main changes in Her Majesty's responsible advisers, and

may be taken to reflect her official life. Her career has not altogether been without incident, and several attempts, happily unsuccessful, have been made upon her life—the first in June, 1840, by a lad named Oxford; the second in May, 1842, by John Francis, who was transported for life; the third in July of the same year by Bean, who received eighteen months' imprisonment; the fourth in 1849, by William Hamilton, an Irishman, who was transported for seven years; the fifth in April, 1882, by Roderick Maclean, who was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure. Her Majesty's domestic afflictions both as a wife and as a mother have weighed heavily upon her. On March 16th, 1861, she lost her mother; this bereavement was followed in a few months by the sudden death of the Prince Consort. The latter blow doubtless affected her whole mode of life, and imposed upon her a period of seclusion. The deaths of the Princess Alice, and of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, were additional sources of grief. Her Majesty has published *The Early Days of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort* (1867); *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* (1867); and *More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* (1884). Her Majesty's fondness for Scotland is well known, and at Balmoral she spends a considerable part of every year. Her visits to the Continent have been numerous. Her Majesty was present at the opening of Parliament in 1871, and again in 1880. On both occasions the speech from the throne was read by the Lord Chancellor. She was present at the opening of the New Law Courts in 1884. During the year 1886 Her Majesty took part in several public ceremonies of importance, notably the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington, and was received with demonstrations of loyalty by all classes of the community. The jubilee of her great and glorious reign was reached in the year 1887. The following children have been born to Her Majesty: the Princess Victoria (b. 1840), married in 1858 to the Crown Prince of Prussia; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (b. 1841), married, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; Princess Alice (b. 1843, d. 1878), married, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt; Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh (b. 1844), married, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia; Princess Helena (b. 1846), married, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess Louise (b. 1848), married, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne; Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught (b. 1850), married, 1879, the Princess Louise of Hohenzollern; Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany (b. 1853, d. 1884), married, 1882, the Princess Hélène of Waldeck-Pyrmont; and Princess Beatrice (b. 1857), married, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Sir T. Martin, *Life of the Prince Consort*; The Greville Memoirs; Justin McCarthy, *History of Our Own Times*; The Life and Times of Queen Victoria; Molesworth, *History of England to the Fall of the Gladstone Ministry*; S. Walpole, *History of England since 1815*.

Vigny, ALFRED VICTOR, COMTE DE (b. 1799, d. 1864), was born at Loches of a Royalist family, and served for a short period after the Restoration in the royal body-guard. In 1826, however, he married Miss Bunbury, an Englishwoman of fortune, and soon retired from the army. His first collection of *Poèmes* had been published in 1822, and *Elloa, ou la Sœur des Anges*, in 1824. After he had definitely adopted literature as his pursuit in life he became one of the leaders of the Romantic movement, and his *Poèmes Antiques et Modernes* (1826-37) were hailed as one of the finest productions of the new school. In the same year appeared an historical romance, *Cinq-Mars*, which achieved a high degree of popularity. Alfred de Vigny was also a dramatist; *Chatterton* (1835) was most favourably received, and he had previously adapted *Othello* and *Macbeth*. It is, however, chiefly as a poet, possessing much of Victor Hugo's fire, with more restraint, that he will be remembered. It was not until after his death that his *Destinées*: *Poèmes Philosophiques* were given to the world. An edition of his *Œuvres Complètes* appeared in 1883.

A. France, *Alfred de Vigny*; Mirecourt, *Les Contemporains*; Sainte-Beuve, *Portraits Contemporains*.

• **Villari, PASQUALE** (b. 1827), Italian man of letters, was born at Naples, and having studied law at the university of his native town, began to practise that profession. In 1847, however, he was imprisoned for his share in the revolution of that year, and on being set at liberty went to Florence, where he took pupils, and was engaged in historical research. In 1859 he became professor of history at the University of Pisa, and in 1866 professor of history at the Institute of Higher Studies at Florence. Professor Villari is famous as the author of two monumental works, which are invaluable to the student of Italian history: *The Story of Saconarola and his Times* (1859-61, English translation 1863), and *Machiavelli and his Times* (3 vols., 1877-82; English translations of vols. i. and ii., 1878). He is also the author of an edition of the works of Beccaria, with a memoir (1854): *Antiche Leggende et Tradizioni che illustrano la Divina Commedia* (1865); *Saggi Critici Storici et Letterari* (1868); and *Le Lettere Meridionale*, essays on the social question in Italy (1878).

Villemain, AREL FRANÇOIS (b. 1790, d. 1870), French man of letters, was a native of Paris, and in 1810 was appointed assistant-professor of rhetoric at the Lycée Charlemagne. He obtained several prizes from the Institute for essays and declamation, and in

1814 became Guizot's assistant in the Chair of modern history at the Sorbonne, where in 1816 he became professor of eloquence. He founded the school of eclectic criticism, which held fixed rules and literary forms to be of small account in comparison with the true and the beautiful. He was elected to the Academy in 1821. In 1819 he published his *Histoire de Cromwell; Discours et Mélanges Littéraires* in 1823; *Nouvelles Mélanges* in 1827; and an admirable *Cours de la Littérature Française*, 5 vols., between 1828 and 1838. He was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by Evreux in 1829, and was Minister of Public Instruction from 1839 to 1844, when the state of his health forced him to resign. He threw up his appointment at the Sorbonne on the establishment of the Second Empire. The more important of his subsequent publications were:—*Études de Littérature Ancienne et Étrangère* (1846), *Tableau de l'Éloquence Chrétienne au Quatrième Siècle* (1846), *Souvenirs d'Histoire et de Littérature* (1853), and *Choix d'Études sur la Littérature Contemporaine* (1857).

Villeneuve, PIERRE CHARLES SYLVESTRE DE (b. 1763, d. 1806), French admiral, was born at Valensole, entered the navy at an early age, and in 1793 became captain. In 1796 he was to have taken part in the expedition to Ireland, but was detained by contrary winds in the Mediterranean. In 1796 he commanded the right wing of the French fleet at the battle of Aboukir; and, through inability to see the signals, contributed considerably to Nelson's victory. In 1804 he was created vice-admiral, and placed in command of the fleet which was to effect the French invasion of England. His plan, which was to lure Nelson on a wild-goose chase across the Atlantic, and then set free the French fleets that were being blockaded at Ferrol and Brest, was an able one; but he only executed the first part of it, and on his return to European waters was defeated by Sir Robert Calder, and then, though reinforced by the Ferrol fleet, he foolishly put into Cadiz. Napoleon saw that all hope of invading England was at an end, and the army of Boulogne was sent to the Danube. Villeneuve, overwhelmed by the bitter reproaches of Napoleon, received orders not to refuse battle with the English if he found them inferior in force. On Oct. 19th he left Cadiz, and met Nelson off Cape Trafalgar on the 21st. After that glorious victory he was a prisoner in England until April, 1806, when he was allowed to return to France. He was found dead at an hotel at Rennes under circumstances that pointed to suicide.

***Villiers, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELHAM** (b. 1802), third son of the Hon. George Villiers, and brother of the Earl of Clarendon, was educated at Haileybury College, where he was the pupil of Malthus, and

of Sir James Mackintosh. He was designed for an Indian career, but not being sufficiently robust he abandoned this, and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1824. In 1826 he contested Hull as a Free Trader and supporter of Huskisson and Canning, being defeated by a small majority. In 1827 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1832 he became an Assistant Commissioner on the Poor Law Commission then appointed, which led to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. For this post his economic studies well qualified him, and enabled him also to profit greatly from the facts brought under his notice. Thereafter he became secretary to the Master of the Rolls, and examiner in the Court of Chancery. In 1835 he was a candidate for the representation of Wolverhampton, advocating the same principles as he had previously done at Hull, and being returned as a Free Trader. About this time appeared in the political arena the Radical Reform party, which embraced such names as Molesworth, Hume, James Mill, and Grote, and of this party Villiers became a member, having for his special subject in Parliament the promoting of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In 1838 he first made his annual motion in favour of Free Trade, and persistently continued to do so until it was established. The story of Mr. Villiers' life is for the next few years the history of the Corn Law agitation. After the struggle against Protection was ended, the next question associated with Mr. Villiers' name was the licensing question (1853-4), and he was elected chairman of the Select Committee on Public Houses. In 1859 he was asked to join the Government by Lord Palmerston, and accepted the presidency of the Poor Law Board with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1861, after the report of the Select Committee to inquire into the laws regarding the irremovable poor, he introduced a Bill on that subject, with a view to improve their condition. This was the first of a series of measures that Mr. Villiers successfully carried through Parliament, all bearing the marks of a clear appreciation of the economic doctrines of Adam Smith and Malthus. Of this series mention may be made of the Union Assessment Act (1862), the Union Chargeability Act (1865), the Union Relief Aid Acts, and the Public Works Act. He presided over the Poor Law Board for seven years, resigning with the rest of his colleagues in 1866. He continuously represented Wolverhampton for more than fifty years, his jubilee having been celebrated in 1885, during which time he was always on the side of reform. He had the rare fortune of witnessing the realisation of all those great measures that comprised his political programme at the commencement of his public career; among these measures, besides Free Trade, are municipal reform, extension of the franchise, the ballot, Irish

disestablishment, and a system of national education. [COBDEN; BRIGHT.]

John Morley, *Life of Richard Cobden*; *The Free Trade Speeches of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers*.

Viollet-le-Duc, EUGÈNE EMMANUEL (b. 1814, d. 1879), French architect, was a native of Paris, and studied ancient art in Italy and Greece, and on his return to France became famous as a restorer of historic monuments. In 1840 he was engaged upon the restoration of the Sainte-Chapelle, in 1845 of Notre Dame, and in 1846 of the Abbaye of Saint Denis. He took an active part in the defence of Paris as commander of a volunteer force of engineers; and subsequently was a vigorous member of the advanced Republican party, who returned him on several occasions to the Municipal Council. Viollet-le-Duc was the author of various works on architecture which are still in great repute. His *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française* appeared from 1853-69, and was published in a revised form as the *Dictionnaire Raisonné du Mobilier Français* (1854-75); his *Chapelles de Notre Dame de Paris* was published in 1869. The following of his works have been translated into English:—*Military Architecture of the Middle Ages* (1860); *How to Build a House* (1874); *Annals of a Fortress* (1875); *Habitation of Man in All Ages* (1875); *Restoration* (1876); *Lectures on Architecture* (1876); and *Mont-Blanc* (1877).

Viotti, GIOVANNI BATTISTA (b. 1753, d. 1824), violinist, was born in Piedmont, and exhibiting the most precocious powers, became violinist at the Chapel Royal, Turin. In 1780, however, he began to travel over Europe with his master, Pugnani; and in 1782 was received with great enthusiasm at Paris. There he remained until the outbreak of the revolution, when he retired to England, but after many years of the most brilliant success was obliged to flee from thence to Hamburg, on account of the unfounded suspicion that he was a revolutionary spy. He returned to England in 1795, and while professedly occupied as a wine merchant wrote his admirable concertos in A, B, C, and D. In 1818 he returned to Paris, and became director of the opera. His efforts to raise the status of that institution failed; and in 1822 he was dismissed. Viotti retired, broken-hearted, to die at Brighton.

* **Virchow**, RUDOLF (b. 1821), a German pathologist, ethnologist, and politician, was born at Cöslin, in Pomerania. Selecting medicine as his profession, he entered the University of Berlin, where he graduated in 1843, and in 1847 became lecturer in that institution. In the same year he was commissioned by the Government to investigate the outbreak of typhus in Silesia, and in conjunction with Reinhardt founded and edited

the *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie*. In 1848 Germany, in common with the rest of Europe, was smitten by the revolutionary-epidemic which had burst out in Paris, and Virchow, like many of the young *savants* of his native land, became affected by it, and before he was conscious whither the agitation was leading was swept into the political turmoil of the times. He established a journal called the *Medical Reformer*, and a Democratic club, in which he distinguished himself as an orator of a particularly trenchant type. The result was that he was elected a member of the National Assembly, though refused admittance on the ground of his being, from a Parliamentary point of view, a minor, and, when the Conservative reaction set in, lost his university office, and had his journal suppressed. He was, however, appointed to the Chair of pathological anatomy in Würzburg, and on the publication of his work on *Cellular Pathology* attained so much distinction that he was recalled to fill a similar professorship in Berlin. From that date (1856) his benches were crowded with students from all parts of Europe, and, mainly through the reputation he imparted to it, the Berlin School of Medicine enjoyed a prosperity it had never previously known. In 1859, on the revival of the Liberal cause, Virchow became a member of the Municipal Council, when, mainly through his exertions, the arbitrary police system of Berlin was reformed. Soon after, he was chosen deputy by the Electoral College of Saarbrück, and by two of the Berlin colleges. Electing to sit for one of the latter, he rapidly rose to the leadership of the Liberal Opposition, and as such made a firm stand against the encroachments of the reactionaries under the guise of the royal prerogative. In January, 1863, he carried an address in which the Prussian ministry were accused of having violated the Constitution, and in June, 1865 having defeated the Government in their attempt to create a navy, the bitterness of his language was such that Count Bismarck challenged him to a duel. Since that date Virchow has continued in the front rank of the Liberal party, though he has gradually abated somewhat of his virulence, no longer desiring to be considered a Republican, or even a Radical, but only an opponent of those measures which seem in contradiction to the spirit of the Constitution. In 1878 he resigned his seat, and made over the leadership of the *Deutsche Freisinnige*—or German Liberal party—to Eugène Richter, and finally retired from political life, for the purpose of devoting the rest of his career to those scientific pursuits which, if they were not entirely neglected during the heat of public debates, suffered materially from the scant attention which could be spared to them. He has accordingly spent much time in ethnological researches in the Caucasus, and, in conjunction with Dr. Schliemann, on the supposed sites of Troy and

Mycenæ, and in a strenuous opposition to the evolutionary theories which, by the advocacy of Hæckel and others, have attained such popularity in Germany. At most of the scientific congresses he is a prominent figure, and almost all of the medical and other societies of Europe and America, and several of the universities, have bestowed their honorary diplomas on him. His principal works, in addition to a great number of medical, physiological, pathological, ethnographical, and political papers and pamphlets, are the following:—*De Rheumate Corneæ* (1843), his inaugural thesis for the degree of M.D.; *Phlebitis, Thrombosis, Embolism, and Leucæmia* (1845-7), his claim to be the discoverer of "white cell blood" having been contested by the late Prof. Bennett of Edinburgh; *The Celloid Tumours of the Ovary* (1847); *Typhoid Fever in Silesia* (1848); *Collected Papers* (1856); *Cellular Pathology* (1856), of which many editions in different languages have appeared; and *Morbus Spedalska* (1859).

* **Vogt, KARL** (b. 1817), man of science, was born at Giessen, studied at the university of that town, and at Bern, where his father became clinical professor. Thence he went to Neuchâtel, and aided Agassiz in his works on natural history. In 1847 he became professor at the University of Giessen, but in the following year was compelled to quit Germany on account of his active participation in the democratic movements of the time. He retired to Switzerland, and in 1852 was appointed professor at the University of Geneva. Karl Vogt was the apostle of scientific materialism, and his numerous works have naturally aroused considerable controversy. The chief of them are:—*Researches into the Societies of Animals* (1851); *Scenes in the Life of Animals* (1852); *Science and Superstition* (1855); *Lessons on Man* (1864); *Lessons on Useful and Harmful Animals* (1865); and the well-known *Lessons on Man, his Place in Creation and in the History of the Earth* (1878).

B. Weber, Professor Karl Vogt, *Historisch und Physiologisch Geschildert*.

Voss, JORAN HENRICH (b. 1751, d. 1826), a German poet and translator, was born at Sommersdorf in Mecklenburg, and educated at New Brandenburg and the University of Göttingen, where he studied philology under Heyne. Here he became a member of the *Hainbund* (a literary society of the Göttingen students), and formed an intimacy with Klopstock and Claudius. After leaving the university, he was appointed in 1778 rector of the public school in Otterndorf, and transferred in 1782 to Eutin in Oldenburg, where he remained for twenty years as rector of the gymnasium. The latter years of his life were passed at Heidelberg, where in 1805 a professorial Chair and a pension of one thousand florins were offered to him by

the Elector of Bavaria. His best known poem is *Luiise* (1795), a pastoral or idyl of great beauty and elegance, which has been compared to Theocritus, Goethe taking it as a model for his *Hermann und Dorothea*. He was a profound and elegant classical scholar, and his translations from Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Theocritus, Hesiod, Aristophanes, and others, are considered among the best in the German language. English also was familiar to him, and his translation of Shakespeare (1816-26), though it has been superseded by that of Schlegel, has much real value. In this latter work he was aided by his two sons.

Dr. Th. Schmid, *Lebensbeschreibung und Charakteristik*.

W

* **Wace, THE REV. HENRY, D.D.** (b. 1836), was educated at Marlborough and at Brasenose College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1860 with a second-class in classics and mathematics. Ordained in 1861, he was curate at St. Luke's, Berwick Street, from 1861-3; at St. James's, Piccadilly, from 1863-9; and from 1870-2 lecturer at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street. In the last year he was appointed chaplain to Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Wace was Boyle lecturer at Oxford in 1874, the subject being *Christianity and Morality*; and in 1879 Bampton lecturer on *The Foundations of Faith*. In 1875 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history at King's College, London, and in 1880 preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He was select preacher at Cambridge in 1878, and at Oxford from 1880-2. In that year he became D.D. of the University of Edinburgh. In 1881 he had been nominated a prebendary of St. Paul's, became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1883, and in the same year he was appointed principal of King's College, London. Dr. Wace is the editor, in conjunction with Dr. William Smith, of the *Dictionary of Christian Biography* (1877, etc.), and has republished his Boyle and Bampton lectures, and some lectures on *The Gospel and its Witnesses* (1883).

* **Waddington, WILLIAM HENRY** (b. Dec. 11th, 1826), French statesman, was born in Paris. His father was of English birth, but had settled in France as a cotton manufacturer, and afterwards became a naturalised French subject. Educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, William Henry Waddington took his degree in 1849 with a first-class in the classical tripos and a Chancellor's medal. He was also a distinguished member of the Second Trinity Boat Club, and rowed No. 6 in the victorious Cambridge eight of 1849, although he was not a member of the crew in the second contest held later in the year. Returning to France he became

engaged in business, and occupied his leisure with archaeological studies. His chief works were:—*Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure*, the record of an expedition undertaken by the order of the French Government (1847-77); an edition of the *Édit de Dioclétien*, with a commentary (1864); *Mélanges de Numismatique et de Philologie* (1861-7); and *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de Syrie* (1870). These labours gained for him in 1865 the membership of the French Academy of Inscriptions. M. Waddington did not enter public life until 1871, when he was returned to the Assembly by the department of the Aisne. He was an active supporter of M. Thiers, and for a few days before the President's resignation, in 1873, he was Minister of Public Instruction. During the constitutional struggles which followed, M. Waddington, although frequently voting with the Right Centre, was thoroughly Republican. In 1876 he was returned to the Senate by the same department, and became Minister of Public Instruction in M. Dufaure's Cabinet, continuing in office under M. Jules Simon, resigning on May 16th with the rest of the ministry. His educational projects, most of which were rejected by the Senate, were distinctly anti-clerical in spirit. In December he became Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Dufaure's second Cabinet, and in 1878 went to the Berlin Congress as French Plenipotentiary. There he had considerable influence as the representative of a nation occupying a mediatorial position, and persuaded the Powers to agree in principle to the rectification of the Greek frontier. Subsequent disclosures served also to prove that he came to an understanding with the English plenipotentiaries with regard to the future occupation of Tunis by France. In February, 1879, he became President of the Council in place of M. Dufaure; but his Cabinet, too Republican for the Senate and too Conservative for the Chamber, was never strong, and on Dec. 27th M. Waddington tendered his resignation. In July, 1883, he became French ambassador at the English Court.

***Wade**, SIR THOMAS FRANCIS, K.C.B. (b. 1818), diplomatist, was educated at Harrow, and entered the 81st Foot in 1838. Eventually he exchanged into the 98th Regiment, and retired as lieutenant in 1847. He saw service in China in 1842, and in the following year was appointed interpreter to the garrison of Hong-Kong. Mr. Wade became Assistant Chinese Secretary in 1847, Vice-Consul at Shanghai in 1855, and Chinese Secretary at Hong-Kong in 1855. In that capacity he was attached to Lord Elgin's mission (1857-9) and to Mr. Bruce's mission (1859), and to Lord Elgin's mission of 1860. In 1862 Mr. Wade was appointed Chinese Secretary and Translator to the Chinese Legation, and was *chargé d'affaires* at Peking from 1864-5 and 1869-71,

when he became envoy-extraordinary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. In that capacity he exacted satisfaction from the Chinese Government for the murder of the traveller Margary, and concluded the Chefoo trading convention with the Court of Peking. It was not ratified, owing to the unpopularity in China of the opium clauses, but formed the basis of the arrangement of 1886.

Waghorn, THOMAS, Lieut. R.N. (b. 1800, d. 1850), entered the navy in 1812, and became lieutenant in 1816. In 1824 he volunteered for the expedition to Arracan, and then returned to his work in the Bengal pilot service at Calcutta. He was at this time much occupied with schemes for an overland route to India, and persuaded the Bombay Steam Company to take up his ideas. In 1832 he memorialised the East India Company on the subject of a railway through Egypt, and in 1837, having gained the friendship of Mehemet Ali, he introduced fast sailing boats on the Nile, relays of horses across the desert to Suez, and despatch boats from thence to Mocha and Jiddah. In 1837, however, the mail system was taken out of his hands by the English government to his great loss, and he met with countless obstacles from official and commercial jealousy. In 1847 he finally ruined himself by experiments for carrying the overland mails by way of Trieste instead of *via* Marseilles; and shortly afterwards lost all hope of regaining his losses through the Peninsular and Oriental packet company taking the whole of the overland carrying business into their hands. It was not until shortly before his death that the Government thought fit to recognise, by the bestowal of a pension, his noble services in the cause of civilisation.

Bentley's Miscellany, vol. xxvii.; *Household Words*, vol. i.

Wagner, WILHELM RICHARD (b. May 22nd, 1813; d. Feb. 13th, 1883), a native of Leipzig, was educated at the Kreuz-schule, Dresden, and matriculated at Leipzig University in 1830. He conceived a passion for music through an acquaintance with Beethoven's works, studied under Weinlig, and progressed sufficiently to become chorus-master at Würzburg theatre (1833), which he left the following year for the more responsible post of conductor at Magdeburg, where he produced his opera, *Das Liebesverbot*, founded on Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, which was unsuccessful. In 1836 he married his first wife, became music-director at Riga theatre (1838), and turned his attention to the composing of *Rienzi*, an opera in five acts. In 1839 he visited Paris, endeavouring to get this opera produced, but without success. From 1842-9 he was occupied as conductor of the Royal Opera, Dresden—a great advance upon his other theatre engagements,

and one which enabled him to produce *Rienzi* himself. His pen was now busy, and in 1843 *Der Fliegende Holländer*, in three acts, was composed and performed, and two years afterwards *Tannhäuser* saw the light at Dresden. These works constitute Wagner's early operas, and being based upon the accepted forms, are held by many to be his best efforts. A taste for politics now brought Wagner into disgrace, and he was exiled for the part he played in the Dresden revolutionary movements. He fled to Zürich, and there, through Liszt's instrumentality, produced *Lohengrin* on Aug. 28th, 1850. From 1855 to 1863 he conducted performances in Germany and Russia, and a series of philharmonic concerts in London. In 1864 he won the ear of his famous patron, Ludwig II. of Bavaria, and from that time to the year of his death Wagner wanted for nothing that the extravagant wealth of the royal amateur could command. Now was Wagner's opportunity, now the new art theories were to be pushed to further development. *Der Ring des Nibelungen* was begun—parts 1 and 2, *Das Rheingold* and *Die Walküre*, being given at Munich in 1869 and 1870 respectively. This instalment of the great tetralogy, or opera in series, completed by the production of parts 3 and 4, *Siegfried* and the *Götterdämmerung* at Bayreuth in 1876, was a fulfilment of much of what *Lohengrin* had only been the herald. It delighted the royal patron whose distinguished approbation Wagner had already acknowledged in two other equally advanced works, *Tristan und Isolde* (Munich, 1865), and *Die Meistersinger*, produced at Munich in 1868—works which embody the Wagnerian theory of the importance of dramatic truth as well as of musical beauty. *Parsifal*, his last great work, was produced in the summer of 1882. In 1870 Wagner married again, this time Cosima von Bülow, née Liszt, with whom he settled at Bayreuth (1872), which he only left to conduct a Wagner festival in London (1877), and subsequently to pay a visit to Italy (1883), in which land, the home of all that is greatest in opera tradition, he strangely enough breathed his last. Wagner made himself famous; and history will know him as the apostle of "the music of the future." An exposition of his ideas is to be found in his *Gesammelte Schriften und Dichtungen* (1871), including *Oper und Drama* (1852), and in *Beethoven* (1870), translated by E. Dannreuther, 1880. In brief, his theory and teachings consisted in no longer allowing the musical or singing side of opera to crush the dramatic or acting side, and one of its most important features was the "theory of phrase," or *leitmotiv*, by which a particular phrase of music is associated with particular characters and incidents in the drama. In instrumentation also Wagner introduced many new and striking effects. It must be admitted that Wagner did much towards realising his

object, and even towards convincing many minds of the soundness of his principles. There are some people, however, who doubt whether opera needed reforming, to say nothing of being revolutionised, and are content to accept it as reformed by Gluck, and raised to its highest eminence by Mozart, Weber, and Meyerbeer. Time alone can show whether his method of *musica parlante*, or recitative, is to be preferred to the set air, and whether the accepted system of opera, as seen, say, in *Don Giovanni* or *Les Huguenots*, in which air, duet, chorus, etc., follow upon each other with a continuity which the story of the libretto keeps up, is to be preferred to the principle which puts dramatic art above vocal display, which takes from the lyric drama much that gave it variety and relief, and which, when found in the most advanced of the examples which Wagner created, the grandly poetic libretti of which are from his own pen, must be admitted sometimes to possess sameness. It is, however, by no means only as a musician that Wagner will be remembered. Great as his services to music were, his services to the dramatic aspect of opera were still greater. It was his invariable aim that poetry, *mise-en-scène*, and music should aid each other, and that none of them should have undue prominence. As poetic dramas his libretti will always be held in very high esteem, and compared with them the old-fashioned libretti of Italian opera seem inexpressibly tasteless. Familiar with the stage from his childhood, he possessed a thorough knowledge of dramatic effect, and his works were always produced with the advantage of faultless scenery and costume. He was an unsparing and even violent critic of work of which he did not approve, and by his prose writings he won for himself many enemies. He has had, of course, a crowd of imitators, from Verdi in *Aida* downwards, and composers of small merit have borrowed from him with more zeal than discretion, reproducing even his worst mannerisms. But apart from all unintelligent imitation, Wagner's influence on every branch of the musical drama has been immense, and will probably be lasting. The excellent work which he has done as poet, musician, and stage manager, entitles him to a very high place among the artists of the century.

Hueffer, R. *Wagner and the Music of the Future*; Glasenapp, *Wagner's Leben und Werke*.
[F. J. C.]

Waitz, Georg (b. 1813, d. 1886), German historian, and one of the greatest of the pupils of Ranke, was a native of Flensburg in Schleswig, and was educated at Kiel and Berlin. He aided Ranke in the composition of the *Annals of the German Empire*, and for that purpose explored many of the great German, Danish, and French libraries. In 1842 he was appointed professor at Kiel, and during the next years

was an ardent advocate of the independence of the duchies, while advocating a German unity to be effected through common reforms. From 1848 to 1875 he held a professorship at the University of Göttingen, and was then appointed by the Berlin Academy of Sciences the successor of Pertz as editor of the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, to which he contributed some valuable monographs. His chief works are:—*History of the German Constitution* (1844–78); *History of Schleswig-Holstein*, a monumental work (1851–4); a learned monograph, *Lübeck under Wullenweber*—a statesman of the Hanseatic League (1845–6); also *The Life and the Teaching of Ulfilas* (1840); *The Ancient Law of the Salian Franks* (1846); and *The German Emperors from Charles the Great to Maximilian* (1878).

Wakefield, EDWARD GIBBON (b. 1796, d. 1862), was born in London, March 20th, 1796, and was the son of Edward Wakefield, author of *Ireland, Statistical and Political*. He was educated for a surveyor, but through the influence of his first wife's connections obtained a diplomatic appointment at Turin, and after her death lived at Paris. In 1826 he was the chief actor in a most discreditable affair—the abduction of a young lady named Turner, who was induced to marry him at Gretna Green by the representation that her father's affairs were involved, and that Wakefield alone could save him from ruin. Wakefield's motive seems rather to have been a love of adventure than cupidity, but he was justly imprisoned for three years, and the marriage annulled by Act of Parliament. Most men would have sunk under a blow which to Wakefield proved the spring of fame and public usefulness. In confinement he turned his active mind to the study of Colonial questions, and detected the cause of the slow progress of the Colonies in the grants or sales of land in unmanageably large properties, and the omission to provide a sufficiency of labour. He was thus led to originate the Wakefield System of disposing of land in small parcels, and employing the price received in importing immigrants into the colony. These views were advocated with rare literary skill in his *Letter from Sydney* (1829), an exposure of the evils of the existing system so graphic and vivid that it is almost impossible to believe the unquestionable fact that it was composed in prison at the antipodes of the place described, which the writer never saw. His work on the *Punishment of Death in the Metropolis*, also written in confinement, is equally striking, and may be compared to the thief and prison scenes in *Oliver Twist*. After his liberation, Wakefield succeeded in obtaining the confidence of Colonel Torrens and other economical reformers, under whose auspices the South Australian Association was formed to carry his system into effect. Scarcely was the new colony launched when the enterprising Wakefield became managing

director of the New Zealand Company, and in 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as his private secretary. The famous Durham report, the charter of Colonial self-government, though principally written by Charles Buller, was mainly inspired by Wakefield. In 1839 he rendered a yet greater service to his country by compelling, through the decided action of the New Zealand Company, an unwilling government to annex New Zealand, just in time to prevent its becoming a French possession. The colonisation of New Zealand mainly occupied him until 1846, when he was prostrated by a fit occasioned by overwork, and long hovered between life and death. Finding on his recovery that the control of the New Zealand Company had passed into other hands, he virtually seceded from it, and joined with Lord Lyttleton and other High Churchmen in founding Canterbury as a Church of England colony, which proved a most successful experiment. In 1852 he proceeded to New Zealand, and took an active part in local politics, until at the close of 1854 he experienced another attack of illness, from which he never entirely rallied. He died on May 16th, 1862. Wakefield's moral and intellectual character were both singularly unequal. He was generous and magnanimous, a man of large heart and large brain, yet self-interested, and capable, as we have seen, of an act of downright criminality. He had an extraordinary faculty for captivating and managing men, but seldom or never succeeded in retaining their confidence to the last. His shrewdness did not preserve him from extraordinary paradoxes, both in theory and practice. When every deduction has been made, it remains indisputably true that no colonial statesman of his time rivalled him in insight and genius; and that England owes him one of her noblest colonies, and many of the principles which guide the administration of all. As a writer of homely, vehement, yet pure and classical English, Wakefield has few superiors. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are:—*England and America* (1833) and *The Art of Colonisation* (1849). A portion of his correspondence on the formation of the Canterbury Settlement was published in New Zealand after his death, and gives an admirable idea of his varied powers. [R. G.]

***Wales, H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF, Field-Marshal, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.** (b. Nov. 9th, 1841), heir-apparent to the British throne, born at Buckingham Palace, was educated first of all privately; then proceeding to Edinburgh in 1859 studied at the university there for the session, and afterwards entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained for a year, and in 1861 went to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1860 he visited Canada and the United States,

and was received with great enthusiasm by the people of those countries. He spent the summer vacation of 1861 at the Curragh Camp, having been in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy. In the autumn of the same year he went to the German military manoeuvres. In 1862 with Dean Stanley (q.v.) he visited Jerusalem and other places in the East, and in the following year married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters. In 1863 His Royal Highness took the oaths and his seat as a peer of the realm, under the title of Duke of Cornwall. In December, 1871, he was attacked by fever similar in character to that which had carried off the Prince Consort. The widespread anxiety caused by His Royal Highness's precarious condition was followed by the memorable public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27th, 1872, when the Queen and he made a royal progress thither. On Oct. 11th, 1875, the Prince proceeded on a visit to India in the *Serapis*, arriving at Bombay on Nov. 8th. Among the places visited were Goa, a Portuguese settlement, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Agra, Gwalior, Bambussa, where a grand tiger hunt, at which the Prince shot six tigers, was instituted in his honour. When he left Bombay he brought with him in the *Serapis* eighty wild animals, also many examples of Indian produce and art (Dr. Russell's *Tour of the Prince of Wales in India*). In 1878 he was re-elected to the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons, and in the same year he was thanked for his great exertions in connection with the Paris Exhibition. The Prince was made a Field-Marshal of the German army in 1883 on the occasion of his visit to Berlin to celebrate the silver wedding of his sister and the Prince Imperial, or Crown Prince as he is usually called here. In 1884 he made his maiden speech in the House of Lords on behalf of a motion in favour of the better housing of the poor, and was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider this great social question. The activity of His Royal Highness is indeed admirable; during many years of the Queen's reign the burden of court and public ceremonial has fallen almost entirely on his shoulders, and he has proved fully able to sustain it. His speeches have the merit of invariable appropriateness and lucidity. Among the many institutions in which he has given substantial assistance may be mentioned the Royal College of Music and the annual exhibitions held at South Kensington between 1883 and 1886. A testimonial was projected to commemorate his exertions on behalf of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, but the Prince declined the gift, and suggested that the fund should be devoted to the erection of an Imperial Institute in commemoration of Her Majesty's jubilee. The Prince is a practical

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agriculturist of much ability, and rarely fails to carry off several of the chief prizes at the Smithfield Cattle Show.

Walewski, ALEXANDRE FLORIAN JOSEPH COLONNA, COUNT (b. 1810, d. 1868), French statesman, was the natural son of Napoleon I. and the Polish Countess Walewska. In 1830 he took an active part in the cause of Polish independence, and when it had failed entered the French service, becoming a naturalised French subject in 1833. At first a soldier, he quitted the service in 1838, and became known as the editor of the *Messenger*, and the author of some successful plays. After 1840 he was employed on diplomatic missions. When Louis Napoleon became President of the French Republic, he became in rapid succession minister at Florence, Naples, Madrid, and London. He was at the last place at the time of the *coup d'état* (Dec. 2nd, 1851), and cleverly took advantage of Lord Palmerston's spoken declarations in favour of the new French Government. From 1855 to 1860 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as such presided over the Congress of Paris after the Crimean War. From 1860 to 1863 he was Minister of State, and in 1865 became President of the Corps Législatif.

Walker, FREDERICK, A.R.A. (b. 1840, d. 1875), painter, was a native of Marylebone, and studied art at the British Museum, Leigh's School, and the Royal Academy. He became an accomplished wood engraver, and was employed by Thackeray in engraving his illustrations for his own novels. It was doubtless to Walker that the woodcuts owed what artistic merit they possessed. Walker also drew for *Good Words*, *Once a Week*, and *Sunday at Home*. Meanwhile he had become a frequent contributor to the exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which he became an associate in 1864, and full member in 1866. Among his finest pictures in water-colours were:—*Fisherman and Boy* (1867); *Wayfarers* (1870); *The Village* (1873); *The Rainbow* (1874); and *The Fishmonger's Shop* (1875). Walker's first oil picture in the Royal Academy was the *Lost Path* (1863), and it was followed by the admirable *Bathers* (1867); *The Vagrants* (1868), now in the National Gallery; *The Old Gate* (1869); *The Plough* (1870); *At the Bar* (1871); and *The Harbour of Refuge* (1872). Walker was duly elected an A.R.A. in 1871. Among the artists of the English school he must always hold an honourable place. His landscapes had a delicacy of sentiment and harmony of colour which were quite unique, and his figure-drawing was nearly perfect. He combined the true love of nature entertained by the Romantic school with the correctness and propriety of the classical school.

* **Wallace**, ALFRED RUSSEL, F.R.S., D.C.L. (b. 1822), naturalist, a native of

Monmouthshire, was originally intended for an architect. Abandoning this profession, however, he accompanied Mr. Bates to America, visiting more especially the Amazon. The result of his explorations there he published in 1853 in *A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro*, and in *Palm Trees of the Amazon and their Uses*. A year or two after this he set out for the Malays, returning to England in 1862; thereafter he published, in 1869, *The Malay Archipelago*, and in 1871 *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection*. He was also meanwhile contributing papers to learned societies on natural history subjects. In 1866 appeared *The Scientific Aspect of the Supernatural*; in 1871, *Water not Convex, the Earth not a Globe*; in 1872, *The Action of Natural Selection on Man*; in 1875, *On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism*; in 1876, *The Geographical Distribution of Animals, etc.*; in 1878, *Tropical Nature*; *Australasia*; *The Psycho-Physiological Sciences and their Assailants*; in 1880, *Island Life*; in 1882, *Land Nationalisation*; in 1884, *Forty-five Years of Registration Statistics*, an attempt to prove vaccination to be both useless and dangerous. In 1868 he received the royal medal of the Royal Society. He has also written on the question of land nationalisation. In 1881 he was placed on the Civil List for a pension of £100 per annum, and in 1882 received the degree of D.C.L. from the Dublin University. His position in the world of science is one of great importance; and he shares with Darwin the honour of having conceived and demonstrated by elaborate investigations the doctrine of the evolution of species.

Wallace, WILLIAM VINCENT (b. 1814, d. 1865), musician and composer, was born at Waterford, Ireland, and received his first instruction in music from his father, who held the post of bandmaster to the garrison of the town. At the age of fifteen he was already a proficient on most musical instruments, and was appointed director of the Philharmonic Society in Dublin. In 1832 he undertook a sea-voyage to Australia in order to restore his broken health; gave a series of very successful concerts in Sydney, and then travelled through Oceania, India, North and South America. From 1841 to 1853 he lived almost entirely in America, making Mexico, and subsequently New York, his head-quarters. His first opera, *Maritana*, was produced in 1846, and received with much applause both in London and Vienna. *Lurline* was given in London in 1860, and the *Amber Witch* the following year. They were followed by the *Maid of Zürich*, *Gulnare*, and *Olga*. Other well-known operas of his are *Matilda of Hungary* (1847), *Love's Triumph* (1862), *The Desert Flower* (1863). In addition to his operas he has left a number of songs and compositions for the pianoforte. Mr. Wallace was a thorough and conscientious musician, and the admirable score

of his operas, particularly of *Lurline*, is highly to be commended.

Pouglin's *Memoirs of W. V. Wallace* (in French).

Wallachia. [ROUMANIA.]

* **Walpole, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO** (b. 1806), son of the late Mr. Thomas Walpole, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Adopting the legal profession, he was called to the bar in 1831, and soon began to acquire a lucrative practice at the Chancery Court, becoming a Q.C. in 1846. In the same year he was returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Midhurst. In 1852 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department under Lord Derby, and as such had the managing of the Militia Bill of that year. In this measure he introduced a clause enfranchising all who had served two years in the militia, which excited great opposition and had to be withdrawn. In 1856 he was returned to Parliament for Cambridge University, and continued to represent that constituency until 1882, when he resigned, having meanwhile, in 1856, become chairman of the Great Western Railway. In 1858 he was again appointed to the Home Office under Lord Derby, resigning, however, in the following year on the question of Reform. He returned to the Home Office in Lord Derby's third administration (1866), but resigned in May, 1867, in consequence of the strictures that were cast upon the authorities for their conduct on the occasion of the Reform riot in Hyde Park. He retained his seat in the Cabinet, however, until the fall of the ministry (1868).

Walter, JOHN (b. 1773, d. 1847), became in 1803 joint proprietor and manager of the *Times*, in succession to his father, who founded that paper in 1788 and died in 1812, and it is the extraordinary success that attended his efforts in connection with this journal that made him famous. He was the first to introduce König's invention of the application of steam to printing (1814), and to him the press is thus indebted for its marvellous development of recent years. Returned in 1832 to Parliament by Berkshire, where Bearwood, an estate that he had purchased, is situated, he continued to represent that county until 1837, when a difference of opinion between him and his constituents about the poor laws led to his retirement. In 1840 he contested Southwark unsuccessfully; in 1841, however, he was returned for the borough of Nottingham. On his death he left his interest in the *Times* to his son, John Walter, who continued the management, and with such success that it has now become the leading journal of Europe.

* **Walter, JOHN** (b. 1818), son of the above, was educated at Eton, and at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1847 he was called to the bar at

Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he had unsuccessfully contested Nottingham as a Liberal-Conservative; he appeared again in 1847, and was returned. He continued to represent Nottingham until 1859. He then was elected for Berkshire, which constituency returned him in 1868, 1874, and 1880, having once rejected him in 1865. Like his father, whom he succeeded, it is by his connection with the *Times* that Mr. Walter is chiefly known. Under him the paper has more than maintained its efficiency, and has seldom failed in its character of being the truest representative of average public opinion.

Wappers, ÉGIDE CHARLES GUSTAVE, BARON (b. 1803, d. 1874). Belgian painter, was educated at the Brussels Academy and at Paris, where he became an ardent disciple of Romantic art. On his return to Brussels he became the leader of a school which cast off the fetters of classicism and sought to revive the lost traditions of Rubens and the Flemish school. *An Episode of the Belgian Revolution* was received with great enthusiasm, and was followed by *Charles I.'s Farewell to his Children*, *The Temptation of St. Anthony*, *The Punishment of Anne Boleyn*, and other works. He painted *The Defence of Rhodes by the Knights of St. John* for King Louis Philippe, and *The Great Fishery of Anvers* for the Queen. From 1846-53 he was director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Brussels, and first painter to the King of the Belgians, and received the title of baron in 1847.

Ward, ARTEMUS, is the well-known pseudonym of CHARLES FARRER BROWNE or BROWN (b. 1834, d. 1867), American humorist. But little is known in regard to the details of Browne's life, and on certain points such sources of information as we possess do not agree. He was born at Waterford, Maine, and his father, Levi Browne, from whom he inherited his quaint characteristic humour, was a storekeeper and farmer, who died when Charles was but thirteen. Charles received a common-school education, and at fourteen was apprenticed to a printer at Lancaster, New Hampshire. He worked for a few years as compositor on various local newspapers, after which he resided for three years in Boston, where he was employed in the office of the *Carpet Bag*, a humorous journal, edited by B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"). Browne's first literary effusions appeared in the *Carpet Bag*. From Boston he went to Ohio, and settled for awhile at Toledo, where he was employed on the staff of the *Commercial* of that city. His witty contributions made a reputation for the newspaper, but his own remuneration was absurdly small. In 1857 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, becoming local editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. It was at this time that he adopted the pseudonym of Artemus Ward, which was the actual name of an eccentric old showman

whose acquaintance Browne made while in Cleveland. Browne had always been exceedingly fond of the circus and the "museums" (as cheap curiosity shows are called in America). Some of his best sketches appeared in the columns of the *Plaindealer*, but he received little money for his work. Hearing many of his own jokes and stories repeated at negro minstrel entertainments, to the great amusement of the hearers, he conceived the idea of appearing as a humorous lecturer, but the plan seems not to have been put into successful operation until 1861. In 1860 he left Cleveland for New York, becoming editor of *Vanity Fair*, a comic journal which enjoyed but a brief existence. On Dec. 23rd, 1861, he gave his first lecture, *The Babes in the Wood*, at Clinton Hall, New York. The unique and amusing advertisements which he issued contributed their share to the success of the entertainment. The titles of his two lectures, *The Babes in the Wood* and *Sixty Minutes in Africa*, were designed to mystify the public, the "lecture" being a string of his characteristic jokes and stories and nothing else. The manner of his delivery was serious and almost melancholy, and its effect is said to have been exceedingly comic. His first volume of sketches, entitled *Artemus Ward, his Book*, appeared in May, 1862, and met with considerable success, especially in England. Later, he made the journey to San Francisco by way of Panama, returning through Utah in 1863. Polygamy as practised by the Mormons had already been the subject of some of his *Artemus Ward Papers*, and he had long wished to acquire new literary material by visiting the Mormons in their home. This desire was now fulfilled, and he added a lecture on Mormonism to his stock, accompanying its delivery with panoramic views. In 1866 he visited England, whither his reputation had preceded him. In fact, he became, and still remains, more popular in England than in his own country, where the peculiar quality of his humour was less of a novelty than abroad. Lectures which in the provincial towns of America had often been delivered to thin houses were rapturously received in London. He became a regular contributor to *Punch*, and the success for which he had laboured so long was well within his grasp, when he was attacked by consumption, of which he died at Southampton. Such of his sketches as have been preserved were published under the titles of *Artemus Ward, his Book*; *Artemus Ward, his Travels*; and *Artemus Ward in London*. These have since been collected in a single volume, wrongly entitled *The Complete Works of Artemus Ward*. Browne has had many imitators, but in his own field he remains unrivalled. The cacography which he affected has been sedulously followed by his copyists, but it is the least part of his humorous expression, although he himself set considerable

value on it. Exuberant animal spirits, a love of mystification, a shrewd perception of human foibles, these, united with good nature, good sense, and good feeling, are the characteristics of his humour, as they were of the man himself. Sometimes his wit assumes the form of a premeditated "bull," as when he says, "It would have been ten dollars in Jeff Davis's pocket if he had never been born." The local colour of his sketches is admirably touched in. The schoolmaster, the editor, the village "squire," although barely outlined, are well hit off; and the spirit and tone of rural society in America are caught to the very life. He cudgelled his brains incessantly for humorous ideas, but the effort was generally successful and never apparent, and he found great enjoyment in his own jests.

Scribner's Monthly, vols. xxi. and xxii.

[E. J. H.]

Ward, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A. (b. 1816, d. 1879), historical painter, was born in Pimlico, and as a student at the Academy was one of Wilkie's pupils. His art education was completed at Rome, and at Munich, where he studied fresco under Cornelius. His first picture exhibited at the Royal Academy was *Cimabue*, in 1839; and his *Johnson reading the MS. of the "Tiear of Wakefield"* was one of the masterpieces of the exhibition of 1843. It was followed in 1845 by his *Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Anteroom*; and in 1846 he was elected A.R.A., and full Academician in 1855. Ward was commissioned in 1843 to paint eight pictures for the corridor of the House of Commons; they include:—*The Landing of Charles II.*, *The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops*, and *The Last Sleep of Argyle*. His *Disgrace of Lord Clarendon* (1846), *The South Sea Bubble* (1847), and *James II. receiving the News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange* (1850), are in the National Gallery, with *Dr. Johnson at Lord Chesterfield's*; and among Ward's other pictures may be mentioned:—*Charlotte Corday led to Execution*; *The Dying Moments of Charles II.*; *The Eve of St. Bartholomew*; and *William III. at Windsor*. During his last years he suffered much from depression, and finally put an end to his own existence.

J. Dafforne, *Life and Works of E. M. Ward* (1879).

Ward, JAMES, R.A. (b. 1769, d. 1859), animal painter, was a native of London, and was first apprenticed to an engraver. He was at first an engraver in mezzotint, and executed an admirable *Mrs. Billington* after Sir John Reynolds. He then turned to painting, and produced some wonderfully exact imitations of Morland. In 1804 Ward was appointed painter and mezzotint engraver to the Prince of Wales; became A.R.A. in 1807, and R.A. in 1811. His contributions to the Royal Academy were numerous, and his cattle especially were full of individuality and strength.

Two of his best pictures, *The Bull Bait* and *The Bull*, were painted in the last century; but in 1828 his famous *Landscape with Cattle*—*Alderney Bull, Cow and Calf*, was exhibited at the British Institution, and is now in the National Gallery, together with his *Council of Horses*; *Lake and Tower in Tabley Park*; *Landscape, Gadale Scar*; and *The Boa Serpent Seizing a Horse*, painted after George, III.'s favourite charger, Adonis.

Ward, ROBERT PLUMER (b. 1765, d. 1860), man of letters, was born in Spain, where his father was a merchant, was educated at a school at Walthamstow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1790. He went the Northern Circuit, and having sat for a brief period in Parliament as member for Cocker-mouth (1803-5), was appointed one of the Welsh judges. He returned, however, to political life in the same year, and was made Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1807 he was returned for Haslemere, and appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Ward is chiefly remembered for his writings, more especially his novels, of which *Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement*, appeared in 1825; *De Vere, or the Man of Independence*, in 1827; and *De Clifford, or the Constant Man*, in 1841. He also published a *History of the Law of Nations* in 1795. His son, SIR HENRY GEORGE WARD, entered the diplomatic service, and served in that capacity at Stockholm, the Hague, and Madrid. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for St. Albans in the Whig interest, and in 1837 by Sheffield. He became known as a strong opponent of the Irish Church, and when, in 1834, the Government, on his bringing forward a motion against that Establishment, determined to appoint a commission of inquiry, the more Conservative members of the Cabinet—Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Ripon—at once resigned. In 1846 he became Secretary to the Admiralty, and three years later Governor of the Ionian Islands. In 1856 he was appointed Governor of Ceylon, and in 1860 Governor of the Madras Presidency, but was soon carried off by cholera.

Ward, WILLIAM GEORGE, D.D. (b. 1812, d. 1882), theologian, was the son of Mr. Ward, formerly director of the Bank of England and member for the City. The son was educated at Winchester College, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and took his degree in 1834. He obtained a fellowship at Balliol, where he remained for some years as mathematical tutor. Mr. Ward plunged with zeal into the Tractarian Movement inaugurated by Newman and Pusey, and in 1844 published a remarkable work, *The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered in Comparison with its Existing Practice*. It commented on the Reformation in a hostile spirit, and was condemned by Convocation by 776 votes against 386. Mr. Ward was further degraded from his M.A.

degree. Shortly afterwards he seceded to the Church of Rome. Ward was for many years editor of the *Dublin Review*, and lectured on theology at St. Edmund's College, Herts. A collection of his able *Essays on the Philosophy of Theism*, written in opposition to J. S. Mill, was published in 1884.

Wardlaw, RALPH, D.D. (b. 1779, d. 1853), Scottish Congregationalist minister, was a native of Dalkeith, and educated at the University of Glasgow. He was at first a Presbyterian, but eventually embraced the doctrines of Congregationalism, and in 1803 was elected minister of that denomination in Glasgow, where he was subsequently appointed professor of theology at the Congregational Hall. His influence in Glasgow was very great, and his jubilee was celebrated in 1853. Among his writings were numerous collections of sermons, *Lectures on Systematic Theology* (1844); also *Discourses on the Socinian Controversy* (1814); and *Discourses on the Sabbath* (1832).

Dr. W. L. Alexander, *Life and Writings of Ralph Wardlaw*.

* **Warner**, CHARLES DUDLEY (b. 1829), American humorist, a native of Plainfield, Mass., was educated at a district school at Charlemont, and at the Oneida Seminary, New York. After taking his Bachelor's degree at Hamilton College in 1851, he spent some time on the Missouri frontier, and was called to the bar at Philadelphia in 1856. In 1860 he became editor of the *Press* at Hartford, with which the *Courant* was amalgamated in 1867. Here first appeared his very popular sketches, *My Summer in a Garden* (1870), which were followed in 1872 by *Saunterings*, *Backlog Studies* in 1876, and *Being a Boy* (1877). In *The Wilderness*, *Mummies and Moslems*, *In the Levant*, and *A Roundabout Journey*, are among his other works of this kind. Mr. Warner was the author, in conjunction with Mark Twain (q.v.), of *The Gilded Age*. In 1881 he published a work on *Captain John Smith*, and in the same year the first volume of the *American Men of Letters* appeared under his editorship. He has contributed *Washington Irving* to the series.

* **Warren**, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., F.R.S. (b. 1840), Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, the son of the late Major-General Sir Charles Warren, was educated at Cheltenham College, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1857, became captain in 1869, major and lieutenant-colonel in 1878, and colonel in 1882. From 1867 to 1870 he conducted a series of excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund, chiefly round the walls of the enclosure of the temple of Jerusalem, and wrote on the subject some interesting works. He contributed to *The Recovery of Jerusalem* (1871), in conjunction with Captain (now Sir Charles) Wilson and

others, a book to which Dean Stanley wrote an introduction; wrote *Underground Jerusalem* (1876); *The Temple or the Tomb* (1880); and, in conjunction with Captain Conder, *Jerusalem* (1884), for the Palestine Exploration Fund. In 1876 he was special commissioner to settle the boundary of the Orange Free State, and in the following year to settle the land question of West Griqualand. He commanded the Diamond Fields Horse during the Gaika War of 1878, and the field force in Bechuanaland during the same year. During the Zulu War he organised a volunteer force for the assistance of the Transvaal and Natal in the capacity of commander-in-chief and administrator of Griqualand West. Major Warren returned to England in 1880, and was appointed instructor of surveying at Chatham; and in 1882 went to Egypt and was engaged in special duty in restoring the authority of the Khedive in the desert, and bringing to justice the murderers of Professor Palmer's party. [PALMER.] From 1884-5 he was special commissioner in Bechuanaland and commander of the field force, the object of his mission being to check the filibustering incursions of the Boers from the Transvaal. On his return to England he unsuccessfully contested a division of Sheffield in the Liberal interest; was appointed commander of the forces at Souakim in January, 1886; and in April Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in succession to Sir E. Henderson, resigned.

Warren, SAMUEL (b. 1807, d. 1877), moralist, lawyer, and novelist, was born in Denbighshire, the son of a Wesleyan minister, who afterwards took orders in the Church of England. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and law at the Inner Temple. He turned to good account his medical knowledge and his student days at the Temple in contributing to *Blackwood's Magazine* his popular *Diary of a Late Physician*. Called to the bar in 1837, he had a weary waiting for briefs, for attorneys already began to regard him with suspicion; and his great novel, *Ten Thousand a Year* (1841), did not allay that suspicion. It showed Mr. Warren to be a better novelist than lawyer. A work of incident, not of character or description, it had a remarkable sum of success. There is considerable artistic skill displayed in the construction of the story, the interest is well sustained, and the absurdity of the now obsolete fictions relating to the law of real property is fully illustrated. In 1847 appeared *Now and Then*, which aims at the illustration of a higher moral; and his faithful allegiance to the Conservative party gained him silk in 1851, and the recordership of Hull in 1852. Mr. Warren entered Parliament in 1856, and three years later Lord Chelmsford appointed him a Master in Lunacy. He wrote *The Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age* (1854), in the pages of which,

as indeed in the pages of all his literary works, morality and social order are amiably reflected; *A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies* (1835), *Blackstone Systematised and Abridged* (1857), and *The Lily and the Bee* (1851), a rhapsodical poem on the Great Exhibition of 1851, on the merits of which there is much disagreement among critics. Tauchnitz published a collected German edition of Warren's works in 1843, and an English edition appeared in 1853.

Blackwood's Magazine, 1877; *London Quarterly Review*, January, 1856.

* **Waterhouse, ALFRED, R.A.** (b. July 19th, 1830), architect, was born at Liverpool, and educated at the Grove House School, Tottenham. He embraced the profession of architecture, and studied under Mr. Richard Lane, of Manchester. Mr. Waterhouse first came prominently before the public as the architect of the Manchester Assize Courts, and for that city he also built the Owens College and the Town Hall. He was also the architect of Girton College, Cambridge, and partially reconstructed Caius and Pembroke Colleges, as well as Balliol College, Oxford. Among his chief works in London are the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, opened in 1881, and the New University and National Liberal Clubs. Among the mansions which he has erected may be mentioned Eaton Hall, Cheshire; Heythrop, Oxfordshire; and Iwerne Minster, Dorset. Mr. Waterhouse became an A.R.A. in 1878 and an R.A. in 1885. In 1878 he gained the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, also the Grand Prix for architecture at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and a "rappel" at that of 1878. He became Associate of the Vienna Academy in 1869, and of that of Brussels in 1886.

Waterton, CHARLES (b. 1782, d. 1865), naturalist, was the son of Thomas Waterton, of Walton Hall, Wakefield, and was educated in the Catholic faith. Educated at Stonyhurst College, he developed there a taste for natural history. Accordingly he spent many years in foreign travel, and on his return published a record of his *Wanderings in South America between the Years 1812 and 1822*. Written in racy style and full of keen observation, the book was a great success. But Waterton was not a real man of science, although an admirable field naturalist; and his only other work of account is *Essays in Natural History*, originally contributed to *London's Magazine*. He was one of the best stuffers in the world, and at Walton Hall made a fine collection of stuffed animals, among which was a gorilla, whose features he made to resemble those of Martin Luther.

R. Hobson, C. Waterton: *his Home, Habits, and Handiwork*.

Watson, MUSGRAVE LEWTHWAITE (b. 1804, d. 1866), sculptor, the son of a Cumber-

land yeoman, was articled to a solicitor at Carlisle at the age of seventeen; but, leaving the law, he came up to London in 1824, and in 1825, on the advice of Flaxman, went to study in Rome. After his return in 1828, he worked as modeller to Chantrey, Bailey, and Behnes. His chief achievements are the statues of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell in the library of University College, Oxford, the statue of Queen Elizabeth in the Royal Exchange, and one of the bas-reliefs of the battle off Cape St. Vincent on the pedestal of the Nelson column.

Dr. H. Lonsdale, *Life and Works of M. L. Watson* (1866).

Watt, JAMES, LL.D. (b. 1736, d. 1819), engineer and inventor, son of a Greenock merchant, who was also a member of the town council and a magistrate, was educated in the schools of Greenock. He early displayed a partiality for the mechanical arts; and at the age of eighteen proceeded to London, and apprenticed himself to a mathematical instrument-maker. The state of his health obliged him to return to Scotland, and in twelve months' time he was back in Glasgow endeavouring to set up in business there. The trade corporation, however, considering him as an intruder upon their privileges, opposed him; he found assistance, nevertheless, from the professors of the university, who conferred upon him the title and office of mathematical instrument maker to the university. He held this position until 1763, when he married and began business as an engineer. During the session 1763-4 the professor of natural philosophy sent Watt a model of Newcomen's engine to be repaired. This he soon did, but in doing so remarked many defects in the machine. Watt immediately began to investigate these defects with a view to finding out how they might be remedied. This resulted in the discovery that about four-fifths of the steam, and consequently of the fuel, was wasted. How this waste was to be avoided was the problem now before him, and in 1765 he hit upon the expedient of the separate condenser. The next great improvement in the steam-engine due to Watt lay in making steam the motive-power. Newcomen's engine was really not a steam-engine at all; the motive-power in it was atmospheric pressure, steam being used only to produce a vacuum in the cylinder, into which a piston was then pushed by atmospheric pressure. Watt contrived to make the steam act directly upon the piston. With these improvements Watt's claim to be the inventor of the steam-engine is supposed to be undeniable. He had now to bring his invention into notice, and so entered into partnership with Dr. Roebuck, proprietor of the Carron Iron Works. Nothing, however, came of this, as Roebuck got into financial difficulties. Watt was now occupied with various engineering works, the mere enumeration of which would occupy too much

space. In 1774 he was invited by Matthew Boulton of Birmingham to enter into partnership with him for the manufacture of engines. Watt's engine soon began to supersede all others, and he continued to make improvements. He invented the crank and fly-wheel, the double-acting principle, parallel motion, the smokeless furnace, and the regulating action of the governor. He made many other inventions, among them the copying press, and a system of warming houses by steam, unconnected with the steam-engine. In 1800 he retired from business, in 1811 he aided the Glasgow Waterworks Company with a plan for supplying the town with better water, and in 1812, at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, advised upon the Sheerness Dockyard, then in course of construction. Watt was not merely a mechanic, he was also a philosopher, and possessed literary powers of a high order; proofs of these exist in his contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions*. He was a man, too, of admirable character; abhorred "all sorts of forwardness, parade, and pretension, and was not only kind and affectionate, but generous, and considerate of the feelings of all around him." He was a member of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London, as also of many Continental bodies, and an LL.D. of Glasgow University.

J. P. Muirhead, *Life of James Watt*.

* **Watts**, GEORGE FREDERICK, R.A. (b. 1820), one of our greatest artists, was born in London, and first attracted the attention of the public by his cartoon, *Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome*, exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1842. He subsequently spent three years in Italy, and formed his style after that of the old Italian masters—Giorgione, Titian, Michael Angelo, and Raphael. Among his pictures we may mention:—*Echo*, and *Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes* (1847); *Paola and Francesca* and *Fata Morgana* (1848); *Life's Illusion* (1849); *The Return of the Dove to the Ark* (1869); *Love and Death* (1877); *Time, Death, and Judgment* (1878); *Watchman, what of the Night?* (1880); *The Four Horses of the Revelation* (1883); *The Happy Warrior* (1884); *Hope* (1886). His fresco, *The Red Cross Knight overcoming the Dragon*, is to be seen in one of the waiting halls in Westminster-Palace, and his *School of Legislation* is in the dining-hall of Lincoln's Inn. He is a great advocate for mural paintings, and has adorned many private houses with his frescoes. It is much to be regretted that, although he adopts Italian methods, the common fate of decay is overtaking his wall-pictures in England, while some frescoes of his at Florence, executed many years ago, are still in excellent preservation. He is always one of the most liberal contributors to the free exhibition of pictures held annually in the East End, and

a mosaic of his *Time, Death, and Judgment* has been placed outside the Church of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. His paintings are full of thought, feeling, and poetic inspiration, and he may fitly be called the ideal painter of this century. Subsequently to 1880 he produced many portraits, a branch of art in which he is very successful. His principle is to represent the man or woman as a whole, to seize upon the leading idea or characteristic to the neglect of smaller details. As instances of this we may quote his portraits of Joachim, Cardinal Manning, William Morris, and the Dean of Westminster. In 1886 he made a munificent gift of some of his most celebrated pictures to the nation.

* **Watts**, THEODORE (b. 1836), man of letters, was born at St. Ives, but for many years has lived in London. Originally trained as a naturalist, his father having been an active member of many scientific societies, Mr. Watts was afterwards educated for the law, and passed his legal examination in 1863. He first attracted attention in England and America as a writer of sonnets, which appeared in various periodicals and gained him the notice of several prominent poets, among others the late D. G. Rossetti, whose most intimate friend he afterwards became. One result of this intimacy with the poet-painter was that Mr. Watts made a critical study of the Old Masters in Florence, Venice, and Rome, and after Rossetti's death expounded the principles of his art in the *Nineteenth Century* and elsewhere. As literary and artistic critic Mr. Watts made his *début* in the *Examiner*. This was during the brief but brilliant editorship of Professor Minto, when such contributors as A. C. Swinburne, William Black, W. Bell Scott, and others, seemed likely to revive the traditions of the journal which had been made classic by Leigh Hunt and Fonblanque. When Professor Minto retired from the *Examiner* Mr. Watts also retired, and became the chief writer in the *Athenæum*, where, and in his treatises on poetical subjects in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, he founded a school of criticism which discarded conventional authority and sought to test all literary effects by the light of first principles merely. Mr. Watts has been an active contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, *The Quarterly Review*, and Ward's *English Poets*. His articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* are to be reproduced in a volume on *Poetics*. His speciality is as an expounder of the Romantic movement, and in *Aylwin*, a poetic romance, he has endeavoured to carry into scenes of contemporary life those principles of purely Romantic art which have heretofore found expression solely in pictures of the past. A full account of his theories and practice in connection with the sonnet may be seen in Mr. William Sharp's *Sonnets of this Century*,

and in D. G. Rossetti's letters to Hall Caine, published in *Recollections of Rossetti*, and in Dr. Karl Leutner's *Ueber das Sonett in der englischen Dichtung*. His *Reminiscences of George Borrow*, which originally appeared in the *Athenæum*, will shortly appear in book-form.

* **Wauters, ÉMILE** (b. 1846), Belgian painter, was born at Brussels, and having had a careful training in art, began early in life to exhibit in the Belgian galleries. He became of importance as an historical painter, and exhibited in 1872 *Mary of Burgundy before the Magistrates of Ghent*. In the International Exhibition of 1878 he obtained a medal of honour, and another at Munich in 1879, and the grand medal at the International Exhibition at Berlin in 1883. In the first year he decorated the "Lion's Staircase" at the Brussels Hôtel de Ville, and in 1881 painted the great panorama, *Cairo and the Banks of the Nile*. *John IV. and the Tradersmen of Brussels* (1878), and *A View of Cairo* (1883), are also important pictures. He is a member of several Academies.

Weber, CARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST, FREIHERR VON (b. 1786, d. 1826), was a native of Eutin, in Holstein, the ninth son of Franz Anton von Weber, some time lieutenant in the Elector Palatine's service, and subsequently kapellmeister, musical or theatrical impresario as occasion offered. Desiring that his son should become a musical genius, the father manifested a zeal, active rather than judicious, in his education, though Carl Maria, with the generosity which was his most distinguishing trait, always regarded him with the tenderest love and gratitude. Having studied under Heuschkel, Michel Haydn, and Kalcher during the intervals of repose in their busy lives, and having produced three operas, *The Power of Love and Wine*, *The Dumb Girl of the Forest*, and *Peter Schmoll*, besides numerous other works which were accidentally destroyed, Weber arrived at Vienna in 1803, where he became the pupil of the fashionable composer the Abbé Vogler. In 1804 he received, through the interest of the latter, the post of operatic composer at Breslau, exchanged in 1806 for an appointment at Carlsruhe to Prince Eugène of Würtemberg. The exigencies of the war brought about the extinction of his office, and after making a professional tour Weber accepted, in 1807, the post of private secretary to the brother of his late master at Stuttgart. Hence he and his father were driven in disgrace in 1810, owing to the defalcation of the latter, of which his son magnanimously bore the blame, and the next years were spent in constant travelling and in earnest application to his art. In 1810 his opera *Sylvana* was given at Frankfurt and *Abu Hassan* at Darmstadt. In 1813 he received the post of theatrical director at Prague, and here, moved by the great patriotic reaction that was stirring the pulses of young Germany, he composed the music to Körner's *Lyre and Sword*.

In 1817 he was called to undertake the direction of the newly formed German opera at Dresden, a position in which he had much to suffer from the machinations of his Italian rival, Morlacchi. Through this, as through his later trials, Weber showed himself superior to the jealousy and intrigue so often associated with an artistic career. From this appointment date his masterpieces, the *Jubilee Overture* (1818), *Preciosa* and *Der Freischütz*, produced at Berlin (1821), *Euryanthe*, at Vienna (1823), and *Oberon*, written for the English public while the hand of death was already upon him. Despite his failing health, Weber himself superintended its production at Covent Garden a few weeks before his death (1826). In 1844 his remains were removed to Dresden, and in 1860 a monument by Riechel was erected to him in the same city. Weber composed a large quantity of chamber, piano-forte, and vocal music in addition to his operas, all of which bears that stamp of nationality which appeals so peculiarly to the hearts of the German people. Among them may be mentioned the *Concertstück* and the *Invitation à la Valse*. He married in 1817 Caroline Brand, the well-known singer, and was related by marriage to Mozart, who was the husband of his cousin, Constance Weber.

Sir Julius Benedict, *Weber, in Hueffer's Great Musicians series; The Life of an Artist, translated from the German of M. M. von Weber by J. Palgrave Simpson.* [A. M. C.]

Webster, BENJAMIN NOTTINGHAM (b. 1800, d. 1882), actor, was a native of Bath, and was educated for the navy. After the peace of 1815, however, he changed his plans, and studied first for the musical profession then for that of an actor. His first appearance was at Warwick in 1823, and in 1825 he came up to London. His performance at a very short notice of the part of Pompey in *Measure for Measure* was considered very good, and in 1829 he accepted an engagement at the Haymarket, in *Lodgings for Single Gentlemen*. In 1837 he became lessee of that theatre, and maintained a high standard of drama, Knowles, Lytton, and Jerrold being among his playwrights; Macready, Phelps, Buckstone, Charles Mathews, and Mrs. Stirling among his company. Webster himself was seldom without a part, and his impersonations are still remembered, especially those of Triplet in *Masks and Faces*, and Tartuffe. In 1844 he became lessee of the Adelphi as well, where he produced Boucicault's *Old Heads and Young Hearts*. The Haymarket was handed over to Buckstone in 1853, and in 1858 the new Adelphi Theatre was opened. Mr. Webster's adaptation, *One Touch of Nature*, was produced in 1859, and the part of Pen Holder was regarded as one of his best creations, and Robert Landry in *The Dead Heart* (1859) was an equal success. Mr. Webster also undertook later on the leaseholdship of the Olympe, Princess's, and the St.

James's. In 1874, on his retirement from the stage, he received a farewell benefit at Drury Lane. Mr. Webster always took great interest in the welfare of the humbler members of his profession.

Webster, DANIEL (b. 1782, d. 1852), American statesman, was the son of a small farmer at Salisbury (now Franklin), in the State of New Hampshire. His feeble health as a child threatened to debar him from pursuing any active employment, and extraordinary efforts were made by his father to endow him with a good education. Entering Dartmouth College in 1797, he graduated in 1801, after which he taught school at Fryeburg, Maine, for a few months before finally embracing the profession of the law. Admitted to the bar in 1805, he began practice at Boscawen, N.H., whence he removed in 1806 to Portsmouth, then the capital of the State. Here the thoroughness of his early studies and the commanding force of his intellect brought him at once to the front. Sent to Congress in 1812 as a representative of the Federal party (a position to which he was re-elected in 1814), he took an important part in the debates upon the conduct of the war with England, the embargo upon American shipping, and the renewal of the charter of the U.S. Bank. On all these questions he took a firm but moderate position, and a resolution passed by the House upon his motion tended greatly to restore the stability of American finance. Removing to Boston in 1816, he devoted himself entirely to his profession until 1823. In 1818 he successfully argued the famous appeal in the Dartmouth College case before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving the question of the right of a State Legislature to modify the charter of a private corporation. In 1820 Webster was chosen a member of the Convention which was called to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts after the erection of Maine into a separate State. In December of the same year he pronounced his celebrated discourse on the occasion of the two-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Among other famous orations by Webster may be mentioned that of June 17th, 1825, on laying the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument; that of June 17th, 1843, upon the completion of the edifice; the eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, Aug. 2nd, 1826; and the address on laying the corner-stone of the Capitol extension, July 4th, 1851. In 1822 he was again elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1827 was chosen U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, in which office he continued until 1841. While in Congress he spoke in opposition to the principles of the Holy Alliance (December, 1823), assisted in revising the criminal law of the United States while acting as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House; defined the position

of his party (the Whigs) on the question of Protection and the tariff, and crushed the dogma of "nullification" (i.e., the asserted right of a State to override an Act of Congress) in his famous reply to Paul H. Hayne, delivered June 26-27th, 1830. In 1839 he visited England, where he was received with distinction. The Whigs were victorious in the presidential election of 1840, and Webster accepted the office of Secretary of State under President Harrison. During his term negotiations were conducted which resulted in the settlement of the dispute with England as to the north-western frontier. Webster resigned in 1843, being unable to support the policy of President Tyler, who had succeeded Harrison on the latter's death in 1841. Re-elected to the Senate in 1845, he opposed the annexation of Texas, as well as the acquisition of California. Webster was an unsuccessful candidate for the Whig nomination to the Presidency in 1848. Violent debates on the question of the extension of slavery to the newly annexed territories occupied Congress in this and the succeeding years, finally resulting in the adoption of compromise measures. Webster was held to have abandoned his former attitude in a speech which he delivered March 7th, 1850, announcing his intention to support the Fugitive Slave Bill. In the same year he was appointed Secretary of State by President Fillmore, a post which he retained until his death. At the Whig Convention of 1852 Webster was again a candidate for the presidential nomination, and was again unfortunate. His death, which occurred in October of that year, was the consequence of a fall from his carriage in the preceding May. Webster was a man of great stature and extraordinary vigour, and was passionately devoted to rural and agricultural pursuits. By common consent he was pronounced the foremost American of his day.

George Ticknor Curtis, *Life of Daniel Webster*.
[E. J. H.]

Webster, NOAH (b. 1758, d. 1843), American lexicographer, was born at Hartford, Connecticut. He graduated at Yale College in 1778, and was then called to the bar, but, adopting teaching as a profession, opened an academy at Goshen, New York State. His *Grammatical Institute of the English Language* appeared between 1783 and 1785, and was followed by his *Spelling Book* (1790). His *Examination into the Leading Principles of the American Constitution* (1787) was a work of merit. Noah Webster is, however, chiefly remembered for his labours in the field in which he first won distinction, that of etymology. His *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language* appeared in 1806; his *Philosophical and Practical Grammar* in 1807; and his laborious and, despite occasional blunders, scholarly *American Dictionary of the*

English Language in 1838. It ran through several editions during his lifetime, and still keeps its place as a standard work.

E. Scudder, N. Webster (*American Men of Letters*).

Webster, THOMAS, R.A. (b. 1800, d. 1886), was born in Pimlico, and educated in the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He chose an artist's career, and studied at the Royal Academy, where, in 1825, he obtained the first medal in the school of painting. Soon afterwards he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy and the British Institution, and his pictures, chiefly in *genre*, soon began to attract notice. *Football*, sent to the Academy in 1839, was warmly praised, and in 1841 he exhibited the three highly popular pictures, *The Smile*, *The Frown*, and *The Boy with many Friends*. *Please to Remember the Grotto*, of 1846, is almost equally happy in its conception. Mr. Webster became a full Academician in that year, and continued to exhibit with great regularity until 1876, when he resigned his membership. For a year or two afterwards he sent pictures as an ordinary contributor. Among Mr. Webster's later pictures may be mentioned *Good-Night* (1847); *Dotheboys Hall* (1848); *A School Playground* (1852); *Roast Pig* (1862); *The Battle of Waterloo* and *A Game of Draughts* (1864); *My Back Kitchen* (1865); *The Wreck Ashore* (1874), and *A Birthday Tea Party* (1876).

* **Wedmore, FREDERICK** (b. 1844), is the author of *Studies in English Art* (1876), of *The Masters of Genre Painting* (1880), and, amongst other works, of a volume of "poetical prose fiction," *Pastorals of France*. He has dwelt largely in his critical writings upon masters hitherto comparatively little known to the English reader; Méryon, for example. Mr. Wedmore holds appointments on the *Standard* and *Academy* newspapers. In 1886 he visited America, and gave before the two principal universities in the United States the art lectures he had already delivered in several English cities.

Weekes, HENRY, R.A. (b. 1807, d. 1877), sculptor, was a native of Canterbury, studied art under Behnes, and eventually became an assistant to Chantrey, of whose studio he became the occupier after Chantrey's death. Weekes was elected an A.R.A. in 1857, an R.A. in 1863, and professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1873. Among his ideal works were *The Shepherd* and *The Suppliant*, but he chiefly excelled in portraiture, and executed, among other works, a bust of the Queen, the first taken after her accession; that of Dean Buckland in the National Portrait Gallery, the monuments to Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft at Christ Church, Bournemouth, and the statue of Hunter for the Museum of the College of Surgeons, and of Charles II. for the House of Lords. He executed the statues of Ridley,

Latimer, and Cranmer for the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford; and the group of *America* for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.

* **Weir, HARRISON** (b. 1824), a native of Lewes, Sussex, and son of John Weir, formerly of Somerset House, was educated at an academy in Camberwell. Until about 1843 he was a wood engraver, thereafter a wood draughtsman, painting also in water-colours and sometimes in oil. His first exhibited picture was in oil, viz., the *Dead Shot*; this was in 1842, at the British Institution. In 1847 he was elected a member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His subjects comprise all kinds of animals, also flowers, fruit, and landscapes, and his admirable drawings of animal life are well known to all readers of periodical literature; he is essentially the children's friend. He has also written the *Poetry of Nature*; *Every Day in the Country*; *Animal Stories, Old and New*, besides numerous contributions to periodical literature on natural history subjects. He is well known as a poultry and pigeon fancier, and has carried off prizes at shows with his exhibits. He is also a successful fruit and flower cultivator.

Wellesley, THE MOST HON. RICHARD COLLEY, MARQUIS WELLESLEY AND 2ND EARL OF MORNINGTON, K.G. (b. June 20th, 1760; d. Sept. 25th, 1842), was a native of Dublin. He was sent to Eton at an early age, where he laid the foundations of the scholarship for which he was so famous in after-life, and from Eton proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in the classics. At both Eton and Oxford he was a contemporary of Lord Grenville, who shared his literary tastes as he did his political opinions. His father, the first Lord Mornington, died before he came of age, and in 1781 he took his seat in the Irish House of Lords. Four years afterwards he was returned to the English House of Commons for the borough of Beeralston, in Cornwall, and in 1790 for Windsor. In the year 1797 he was raised to the British peerage as Baron Wellesley, and appointed Governor-General of India. For the great military events of which India was the theatre during Lord Wellesley's viceroyalty, our readers are referred to the article on the Duke of Wellington. His civil administration had been so successful that the revenue of the East India Company was raised from seven millions to fifteen millions a year; while his famous viceregal progress through the northern states of India, which was conducted with a magnificence striking even to Asiatic eyes, had the best possible effect in strengthening our relations with the native princes. In 1799 he was created Marquis Wellesley, in the peerage of Ireland, and in 1805 he returned to England. He at once began to take an active part in political life,

and, had Mr. Pitt lived, he would probably have joined his administration. As it was, he attached himself to the Pittite Tories, who recognised Mr. Canning as their leader, and who were in close relations with what was called the "New Opposition," namely, Lord Spencer, Mr. Windham, and Lord Grenville, who had been members of Pitt's first Government, but did not join the second. A difference of opinion on the subject of the war divided this party from the Whigs proper, and Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning soon came to be regarded as its leading representatives. In 1809, at the earnest request of Mr. Canning, Lord Wellesley was despatched as ambassador extraordinary to Madrid, in the hope that he might be able to rouse the Spanish Government to some more vigorous efforts in support of Sir Arthur Wellesley. But failing in this attempt, he was induced to return to England and accept the post vacated by Mr. Canning after his quarrel with Lord Castlereagh. Accordingly, in the following December (1809), he received the seals of the Foreign Department, which he held for about two years, resigning them again in January, 1812. The history of his connection with Mr. Perceval's Government is rather obscure. But the truth seems to be that the habits which he had acquired in India made him too impatient of contradiction for the part of an English Cabinet minister. He was unquestionably the ablest and the best informed of all Mr. Perceval's colleagues, and that the Prime Minister understood his value is clear from the efforts which he made to keep him. But the Marquis complained that he was not attended to, that his advice was never taken, that in spite of all his representations the war in the Peninsula was allowed to languish, and, gradually absenting himself from the meetings of the Cabinet, took to forming a party of his own, to whom he was allowed to lay down the law uncontradicted. There is no doubt that in the advice which he gave to the Government he was in the right, but till Wellington's successes inspired them with new courage they did not venture to act up to it, though they did not consent, as the Whigs desired they should, to abandon the struggle altogether. The final result was that Wellesley threw up the Foreign Office, and henceforth allied himself more closely with Lords Grey and Grenville. On the assassination of Mr. Perceval, he was sent for by the Prince Regent, and he and Mr. Canning endeavoured to form an administration. But the attempt failed, and Lord Wellesley remained out of office for another ten years, during which time he continued to be a consistent supporter of the Roman Catholic claims, and did all that lay in his power to spur the Government on to an energetic support of his brother, now Earl of Wellington. After the peace he opposed the

measures introduced by Government for the preservation of order, though Lord Grenville supported them, and, generally speaking, made himself a thorn in the side of Lord Liverpool's administration. In December, 1821, however, he was offered, and he accepted, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, which, curiously enough, he resigned in March, 1828, soon after the formation of his brother's administration. He was restored to it, however, by Lord Grey, in 1833, and resigned it finally in December, 1834. Although an Irishman and a pro-Catholic, his administration (1821-8) was not upon the whole successful. In 1835, on the return of Lord Melbourne to power, Lord Wellesley was appointed Lord Chamberlain, but finally retired from public life a few months afterwards, and went back to his favourite classics. Lord Wellesley was a Latin scholar of the old type, a thorough master of the language without being a deep philologist, and belonging to the school which is called elegant rather than philosophic. His Latin verses, with those of Addison, Gray, Lord Grenville, and two or three others, rank as English as well as Latin classics, and his *Lines on Eton College*, and *Salix Babylonica*, are masterpieces. He died at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, and was buried, at his own request, in the chapel at Eton College, surmounted by the Latin epitaph which he had himself written for the purpose.

Robert Boniere Pearce, *Memoirs and Correspondence of the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley* (1846); *Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley during his Administration in India*, edited by Mr. Montgomery Martin (1840); *Despatches and Correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley, K.G., during his Lordship's Mission to Spain as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Supreme Junta*, edited by Montgomery Martin (1838). [T. E. K.]

Wellington, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF, K.G., K.G.C.B. (b. May 12th, 1769; d. Sept. 14th, 1852), general and statesman, was born either in Dublin, or at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath. His family name in the male line was Cowley, or Colley, a branch of which in the seventeenth century intermarried with another Anglo-Irish family, the Weasleys, and eventually assumed their name. Garrett Wesley, son of the first Baron Mornington, was made an earl, and became the father of four sons, of whom the eldest became the Marquis Wellesley (q.v.), and the youngest, Arthur, Duke of Wellington. The family continued to call themselves Wesley down to the year 1796, when for some reason they began to spell the name Wellesley. Arthur was sent to a preparatory school at Chelsea, where he learned little, and afterwards to Eton, where, if possible, he learned less. But when, at the age of fifteen, he was removed from Eton and sent to the Military Academy of Angers, in France, he exhibited more powers of application, and made fair

progress. In March, 1787, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 41st Regiment, and in the following December became lieutenant. He got his company in June, 1791, and in April, 1793, was appointed to a majority in the 33rd. Six months afterwards he became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and remained plain Colonel Wesley, or Wellesley, for another nine years. When Wellesley first joined his regiment in Ireland Lord Westmoreland was Lord Lieutenant, and he appointed the young officer on his staff. It was at this time that he became engaged to Lady Catherine Pakenham, daughter of the Earl of Longford, but want of means prevented their immediate marriage, and in 1794 he set sail with his regiment for Holland. Early in June he landed at Ostend, and during the short and disastrous campaign that followed he displayed high military qualities, especially during the retreat from Arnheim to Bremen. Being next ordered to India, he landed at Calcutta on the 17th of February, 1797, and now his career had commenced in real earnest. His brother, Lord Mornington, a man as able as himself, was now Governor-General. The most powerful enemy of the English at the time was Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, whose capital was Seringapatam. That he had entered into an alliance with the French for the purpose of driving the British out of India is beyond dispute, and the two Wellesleys both came to the conclusion that war with him sooner or later was inevitable. It broke out early in the year 1799, and by the middle of April General Harris found himself under the walls of Seringapatam. By the 4th of May a practicable breach had been effected, and the town was taken by storm and given up to plunder. After four-and-twenty hours Colonel Wellesley was appointed commandant, and before noon on the 7th order was perfectly restored. On the settlement of the province Colonel Wellesley remained there as governor, and in this capacity displayed great talents for administration. He soon perceived that he would have to deal with the Mahratta Confederacy as he had lately dealt with Mysore. There were three Mahratta chiefs, Scindiah, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar, besides their nominal suzerain "the Peshwar," whom the English had secured upon their side. The unavoidable rupture occurred in 1803, when Wellesley, at the head of 8,000 men, of whom only 1,500 were Europeans, attacked and defeated the Mahratta army of 50,000 men, with 128 guns, and posted in a very strong position at Assaye. The battle of Argaum, fought three months afterwards, on Dec. 15th, brought the war to a conclusion, and placed the Mahrattas finally under the English yoke. One year more General Wellesley remained in India to settle the newly acquired territories; and then, in September, 1805, he returned to England. Eighteen months after-

wards he became Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Duke of Portland's administration, an office which he seems to have held, notwithstanding his repeated absences, till April, 1809, when he returned to the Peninsula for good. In 1806 he married his early love, Lady Catherine Pakenham, and in 1807 he commanded the military force which accompanied Lord Cathcart to Copenhagen, when he was despatched to seize the Danish fleet. On this occasion he defeated the Danes at the battle of Kioge; and returned in the following September to his Irish duties, which were again interrupted by the first expedition to Portugal (1808). In three months he had fought and gained the two battles of Roliça and Vimiera, which effectually disposed of the idea that English soldiers were inferior to French. The fruits of his victories were lost by the Convention of Cintra, which permitted the French to evacuate Portugal; but during the winter of 1808-9, the British Government, learning to have more faith in the representations of Sir Arthur Wellesley, resolved finally to entrust him with the command-in-chief of another Portuguese expedition, which set sail from Plymouth on the 16th of April, 1809. His first exploit was the passage of the Douro, and the expulsion of Soult from Oporto and from Portugal. He then turned southward to confront Marshal Victor; and forming a junction with the Spanish army under Cuesta, pushed on into Spain, and at Talavera, on the 27th and 28th of July, fought the first of his great Peninsular battles, which ended in the defeat of the French with heavy loss on both sides. But the victory was a barren one, and the English general soon found it necessary to retrace his steps and confine himself to the defence of Portugal. During the winter of 1809-10 Wellington had occupied himself with the construction of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras; and thither, after winning the battle of Busaco, on the 27th of August, he finally retired in the autumn of 1810, and remained till the beginning of March, 1811. This winter, spent within the lines of Torres Vedras, was the turning point in the Peninsular War. When the best of Napoleon's marshals, with the finest army which had yet been collected in Spain, recoiled baffled from that impenetrable position, the knell of French ascendancy was sounded. Wellington followed up Masséna with all speed, but the French general showed himself a master of his craft, and made good his retreat into Spain. Two more battles were fought during this campaign, Albuera and Fuentes d'Honoro—the latter being a struggle for the possession of Almeida, which on the defeat of Masséna fell into Wellington's hands, and made him master of Portugal. The chief events in the campaign of 1812 were the captures of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, and the

siege of Burgos. By obtaining possession of the two first-named fortresses Wellington had in his hands the keys of Western Spain, and the battle of Salamanca, in which the French were out-maneuvred and completely routed in less than two hours, besides its great moral effect on Europe in general, opened to him the gates of Madrid. For Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz he had been created Earl of Wellington, and Salamanca made him a marquis. The Spanish Government made him Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the Portuguese Marquess of Torres Vedras. On the 12th he entered the Spanish capital amid great rejoicings; but the campaign which had begun so brilliantly was destined to end in clouds. Wellington found it necessary to make a move towards the north, and laid siege to the castle, contrary to the advice of the engineer officers, without sufficient guns. The attack failed completely, and he was now again obliged to retreat to the frontier of Portugal, not without heavy losses by the way, where he went into winter quarters about the end of November. The winter was occupied by Wellington in completely reorganising the Spanish armies; and in the spring of 1813, when he again moved forward, he waved his hat over his head as he crossed the boundary stream between the two countries, and cried, "Farewell, Portugal!" The brilliant operations which followed are too well known to need description. Wellington broke up his cantonments on May 15th, and after a series of masterly movements came up with the enemy at Vittoria, where, on June 21st, 1813, he fought the great battle which takes its name from that town, and scattered the French army like a flock of sheep. For the battle of Vittoria Wellington was created a field-marshal. The storming of San Sebastian followed. The passage of the Bidassoa, and the surrender of Pampeluna, took place in October; and on the 7th of November all preparations were complete for an advance into French territory. After five days' hard fighting, chiefly on the Nive and the Nivelle, his object was accomplished, and on the 14th of December the English army went into winter quarters in the neighbourhood of Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz. The campaign of 1814 lasted only from the 14th of February to the 17th of April, but it witnessed two desperate battles, namely Orthez and Toulouse, in which Wellington was again victorious, while the passage of the Adour was another of those feats of arms in which he was supposed peculiarly to excel. But the Peninsular War was now over. On the 17th of April an armistice was signed between the French and English armies, and in the following June Wellington returned to England. He employed the interval in visiting both Paris and Madrid on political business, though he did not succeed in overcoming the coolness with which, strange to say, the restored

Bourbons everywhere received him. But in his own country he was welcomed like a god. The Prince Regent created him a Duke, and Parliament voted him five hundred thousand pounds for the purchase of an estate. He was at that moment the greatest man in Europe, greater than any of the crowned heads who visited England in that memorable summer; and what is more remarkable, his good fortune never deserted him. He was one of the few heroes of the world whom Nemesis has spared. His crowning triumph, however, was yet to come. While the Allies were disputing at Vienna Napoleon reappeared in France, and Wellington, who had succeeded Lord Castlereagh in January as the English representative, immediately quitted the Congress and set out for Brussels, to take the command of the "Anglo-Netherland army." The battle of Waterloo once more consigned Napoleon to the exile which this time was destined to be final, and decided the condition of Europe for another half-century. Of the debatable points connected with that famous action we shall say but little here. Two things, however, are certain. Wellington had formed a clear and definite plan of action in case the fight should go against him, which does not look as if he was surprised; and in the second place the French were repulsed all along the line before the Prussian army arrived upon the field of battle. Had they not come up Waterloo might have been another Talavera, but it would still have been what Napoleon allowed Talavera to be, a great victory. This crowning glory to a glorious career brought peace to Europe and a total change of life to Wellington. After commanding the army of occupation in France for some years he returned to England, and in 1818 became Master-General of the Ordnance, a post which he continued to hold down to 1827. During the remainder of Lord Liverpool's administration he was frequently employed as the representative of England abroad; and was present in that capacity at the Congress of Vienna in 1822, when he made a vain endeavour to arrest the reactionary policy of the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. In the following year he undertook an equally fruitless mission to Madrid for the sake of preventing the march of French troops into Spain to put down the insurrectionary movement against absolutism. In 1826 he was sent to St. Petersburg to arrive at some understanding with Russia on the Eastern question and the Turko-Greek War, which was then at its height, and he obtained Russia's signature to a protocol, which in his opinion effected all that was required. When this protocol was expanded into the Treaty of London (July, 1827), the Duke of Wellington strongly disapproved of it, thinking that it was so worded as to justify the use of force compelling Turkey to make peace. He always repudiated this constructic

contending that it simply empowered the Allies to make use of force in protecting their own commerce from the piracy which the war encouraged. The Duke of Wellington's construction of the treaty was certainly the most obvious, and that "untoward event," the battle of Navarino, was an unfortunate confirmation of it; but both were probably sincere. In the beginning of the year 1827 Wellington was made commander-in-chief, but resigned when Mr. Canning became Prime Minister, only, however, to resume his duties under Mr. Canning's successor, Lord Goderich. On the speedy break-up of that Government, the Duke himself, in January, 1828, became Prime Minister. The Duke of Wellington's foreign policy, both before and after he became Prime Minister, has been to some extent misunderstood. At the death of Lord Castlereagh in 1822 Wellington was fifty-three. The greater part of his life had been passed out of England, and at the head of an army. He had thus enjoyed but limited opportunities of studying his own country, and had contracted military habits of mind not always to be accommodated to the working of popular institutions. On the other hand, in his knowledge of the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe, and of everything that comes under the head of foreign affairs, he surpassed all Englishmen either of his own or any other day. The result was that, although his convictions were anti-democratic, he knew too much of the Continental monarchies to be very much in love with absolutism; and the logical conclusion from these two premises was a policy of non-intervention "all round." In English politics there are three special passages in the Duke's career which require elucidation, though we cannot dwell on them at any length. They are: his relations with Mr. Canning, his carriage of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and his resistance to parliamentary reform. The misunderstanding between the Duke and Mr. Canning was extremely unfortunate, for a government with Mr. Canning at its head, and the Duke of Wellington as Foreign Secretary, would have been the strongest which the country had possessed since 1801, and might have saved us from many great disasters. However, it was not to be; the Duke, who disliked Canning in consequence of his quarrel with Lord Castlereagh, and also because he suspected him of intriguing with the Whigs during the lifetime of Lord Liverpool, refused to serve under him, and the opportunity was lost. Of the Duke's own ministry great hopes were entertained, but they were doomed to disappointment. He was not in office long enough for his foreign policy to have fair play, and we cannot now tell what would have been the effect of it. An unfortunate quarrel with Mr. Huskisson (q.v.), and his concession of Roman Catholic Emancipation in 1829, which led to his duel with

Lord Winchelsea, broke up the Tory party, and in the following year, being defeated on a question relating to the Civil List, the Duke resigned, and made way for the Whigs, and with them for parliamentary reform. That in advising his sovereign to consent to Roman Catholic Emancipation the Duke of Wellington was actuated by the most honourable and patriotic motives, is as certain as that in proposing it to Parliament without having first prepared their followers for so abrupt and violent a change the ministry made a great mistake. But of all the political blunders which the Duke ever made, the greatest was his memorable declaration in October, 1830, that not only was parliamentary reform not required, but that our representative system, as it then stood, was as near perfection as possible. From a position so decisively taken up there was no receding. The Duke and Lord Lyndhurst led the Opposition to reform in the House of Lords, and the latter, indeed, was the more active of the two. But popular indignation all centred on the Duke. His windows were broken, his carriage was attacked, though locked doors and pistols saved him from any personal injury, and he was mobbed on horseback on his return from the City, and narrowly escaped violence. After the passage of the Reform Bill, the Duke, with his usual excellent sense, accommodated himself to the new order of affairs, and for some years fulfilled a most useful function as moderator between the Lords and the Commons, preventing by forbearance and conciliation several collisions. On the dismissal of the Whig ministry in November, 1834, during the absence of Sir Robert Peel in Rome, the Duke undertook the formation of a Conservative ministry, and combined the duties of several departments in his own person. In 1842, on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's Government, he again became commander-in-chief, a post which he retained till his death. He supported the Repeal of the Corn Laws rather than endanger the existence of a Conservative government, though his disinterested conduct was unable to avert its downfall. Early in 1848 he wrote his celebrated letters to Sir John Burgoyne on the defences of the country, to which we owe all the measures which have subsequently been adopted for the fortification of our docks and arsenals, and the internal protection of the country. In the same year he superintended the preparations that were made in London for the reception of the Chartist mob under Feargus O'Connor (q.v.). This was the last great service which he performed to his country, though he still appeared to be in excellent health, and his well-known figure, in blue frock coat, white trousers, white neckcloth, and narrow-brimmed hat, was as familiar to the people of London as ever. At the end of the season of 1862 he left London for Walmer Castle, where, from the

middle of August to the middle of September, he continued in his usual health. On the morning of the 14th he seemed unwell, and rapidly grew worse. Epileptic fits ensued; before noon his Grace became unconscious, and about half-past three breathed his last, so quietly that his attendants were scarcely aware of it. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral with all the pomp and pageantry of a State funeral, and no man who ever lived deserved it more. The memory of the Duke of Wellington is the common property of the world, and his character should be an example to all future generations. He marched through duty to glory, and won an immortality of renown without the sacrifice of a single virtue.

Maxwell, *Life of the Duke of Wellington*; Brialmont, *La Vie de Wellington*; Gleig's *Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington*; *Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, edited by Colonel Garwood; *Despatches and Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington*, edited by his son, the Duke of Wellington; *Administrations of Great Britain, 1785-1830*, by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis; *Diary of Charles Abbot, First Lord Colchester* (1861); *Greville Memoirs* (1874); *Croker Papers* (1884); *Napier's History of the Peninsular War*. [T. E. K.]

Wells, CHARLES JEREMIAH (b. 1800, d. 1879), poet, was born in London, educated at Edmonton, where he formed a friendship with Keats and Horne the author of *Orion*, and subsequently articulated to a solicitor. His first work, *Stories after Nature*, was published in 1822, and two years later appeared his drama, *Joseph and his Brethren*, which was received by the public with indifference and neglect, though it has since been pronounced by the best of our literary critics to be "the most Shakespearian drama since Shakespeare's day." On this poem Hazlitt is said to have remarked: "By-the-by, I have read your poem; I consider it shows great genius; and—I advise you to stick to your profession." Wells, however, stuck neither to law nor to literature; he retired to South Wales, and occupied himself with gardening and fishing. About 1840 he left England, and took up his abode at Quimper in Brittany, and finally settled at Marseilles, where he died. The only writings of his that remain to us, in addition to those already mentioned, are a sonnet to Chaucer in *Chaucer Modernised*, one more *Story after Nature*, and two papers on *Boar-hunting in Brittany*, though he is said to have destroyed about ten volumes of manuscript poetry after the death of his wife. Wells possessed great dramatic power, and poetic genius of the highest quality. To Mr. Swinburne, D. G. Rossetti, Horne, and Mr. Theodore Watts, belongs the honour of trying to restore a neglected man of genius to his rightful place among the poets of this century.

Prefatory note to *Joseph and his Brethren*, by A. C. Swinburne; *Athenæum* for April 8th, 1876, and March 8th, 1879, two articles by Mr. Theodore Watts.

* **Wells, HENRY TANWORTH, R.A.** (b. 1828), was born in London, and when quite a

lad began to acquire a considerable reputation as a miniature painter. In this branch of art he gained great popularity, but after 1860 he began to exhibit in oils. His picture, *Volunteers at a Firing Point* (1866), was well received, and so were his subsequent efforts, which were for the most part in portraiture, among which may be mentioned *Victoria Regina* (the Queen receiving the news of the death of William IV.) (1880); *Friends at Yeenden*, a group of well-known artists (1882); and *Leaving the Common* (1883). He was elected A.R.A. in 1866, and R.A. in 1870.

* **Wells, SIR THOMAS SPENCER, BART.** (b. 1818), a distinguished surgeon, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He studied for his profession at Dublin, Leeds, and St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and became M.R.C.S. in 1841, and F.R.C.S. in 1844. At first a surgeon in the navy, Mr. Wells greatly distinguished himself during the Crimean War as surgeon to the British civil hospitals at Smyrna and Rankoi (1854-6). On his return to England, Mr. Wells established himself in practice in London, and became known for his wonderful treatment of the diseases of women. Some of his operations have revolutionised that branch of medicine which he has made his own. Mr. Wells was vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1879 and 1880, delivered the Hunterian Oration in 1882, and was president of the college in 1883. He was created a baronet in the same year.

* **Wemyss, THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS WEMYSS CHARTERIS, EARL OF** (b. 1818), son of the 8th earl, his mother being a daughter of the 2nd Earl of Lucan, was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840. In 1841 he entered Parliament as member for East Gloucestershire, which constituency he continued to represent until 1846, when, becoming a convert to Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade policy, he gave up his seat by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. In 1847 he was returned for Haddingtonshire as a Liberal-Conservative, and remained member for that constituency until the death of his father in 1883 necessitated his removal to the Upper House. From 1853-5 he was a Lord of the Treasury. When Lord Elcho, the Earl of Wemyss was known chiefly through his connection with the Volunteer movement and the National Rifle Association. He is colonel of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, and, indeed, may be regarded as the founder of this popular regiment. In politics he has played a very independent part; and his favourite topic is the evils of State Interference.

Wensleydale, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PARKE, BARON (b. 1782, d. 1868), born at Highfield, near Liverpool, was educated at Macclesfield Grammar School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where, after taking a brilliant degree, he was elected a fellow in

1804. Called to the bar in 1813, he became a judge in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1828, and in 1834 was transferred to the Exchequer. In 1833 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1856 was created Baron Wensleydale by patent "for the term of his natural life." The House of Lords, however, decided that the patent gave no right to the recipient to sit and vote in the House of Peers, and the title was accordingly created afresh.

* **Werder**, AUGUST KARL LEOPOLD, COUNT VON (b. 1808), Prussian general, entered the Prussian Guards in 1825, and was nominated officer in the following year. In 1842 and 1843 he accompanied the Russian army in the campaign of the Caucasus, and on his return rose rapidly in the service, becoming major-general in 1863, lieutenant-general in 1866, in which year he commanded the 3rd Division of Infantry in the army of Prince Frederick Charles in the Austrian campaign. In the Franco-Prussian War he commanded the Baden and Württemberg corps, which was reinforced by a division of Landwehr. With these he laid siege to Strasbourg on Aug. 24th, and compelled the place to surrender on Sept. 27th. He was next ordered to oppose the Army of the East under Bourbaki. With part of his forces siege was laid to Belfort; with the other part he entrenched himself at Héricourt. A three days' battle (Jan. 15th to 17th, 1871) resulted in the complete defeat of the French, who fled pell-mell into Switzerland. General Werder retired from the army in 1879, and received the title of Count. He was subsequently attached to the German embassy at St. Petersburg.

Werner, ABRAHAM GOTTLOB (b. 1750, d. 1817), geologist, was a native of Wehrau in Ober-Lausitz, and studied at Leipzig University. In 1775 he became professor of mineralogy at Freiburg, and speedily became celebrated as a teacher. His cabinet of minerals contained some 100,000 specimens, carefully tabulated according to their external appearance. He also made several shrewd guesses on geology, laying especial stress on the sedimentary formation of rocks. His *New Theory on the Formation of Mineral Veins* was published in 1791. The "Wernerian" theories on the formation of rocks held the field until the advent of Lyell.

Configliachi and Frisch, *Lives of A. G. Werner*.

Werner, FRIEDRICH LUDWIG ZACHARIAS (b. 1768, d. 1823), the mad dramatist, was the son of a professor of history in Königsberg, and in 1784 he studied under Kant at his native university. After a wild and dissolute youth he ran away with a disreputable woman to Warsaw in 1792, and entered the civil service there. In the course of his life he divorced three wives after brief unions. Having returned to Königsberg in 1801 to attend his dying mother, he published his

first vast drama, *The Sons of the Valley* (*Die Söhne des Thals*) in 1803. This extraordinary effusion is supposed to represent an episode in the history of the Templars, and contains an incomprehensible jumble of Freemasonry, Rosicrucian philosophy, and every mysticism that has ever benighted the earth. Nevertheless it has been regarded in its time as a masterpiece of emancipated vigour and imaginative genius. Werner returned to Warsaw in 1804, but in 1805 he was in Berlin, and there, in the next two successive years, he produced *The Cross on the Baltic* (*Das Kreuz am Ostsee*), and *Martin Luther, or the Consecration of Strength* (*Die Weihe der Kraft*). Both are written in the same wild and restless style, but the description of the ancient heathen Prussians in the former, and the gradual advance of the crosses, is not without some poetic value. In 1808 he set off on a flying tour through Europe, and next year reached Coppet, where he was patronised by A. W. Schlegel and Madame de Staël. *Attila, King of the Huns* (1808), and *Wanda, Queen of the Sarmatians* (1810), were semi-historical, semi-mystical tragedies of the same class as the others. After their production Werner arrived in Rome (1811), and the result could easily have been foreseen. He became a vehement Roman Catholic, was ordained priest in 1814, and set about preaching sermons as ecstatic as his dramas to crowded and astonished congregations in Vienna. He only published two more compositions worthy of mention, *The Twenty-fourth of February* (*Der vierundzwanzigste Februar*, 1815), and *The Mother of the Maccabees* (*Die Mutter der Maccabäer*, 1820), the former of which, in spite of the horror of the story, comes nearer to the true drama than any of his other works. Werner is a type of the German "Romantic" spirit at its very worst. He lived in an atmosphere of lustful sentiment, and crammed his works with the supernatural. He mistook mystic vagueness for religion, and confusion for imagination. Yet, though none except critics will ever read his works again, he was at one time regarded as a great dramatist, and a high representative of German literature. Between him and his friend Hoffmann there is little to choose, though perhaps Hoffmann had less madness and more genius.

J. E. Hitzig, *Lebensabriß*; Professor Schütz, *Werner's Biographie und Charakteristik* (1841); Carlyle, *Essay on Werner* (1828); and Madame de Staël, *De l'Allemagne*.

Wesley, SAMUEL SEBASTIAN, Mus. Doc. (b. 1810, d. 1876), musician, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and in 1819 was chosen chorister of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where he remained until 1827, when he was appointed organist of St. James's, Hampstead Road. In 1835 he was appointed organist of Exeter Cathedral, in 1842 of the Parish Church, Leeds, in 1849 of Winchester Cathedral, and in 1876 of Gloucester Cathedral. Dr.

Wesley was an energetic choirmaster, and the services which were under his control reached great excellence. His anthems, notably *The Wilderness*, and *Blessed be the God and Father*, are impressive and artistic to a high degree.

West, BENJAMIN, P.R.A. (b. 1738, d. 1820), was born of Quaker parents in Springfield, Pennsylvania. He began to paint portraits when quite a lad, and in 1760 went to study art in Italy. He arrived in London in 1763, and his *Orestes and Pylades*, now in the National Gallery, speedily made its mark, and he was commissioned by George III. to execute the *Departure of Regulus from Rome*. In 1772 West was appointed historical painter to the king, and in 1792 succeeded Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy. His picture of the *Death of Wolfe* was remarkable if only for the fact that West in it abandoned the absurdities of clothing moderns in classic costume, and it was followed by *Christ Healing the Sick*, *Christ Rejected*, and *Death on the Pale Horse*, West's last great picture. The progress of time has materially diminished West's reputation; his art is now recognised as conventional and uninspired, whereas at the beginning of the century it was regarded as near perfection. At least, however, his aims were high; and his permanent influence, slight as it was, was for good rather than for evil.

Westbury, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD BETHELL, BARON (b. 1800, d. 1873), was the son of a physician at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. After spending some time at the Bristol Grammar School, he repaired to Oxford to begin a brilliant career. He matriculated at the age of fourteen, won a college scholarship at fifteen, and obtained a first-class in classics and a second-class in mathematics at eighteen. In 1823 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and his keen and bright intellect, logical force, exquisite precision, and abnormal memory soon brought him a first-rate practice in the Chancery courts. In 1840 he took silk, and in 1851 became Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the same year also entered Parliament as Liberal member for Aylesbury. Next year he became Solicitor-General, in which capacity he was a valued henchman to Mr. Gladstone in passing the Succession Duty Act. As Attorney-General in 1856 and again in 1859, he acquired a name as a legislator by his Probate and Divorce Acts and the Fraudulent Trustees Act of 1857. He succeeded Lord Campbell as Lord Chancellor in 1861, and was compelled to resign in 1865 on a question of an official appointment, which, though betraying a certain laxity of administration, did not reflect on his own personal honour. He afterwards rendered great public service as arbitrator in the European Assurance Society, and to his initiative is due the present educational

activity of the Inns of Court. He died July 23rd, 1873. Lord Westbury occupied almost a unique position among Lord Chancellors. He was no slave to precedent. He ever asserted broad principles and doctrines, and his knowledge of English law and of the general principles of jurisprudence was almost complete. His judgments, great especially in patent law, company law, and ecclesiastical appeals, are lit up with many sarcastic remarks and Hogarthian sallies.

The Law Journal, Solicitor's Journal, and The Law Times, July 26th, 1873. [W. M.]

***Westcott, THE REV. BROOKE FOSS, D.D.** (b. 1825), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1848, being bracketed senior classic. He was second Chancellor's medallist, won the Battie University scholarship in 1846, Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek ode in 1846 and in 1847, the Bachelor's Latin essay prize in 1847 and in 1849, and the Norrisian prize in 1850. In 1849 he became a fellow of Trinity, and was ordained deacon and priest. In 1852 he was appointed to an assistant-mastership at Harrow, became examining-chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough in 1868, and canon of Peterborough Cathedral in 1869. In 1870 he succeeded Dr. J. A. Jeremie as professor of divinity at Cambridge, in 1875 became honorary chaplain to the Queen, and in 1879 a chaplain-in-ordinary. He was on the Revision Committee of the New Testament. He contributed to Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* and to the *Speaker's Commentary*. He has published sermons and many other works, among them being *A General Survey of the History of the Canon of the New Testament during the First Four Centuries* (1855, fifth ed. 1881), *On the Religious Office of the Universities* (1873), *An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels* (1860, fourth ed. 1872), *The Revisers and the Greek Text of the New Testament* (1882), *The Historic Faith* (1883), *The Revelation of the Father, etc.* (1884), and *The New Testament in Greek* (1885).

Westmacott, SIR RICHARD, R.A. (b. 1775, d. 1866), sculptor, was born in Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, and inheriting a taste for art from his father, who was a statuary, went to Italy in 1793, and gained the gold medal for sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke, besides obtaining a prize for sculpture at Florence and the Pope's medal at Rome. In 1797 he returned to England, and in 1806 completed the statue of Addison for Westminster Abbey. In 1816 he became R.A., was appointed professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1827, and was knighted in 1837. Westmacott's creative power is to be seen in nearly every street and public building in London, and Calcutta is adorned by his fine statue of Lord William Bentinck. Among his other important statues are those of Pitt,

Fox, and Perceval in the Abbey, Erskine in Lincoln's Inn; those of Sir R. Abercromby and Lord Collingwood in St. Paul's; the Duke of Bedford and C. J. Fox in Russell and Bloomsbury Squares; George Canning in St. Margaret's, Nelson at the Liverpool Exchange, and George III. on Snow Hill. He also designed the *Achilles* in Hyde Park, a portion of the frieze of the Marble Arch, and the pediment of the British Museum, his last important work. Among his ideal subjects were *Hero and Leander* (1820) and *Euphrosyne* (1837). Despite his conventionality, Westmacott was a sculptor of merit, his figures being distinctly imposing and well proportioned.

Westmacott, RICHARD, R.A. (b. 1799, d. 1872), sculptor, the son of the above, was educated for the law, but soon abandoned that profession for that of his father. His first exhibition to the Academy was a delicate *Girl with a Bird* (1827), followed by *The Reaper* in 1829. In 1838 he was elected A.R.A., R.A. in 1849, and professor of sculpture in 1857. He was a well-known lecturer on art; published a treatise *On Colouring Statues and A Handbook of Sculpture, Ancient and Modern* (1864). Among the younger Westmacott's chief works may be mentioned:—*Venus and Ascanius* (1831), *The Cymbal Player* (1832), and *Narcissus* (1833); in relief, *Mercury presenting Pandora to Prometheus* (1834), *Venus instructing Cupid*, and *Paolo and Francesca* (1838); monuments of Archbishop Howley and Lord Hardwicke, and the pediment of the Royal Exchange.

Wharnccliffe, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY MACKENZIE, 1st BARON (b. 1776, d. 1845), was educated at the Charterhouse, and served in the army from 1791–1801. In 1797 he was returned in the Tory interest for Bossiney in Cornwall, and in 1812 attracted attention by his motion in favour of the formation of "a strong and efficient ministry," which was the cause of the temporary overthrow of the Tory government. From 1818–26 he sat for Yorkshire, but on account of his opposition to Catholic Emancipation he incurred great unpopularity, and was accordingly raised to the peerage. Lord Wharnccliffe was the chief organiser of the band of Tory "Waverers" who secured the passing of the Reform Bill. In the Peel ministry of 1834 he was Lord Privy Seal, and in that of 1841 Lord President of the Council. He died rather suddenly, shortly after Peel had announced his conversion to Free Trade, having opposed the Premier's innovations with considerable warmth at the meetings of the Cabinet.

Greville Memoirs, second series, vol. II.

Whately, RICHARD, D.D. (b. 1787, d. 1863), an eminent thinker and writer, entered at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1805, and took his M.A. in 1812. He became a fellow of Oriel in 1811,

and after a short experience of a country living at Halesworth, in Suffolk (1822–5), was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, in 1825. In 1819 he brought out his *Historical Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte*, an ingenious attempt to show by parody the absurdity of sceptical criticism; and in 1822 he was Bampton lecturer, publishing his addresses under the title of *The Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Religion*. The lively interest he had taken in social subjects well qualified him for the post of professor of political economy at Oxford, to which he was appointed in 1830, and in the following year his nomination to the Archbishopric of Dublin was severely commented on by certain sections of the English Church. A good appointment, however, it turned out to be, and he was of immense service in organising a national system of education in Ireland. Archbishop Whately was the author of:—*Elements of Rhetoric* (1825); *The Elements of Logic* (1826), upon which several strictures have been passed by Hamilton; *Introduction to Political Economy* (1831); *Sermons* (1835); *Essays on Some of the Dangers to Christian Faith which may arise from the Teaching or the Conduct of its Professors* (1839); *Kingdom of Christ* (1841), and other works. His language was luminous and aphoristic, and he had a quaint, original, and, at the same time, powerful style of thought. He was comparatively deficient in general reading, and had a total disregard of authority. This gave a singular finish to his work, for it is distinctly destructive and not constructive. As a logician, Whately's importance was rather in the impulse he gave to the study than for what he himself accomplished. As a Churchman he held a very definite position. He was a strong Liberal, supporting Jewish Emancipation and the subsidising of Maynooth, and at Oxford was the leader of a distinct school. Dr. Newman was at first one of his followers, though afterwards the chief leader in the movement against the Church becoming Liberalised. In Ireland he lived down suspicion through his energy and kindness of heart, and was one of the most popular of the Archbishops of Dublin.

Life and Correspondence of Archbishop Whately, by his daughter (1866); *Miscellaneous Remains of Richard Whately* (1864); W. J. Fitzpatrick, *Memoirs of Richard Whately, with a Glance at his Contemporaries and Times* (1864); *Edinburgh Review*, cxx. 372.

Wheaton, HENRY (b. 1785, d. 1848), American jurist, was born at Providence, Rhode Island; and, having graduated at Brown University, was admitted to the New York bar. After a visit to Europe, he settled in New York; in 1815 became judge in the Marine Court, and in 1816 reporter of the proceedings of the Supreme Court in the United States. In that capacity he published the valuable *Reports of Cases argued and*

Determined in the Supreme Courts of the United States. In 1827 he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* at Copenhagen, in 1834 at Berlin, and was in 1837 named minister-pleni-potentiary to the King of Prussia. He was recalled in 1846, and a few weeks before his death accepted the Chair of international law in Harvard University. Wheaton's great work was his *Elements of International Law* (1836), which is still a standard authority; he also published a *Digest of the Law of Marine Captures and Prizes* (1815); *History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America* (1845).

Wheatstone, SIR CHARLES, F.R.S., LL.D. (b. 1802, d. 1875), an English physicist and electrician, was born at Gloucester, where he was apprenticed to the art of a musical instrument maker. On commencing art for himself he removed to London, and there, while diligently pursuing his trade, he began to lay the foundations of his future fame by investigating the acoustic principles involved in the construction of his violins, flutes, and trombones. The result appeared in 1823 in a paper on *New Experiments on Sound*, which, like his subsequent writings on the undulatory theory of light, he illustrated by a number of ingenious models, which have since then been extensively utilised for educational purposes. In 1833 he communicated a paper *On Acoustic Figures* to the Royal Society, and in 1834 another by which he demonstrated that the velocity of electricity is greater than that of light. These researches led to his election as professor of natural philosophy in King's College, London, and two years later as F.R.S. In the course of the lectures which he delivered in that year he proved, by sending a current of electricity through four miles of copper wire, that communication by the electric telegraph was practicable, though the experiments of Oersted, of a still earlier date, had robbed Wheatstone of the claims which have been put forward to his being the discoverer of the principle of telegraphy. Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. F. Cooke had also been experimenting in the same direction, and with results so much the same, that in May, 1837, he and Wheatstone took out a patent in their joint names "for improvements in giving signals and sounding alarms in distant places by means of electric currents transmitted through metallic circuits." This was the first patent registered for any telegraphic instrument, and may be regarded as the germ of that vast system of electrical communications which cover the world as with a network. This instrument had five needles, and as constructed along the Black-wall Railway in 1838, consisted of insulated copper wires enclosed in an iron tube. This form, however, only a small portion of Wheatstone's discoveries and inventions. For example, he shares with Brewster the inven-

tion of the stereoscope, which he described in his paper on binocular vision read before the Royal Society in 1838; and was the first to "synchronise" (or keep going at the same time from a central clock) a number of clocks by means of electro-magnetism. His automatic telegraph; his telegraph barometer and thermometer, by which an observer at the foot of a mountain can read the instruments on the summit; and his machine for the conversion of dynamical into electrical force, may also be mentioned as among the many instruments which we owe to the ingenuity of Wheatstone. Most of these were patented, and consequently were productive of substantial pecuniary reward to the inventor. He had not, however, any reason to complain of neglect by his fellow-labourers. Beside many honours of a like character, he received twice—in 1840 and 1843—the Royal medal of the Royal Society, and in 1848 the Copley medal of the same society, besides acting for a time as one of its vice-presidents. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and of the most distinguished academies and societies of this country and the Continent. In 1868 he was knighted, and next year was created LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh. [R. B.]

Wheeler, SIR HUGH, K.C.B. (b. 1789, d. 1857), British soldier, the son of Captain Hugh Wheeler, was educated at Richmond, Surrey, and the Bath Grammar School; in 1803 he joined the Bengal Infantry, and rising through sheer merit attained the rank of colonel in 1846. He distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaign, and became general and aide-de-camp to her Majesty. In 1850 he was nominated a K.C.B., and placed in command of the Cawnpore district. In 1857, when the mutiny was imminent, he made preparations for defence, but, unfortunately, had confidence in the arch-rebel, Nana Sahib (q.v.), in whose care he placed his treasury. When the Nana turned his forces against Cawnpore, Wheeler held out bravely behind his mud walls from June 5th until June 26th, when he was severely wounded. He then concluded an armistice by which the English garrison and the women were to be allowed to reach Benares in safety. He was massacred on the Ganges on the following day, with the other victims of the Nana's vengeance.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan, *Cawnpore*; Kay, *Indian Mutiny*.

Whewell, WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D. (b. 1794, d. 1866), a native of Lancaster, was the son of a carpenter, for which trade Whewell himself was destined, but showing an aptitude for mathematics at the Lancaster Grammar School, he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, instead. Here he graduated B.A. in 1816, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He became a fellow of his college, afterwards tutor, then in 1828

professor of mineralogy, in 1838 professor of moral theology or casuistry, in 1841 master of Trinity College, being in the same year president of the British Association, and in 1855 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was also president of the Geological Society, and an active member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Dr. Whewell's published works are very numerous, and on a great variety of topics. The earlier ones deal with mathematical subjects, such as the *Dynamics, Treatise on Conic Sections, Mechanics of Engineering*; he also prepared an edition of Newton's *Principia*. He contributed papers on electricity, magnetism, heat, the tides, as well as others on metaphysical and literary topics, to learned societies and to periodicals of a scientific character. Among his larger and later publications are the Bridgewater treatise on *Astronomy and General Physics* (1833), *History of the Inductive Sciences* (3 vols., 1837), *The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences* (2 vols., 1840, republished in 1858-61, under the title of *History of Scientific Ideas, Elements of Morality, including Polity* (1845), *Lectures on Systematic Morality* (1846), and an edition of Grotius's *De Jure Belli et Pacis* (1854). He wrote also on educational reform, lectured on political economy, preached and published sermons and addresses, and translated from the German of Goethe and Auerbach; indeed, so varied were his attainments, that Sydney Smith said of him that "science was his chief forte and omniscience his *foible*." So overwhelming was his learning that his brother fellows, so the story goes, conspired to put him down by showing him that he did not know everything. Accordingly they got up a smattering of Chinese music, feeling convinced that on that point he would be ignorant. When they made Chinese music the subject of conversation at table, he refrained from taking part in the argument until the others had almost exhausted themselves, then he joined in with the remark, "My knowledge of Chinese music was imperfect, and to a certain extent incorrect, when I wrote the article that you have taken your information from." Whewell was a great admirer of Kant's philosophy, and strenuously opposed John Stuart Mill, who, in the preface to his great work on *Logic*, confesses that without the aid derived from the *History of the Inductive Sciences* the inductive portion of his work would probably not have been written. Whewell's character was an interesting one, and thoroughly English. He was powerful physically as well as intellectually; he was overbearing and boisterous; yet withal he was esteemed. The "Master's Hostel," a building containing numerous sets of rooms for members of Trinity, was a gift from him to his college. Dr. Todhunter edited an *Account of his Writings, with Selections from his Literary and Scientific Correspondence*, which appeared in 1876. [W. B. R.]

* **Whistler, JAMES ABBOTT MCNEILL** (b. circa 1835), an artist of American parentage, and one who, trained in France and working chiefly in England, shows in all his labour the vivacity and alertness, the sensibility and the refinement, of the American temperament. He was sent as a youth to the Military Academy at West Point on the Hudson, and his earliest copperplate—"a curiosity but not a work of art"—was wrought in the service of the American Government; but in or about 1857 he came to Europe, and entered, in Paris, the studio of Gleyre. He had seen and become interested in etching, and before he exhibited any painting which won attention he produced twelve plates—the "French set"—which obtained not only the respect but the admiration of the connoisseur. That was in 1859. They were published from the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Seymour Haden, in Sloane Street, for Whistler had just then come to England. And in the same year he wrought not a few of the finest plates of his Thames subjects, which were publicly issued some time later. In 1863 there was exhibited his picture of *The White Girl*, which may perhaps be described as a harmony in white, cream colour, and tawny-brown. His *Lady at the Piano* is of about the same period. To these succeeded the portrait of his mother and the portrait of Carlyle, which are assuredly among the most impressive canvasses Mr. Whistler has given us. After painting several nocturnes, chiefly visions of the river, the artistic merit of which was keenly disputed by some critics, Mr. Whistler returned, as far as his practice in oil painting is concerned, chiefly to portraiture, and produced a portrait of Lady Archibald Campbell, more than one of Lady Meux (these were exhibited at the Salon with more approval than in London), a quite exquisite portrait of Señor Sarasate, which was the one attraction at that year's exhibition of the Society of British Artists, and still more lately, portraits of Mr. Henry Dixey, the American burlesque actor, of Mrs. E. W. Godwin, and of Lady Colin Campbell. The merits of all these works, their certain instinct of "selection," their charm of arrangement, their distinction and refinement of handling, that part of the world which calls itself "artistic" is gradually getting to recognise. But Mr. Whistler's efforts, the evidences of that labour "which excuses itself only by reason of its quality," have not, as is obvious from the earlier portion of this notice, been confined to oil painting. He has proved himself an ether who, in his own way, is unsurpassed or unequalled. He has, in one or two exhibitions of pastels, both of Venice and of the figure, shown the pregnant brevity and the artistic economy of his method with this material. His pretty suggestions in water-colour have witnessed hardly less conclusively to the refinement of his vision and the dexterity of his hand. Almost alone, among serious artists of

our generation, he has devoted himself a little to lithography, and the rare impressions of his drawings on stone display the utmost delicacy of treatment. But perhaps it is as an etcher that he is surest to be remembered; it is not too much to say that posterity is bound to be concerned with so substantial an array of exquisite work with the etching needle. No less than two hundred and fourteen etchings and dry points from Mr. Whistler's hand have been catalogued and described, and these range from the French subjects of 1857 or '58 down to the Chelsea shop subjects of 1885 and 1886. Prominent amongst them are some forty or fifty plates of Venetian themes, wrought in Venice chiefly in 1879. Mr. Whistler was, in the spring of 1886, elected president of the Society of British Artists, a choice significant of very surprising changes and reforms in that body. Mr. Whistler has written and delivered a lecture upon art, which, in remembrance of the hour at which it was given, it pleased him to entitle "Ten o'Clock." [F. W.]

Whitbread, SAMUEL (b. 1758, d. 1815), statesman, a native of London, was the son of a wealthy brewer, whose business he subsequently carried on. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1790 was returned to Parliament in the Whig interest for the borough of Steyning, a seat which he shortly exchanged for Bedford. He was a warm personal friend of Charles Fox, and in 1805 was selected to conduct the attack upon Lord Melville's official administration. He married a daughter of the first Earl Grey. After the death of Fox he was one of the most influential members of the Whig party. Mr. Whitbread committed suicide during an attack of insanity.

White, HENRY KIRKE (b. 1785, d. 1806), poet, was the son of a Nottingham butcher, and at the age of six began to learn writing, arithmetic, and French, and to cultivate the muses. Some lines, *On being Confined to School one Pleasant Summer Morning*, written at the age of thirteen, are equal to many he afterwards produced. At the age of fourteen he was sent to work at a stocking-loom, where he remained till 1799, when he entered an attorney's office. He now spent his spare time in learning Latin, Greek, and some four of the modern languages, as well as electricity and music, and in exercising his pen on prose and poetry in various ways. Already indulging in sceptical speculations, he was seriously arrested in 1803 by a strong religious fervour, which had such an influence on him that all his subsequent works are tinged by it. In 1804 he brought out a volume of poems, which was abused in some review. This little book, however, gained him the friendship of Southey. White had long cherished the notion of a university education, and of eventually becoming a

clergyman. By the liberality of friends he was entered, in 1805, as a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge. Here his application to books was so intense that his health speedily sank under it.

Southey, *Remains of Henry Kirke White*; *London Magazine*, Dec., 1824.

White, JOSEPH BLANCO (b. 1775, d. 1841), was born of an Irish family settled in Seville. Educated at a Dominican convent, and afterwards at the University of Seville, he was ordained sub-deacon in 1796 and priest in 1799. For a while he was a strong devotee, but lapsed into infidelity, and came to England in 1810. In 1814 he became a clergyman of the Church of England, only to abandon orthodoxy four years afterwards, and after passing through various other phases of faith became a Unitarian in 1835. Hence he thought it necessary to leave the house of Archbishop Whately, to whose son he had been tutor for some years, and died at Liverpool. Blanco White was a friend of many of the great men of his time—for instance, Coleridge, Whately, J. H. Newman, and J. S. Mill—and was himself a man of rare ability. He produced, however, nothing of permanent importance, except his great sonnet on *Night*, owing to his want of ballast. Among his works may be mentioned *Letters from Spain by Don Leucadio Dollado* (1821) and *Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism* (1825).

Blanco White's *Autobiography and Correspondence*, edited by J. H. Thom.

Whitehead, CHARLES (b. 1804, d. 1862), poet, novelist, and dramatist, was a native of London. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, his father being a wine merchant in the city. He began life as a clerk in a commercial house. In 1831 he published *The Solitary*, and seems shortly afterwards to have become an author by profession. *The Solitary* is a poem of reflection and emotion rather than incident, with here and there a few lines of description, but mainly depending for its interest on the originality and force of its abstract ideas. The influence of Shelley is apparent, but there is nevertheless marked originality of treatment. In 1834 Whitehead published anonymously the *Autobiography of Jack Ketch*. This work is entirely one of fiction, and is for the most part a farcical travesty on the broadly grotesque and semi-gruesome idea of the inner life of the public hangman. Nevertheless, it contained passages of the utmost seriousness and of almost pathetic gravity, evincing throughout the dexterous hand of a skilful literary workman, and in its more notable passages the powerful grasp of a master of tragic art. There can be little doubt that the success of this book gave rise to one of the most interesting incidents in Whitehead's career, viz., his being asked by Messrs. Chapman and Hall

to associate himself with Seymour in the production of the book which afterwards became famous as *The Pickwick Papers*. He declined the offer, assigning as his reason that he was unequal to the task of producing the copy with sufficient regularity. He then recommended to the publishers the young author of the *Sketches by Boz*. As a result of this piece of good-fellowship on Whitehead's part, the two writers continued good friends for some time. In 1842 Mr. Bentley published the novel *Richard Savage*, the work by which Whitehead will be chiefly remembered. Of this work Dickens often spoke with "great admiration," while Dante Rossetti writes of it as "very remarkable—a real character really worked out." Among Whitehead's other works of importance may be cited the *Cavalier*, a poetic drama; the *Earl of Essex*, an historical romance; *Smiles and Tears*, a collection of stories and essays; and a *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*. He also contributed largely to magazines and journals. Whitehead's talents were great, and he was fortunately situated for the exhibition of them. On the publication of *Richard Savage* he had every prospect of a brilliant career. Unhappily he fell into habits of intemperance. Thinking to make a fresh start in life, he accepted a journalistic appointment at Melbourne in 1857. But his fatal propensity remained with him. His wife—he had no children—died. He sank lower and lower, and in 1862 he died from the effects of destitution. Some of Whitehead's later poetical work is very good, and perhaps the sonnet by him, so greatly admired by Dante Rossetti, is one of his latest efforts in that form. The *Spanish Marriage*, a fragment of a poetical drama, published in a Melbourne magazine, has many fine passages. It is a matter for grave disappointment that a man with Whitehead's powers should have done so little permanent poetical work; just as it is a matter for regret that one possessed of his abilities should have executed so little, comparatively speaking, in the higher walks of fiction. But what he has done in both these departments of literature entitles him to a higher place than he at present holds.

H. T. Mackenzie Bell, *Charles Whitehead: a Monograph, with Extracts from his Works.*

[H. T. M. B.]

* **Whitman, WALT** (b. 1819), poet, son of Walter Whitman and his wife Louisa, was born at West Hills, in the township of Huntington, Long Island, New York State, on the 31st of May, 1819. His father was descended from an English family who settled at Huntington about 1660; and his mother, a Van Velsor, came of a Dutch family of farmers also settled in Long Island. Walter Whitman, who was born in 1789, was brought up to be a carpenter, and married in 1816. Walt (or, as he was christened, Walter) was

the second son of this marriage, and passed his early years at West Hills and Brooklyn, attending the public schools of the latter place until he was thirteen years old. He was employed for a short time in a lawyer's office, then in a doctor's, and next at a printing-house, where he learnt type-setting. He kept to the printing trade for some two years or so, and then (1836) became a teacher in country schools and a writer of articles for magazines and newspapers. In 1839-40 he edited and published at Huntington *The Long Islander*, a weekly newspaper. For about twelve years he earned a living by blending the occupations of author and compositor. From 1840-5 he followed these pursuits in New York city, passing the summers in the country, and doing some farm work. During the next two years he edited *The Eagle* newspaper at Brooklyn, and then passed on a working expedition with his brother Jefferson through all the middle States, down the Ohio and Mississippi, and back by the Mississippi and Missouri, Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie, Niagara Falls and Lower Canada, and then through Central New York and down the Hudson. He appears about 1849 on the editorial staff of *The Crescent* daily newspaper at New Orleans; and in 1850 he published *The Freeman* newspaper in Brooklyn. In 1851 he took up carpentering, and built houses in Brooklyn for sale—a business which threatened to become too profitable for his taste, and was abandoned in favour of his real mission. This he found in 1854, after completing his education in the remarkable way sketched above. This mission was to preach the gospel of democracy and of the natural man. To qualify for this he had passed all available time among men and women, and in the open air, absorbing into himself nature, character, art, and indeed all that makes up the external universe. A new departure in literature had been definitely shaping itself in his mind for some two or three years; and in 1854 he began to write down a series of compositions more absolutely original and unprecedented than, perhaps, anything in literature. In 1855 these compositions, twelve in number, were published under the title of *Leaves of Grass*, Whitman himself helping to set the types. The book attracted little attention, and had scarcely any sale; but it fell into the hands of a few people of advanced views and high understanding, to whom it was at once evident that a new and a great thing had come to birth. Nowise discouraged by the narrowness of his reception, Whitman went on with his work, adding new poems and revising those already printed; and in 1856 he issued a second edition, containing thirty-two pieces. This also was but little noticed or sold. In 1860 a handsome edition of *Leaves of Grass* was published at Boston with some additional poems called *Enfance d'Adam*, which were

grossly misunderstood, as they still are, and gave great offence. The publishers would have fought the book's battle manfully, but on the outbreak of the Secession War they closed their establishment, and engaged in the defence of the union. Whitman also (1862), leaving Brooklyn and New York for good, went to the seat of war, wintered partly in the Army of the Potomac, and began that noble ministrations among the wounded, now so generally known, culminating (1864) in his first illness (called by the doctors hospital malaria), and continued after a short interval till the war was over. Before the close of the war he was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior at Washington, but was shortly dismissed by Secretary Harlan as the author of *Leaves of Grass*. At the time he was still using his leisure hours to tend the wounded in the hospitals, and was composing *President Lincoln's Funeral Hymn*. He was immediately appointed to another clerkship, in the Attorney-General's office. In 1865 he published *Walt Whitman's Drum-Taps*, a series of poems connected with the war; and, after it came from the press, he added the poem on the death of Lincoln called *When Lilacs last in the Dooryard bloomed* and other poems. In 1866 he prepared a fresh edition of *Leaves of Grass*, much revised and added to, classified in the order intended to be final, and with a special series called *Songs Before Parting*. The book included the *Drum-Taps*, and though printed in 1866, bears the date 1867 on the title. In 1870 another edition of *Leaves of Grass* (revised again) appeared at Washington, simultaneously with a separate volume of poems called *Passage to India*, some old and some new, and a prose volume, *Democratic Vistas*. In 1871 he delivered at the opening of the American Institute, and also published, a new poem, *After all not to Create Only* (now called *Song of the Exposition*). This short piece first comes into *Leaves of Grass* in an edition of 1872, including *Passage to India*. In that year he delivered at the Commencement, Dartmouth College, another new poem, *As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free*, issued the same year with an important preface and some short poems. At the opening of 1873 he had an attack of paralysis, and lost his mother by death. Here ended his official career; and he took up his residence at Camden, in New Jersey, near his brother, Colonel Whitman. There he remained ill and much disabled for some years; but in 1875 he produced a fresh prose work, *Memoranda during the War*, issued at Camden; and, while reprinting *Leaves of Grass* (the edition dated 1876, and known as the "Centennial Edition"), he also prepared a companion volume of prose and verse under the title of *Two Rivulets*. The new volume included a fresh general preface, a section specially called *Two Rivulets* (verse and prose running parallel), and *Centennial Songs* (among

which *The Song of the Exposition* is a reprint). The rest of the book consists of former separate works bound up with the new; these are *Democratic Vistas*, *As a Strong Bird*, *Memoranda*, and *Passage to India*, again separated from *Leaves of Grass*. During the next two years his health was to some extent restored; and in 1879 he travelled to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, etc. The summer of 1880 he passed in Canada. In 1881 Messrs. Osgood of Boston issued a new edition of *Leaves of Grass*, but suppressed it on an absurd threat of prosecution. The stereotyped plates were transferred to the author, who published from them the "author's edition" at Camden (1882). In 1883 the book, finally revised, and containing in all 293 poems, was published at Philadelphia, together with an autobiographical volume entitled *Specimen Days and Collect*, consisting mainly of Whitman's prose writings old and new. It is necessary to name these various issues of *Leaves of Grass*, because Walt Whitman consistently allows that title to cover all his poetical work, and each new edition contains as a rule some fresh feature of importance. The term *poet* does not fully describe Walt Whitman: the word *prophet* would come nearer; but that might be misunderstood. Schopenhauer has been well described as "the great prophet of the world's despair." Walt Whitman may be termed conversely the great prophet of the world's hope. Of all optimists he is the most absolute: his faith in the ultimate perfection of the scheme of things never wavers; he sees promises of eventual good in all that is evil—nay, he even discerns a present good in what is evil; he will hear of no annihilation of the individual and no ultimate loss or failure for any human creature; and it is the endeavour of his writings to inspire every man and woman with a sense of his or her personal dignity. His works convey the impression of a man more at one with the external universe, more at peace, through faith in the highest sense of that word, about the great questions that exercise the soul, than perhaps anyone whose writings are extant. Nothing of the nature of a complaint has ever proceeded from him; and he sounds all the chords of human feeling with the depth and urgency of one who has suffered, in his own person and by sympathy, all woes and agonies, but whose spirit is too great to be turned by any suffering from the clear faith that "all is well." The principal defects with which Whitman is vulgarly charged are his perfectly primeval outspokenness, and a want of attention to form. Both matters are essential in his work, and must eventually be accepted as part and parcel of the religion he has felt impelled to preach. His work is too full of wisdom, poetry, and the highest aspirations for mankind, to be let drop on account of its obvious inconveniences to a generation nurtured as

we have been; the world will have to consider its messages earnestly, and they must be taken as they are.

R. Maurice Bucke, M.D., Walt Whitman (1868). [H. B. F.]

* **Whittier**, JOHN GREENLEAF (b. Dec. 17th, 1807), American poet, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, of Quaker parents. During his early years he worked as a farm-boy and shoemaker's assistant, receiving the rudiments of education at home; but in 1825 he was sent to a Friends' School, where he remained for a year. In 1829 he went to Boston to edit the *American Manufacturer*, and in 1830 became editor of *The New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut. Two years afterwards, however, he returned to Haverhill, where for the next four years he occupied himself with the editorship of the *Haverhill Gazette*, the care of his farm, and attendance at the Massachusetts Legislature. Meanwhile, in 1831, he had published *Legends of New England*, a collection of Indian traditions, and shortly afterwards a poetical tale, *Moll Pitcher*. A *Memoir of Brainerd*, prefixed to a second edition of his literary works, followed in 1832. In 1836 he became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and two years afterwards was appointed editor of the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, published in that city as one of the organs of the Abolitionists. In it some of his finest lyrics appeared, and such was the ardour of his advocacy that his office was sacked by the mob. In 1840 he returned to Massachusetts, and settled down at Amesbury. After awhile journalism ceased to attract him, his last editorial connections being with the *Lowell Standard* and the *National Era*. Whittier's third volume was *Mogg Megone* (1835), founded on the story of the chief of the Saco Indians; it was followed by *Lays of Home* (1843), *The Stranger in Lowell* (1845), and *Supernaturalism in New England* (1847), the two last being in prose. Then came *Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal* (1849), a collection of anti-slavery poems *The Voices of Freedom* (1849), and *Old Portraits and Modern Sketches* (1850). In the last year appeared Whittier's *Songs of Labour and other Poems*, containing *The Drovers*, *The Huskers*, *The Lumbermen*, etc., in which the poet is seen in his happiest vein. In 1852 came *The Chapel of the Hermits and other Poems*, and another collection—*The Panorama and other Poems*—containing *The Hermit of Thebaid* and *The Barefoot Boy*, in 1856. Whittier's next works were *Home Ballads and Poems* (1860), *In War Time and other Poems* (1863), *National Lyrics* (1865-6), *Snow-Bound*, a beautiful idyl of New England life and manners (1866), *The Tent on the Beach and other Poems* (1867), *Among the Hills and other Poems* (1868), *Miriam and other Poems* (1870), *Ballads of New*

England (1870), *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim and other Poems* (1872), *Mabel Martin, a Harvest Idyl* (1876), *The Vision of Eckard and other Poems* (1878), *The King's Missive and other Poems* (1881) *The Bay of Seven Islands and other Poems* (1885). In 1875 Whittier edited a collection of *Songs of Three Centuries*, and numerous collections of his works, both in verse and prose, have been published.

Biographical Notices by W. S. Kennedy and F. H. Underwood; Mr. W. M. Rossetti's critical notice to the edition of Whittier published in *Moxon's British Poets*; B. H. Stoddard in *Scribner's Monthly*, vol. xviii.

Whyte-Melville, GEORGE JOHN (b. 1821, d. 1878), novelist, was the son of a Fifeshire landowner, and born near St. Andrews. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1839, but retired from the army in 1849, having risen to the rank of captain. On the outbreak of the Crimean War, however, he joined the cavalry of the Turkish contingent, and remained in that service until the declaration of peace. The novel, *The Interpreter* (1853), was based on his adventures in the Turkish service, but it is by no means one of Whyte-Melville's best. His first work of fiction, *Digby Grand* (1853), indicated the line in which he was to excel, the novel of sporting and country-house society. It was followed by *Tilbury Nogo* (1854), *General Bounce* (1854), *Kate Coventry* (1856), *Holmby House* (1860), *Good for Nothing* (1861), *The Brookes of Bridlemere* (1864), *Coriase* (1866), *Bones and I* (1868), *M or N* (1869), *Satanella* (1872), *Uncle John* (1874), *Katerfelto* (1875), *Sister Louise* (1876), *Black but Comely* (1879). Without being exactly a great writer of fiction, Major Whyte-Melville was, and is, one of the most popular of authors. His main strength lay in the description of the ordinary scenes of amusement in the life of a country landowner, the cover-side, the steeple-chase, and the meet. Few accounts of a run have been better done than that in *Market Harborough*, and the steeple-chase in *Black but Comely* is almost as admirable. But he had other qualities as well: he could fashion a sufficiently interesting, if not particularly intricate, plot; and he could delineate a variety of character-types with finish and no small sense of humour. Few men have better appreciated the English gentleman, and General Bounce and Uncle John are men such as it does one good to come across. Whyte-Melville had in himself all the best instincts of the class; and he was also a scholar of ability. His *Translation of Horace into English Verse* (1850) has much positive merit; and he turned his knowledge of ancient literature to admirable account in the novels *The Gladiators* (1863) and *Sarchedon* (1871), a work based on the story of Semiramis. *The Queen's Maries* (1862), the scene

of which is placed at Holyrood, is not equal to these two books. As the bard of the hunting-field Whyte-Melville is *facile princeps* in recent times, and his songs, such as *The Clipper that stands in the stall at the top*, and *Drink, puppy, drink*, will long preserve his memory. A collection of his *Songs and Verses* appeared in 1869. He was an admirable rider, but met his death while galloping across a piece of ploughed land, through a fall from his horse.

Wieland, CHRISTOPH MARTIN (b. 1733, d. 1813), the man of letters, was the son of the pietistic and Evangelical parson of Oberholz, near Biberach, in Swabia. After studying at Tübingen University, he went to Zurich in 1752 on a long visit to Bodmer, then engaged in turning portions of Biblical history into dreary epics. Wieland adopted his manner, and produced *The Sacrifices of Abraham* and several other moral poems and tales. After 1754 a change of tone was noticed, and in 1760 it culminated with Wieland's return to Biberach, where he produced not only the first German translation of Shakespeare (1762-6), but his satirical and dubious romances of *Nadine* (1762) and *Agathon* (1766), not to mention others of still less modest conception. The poem *Musarion*, in which, as in *Agathon*, Wieland draws the comparison between ethereal and worldly love decidedly in favour of the latter, appeared in 1768, and, curiously enough, in the next year he was appointed professor of philosophy at Erfurt. In 1772 he was invited by the Duchess Amalie of Weimar to act as tutor to her two sons, and he held this position till the arrival of Goethe three years later. In 1773 he began the publication of the *German Mercury* (*Deutscher Mercur*), a monthly magazine, which he continued to edit till his death; and in the same year he wrote *The Men of Abdera* (*Geschichte der Abderiten*), the best of his prose works, and one of the finest satires in the German language. Like many of Wieland's works, it represents the difficulties of a high romantic nature surrounded by the materialised citizens of every-day life. But in this case he has had the art to retain our admiration for the ideal in spite of its absurdities and sufferings. His next important work was *Oberon* (1780), his finest poem, and the last worthy of mention. It is a kind of German *Don Juan*, set in fairyland, and is perhaps the nearest approach to Byronic ease and directness in the German language. For the rest of his life, but for the production of two more romances of minor importance, *Peregrinus Proteus* (1791) and *Agatho-demon* (1798), Wieland was chiefly engaged in translations of the classics, as of *Lucian* (1788-9) and *Cicero's Letters* (1808-12). In 1798 he retired for some years to a country house at Ossmanstadt on the Ilm, between Weimar and Apolda, and there he is buried,

though he spent the closing years of his life at Weimar. Wieland's career and influence both belong properly to the last century, but his purity of language and unflinching lucidity of thought have given him a very distinct and, on the whole, a high position in German literature. As he had modelled both style and thought on the best French writers, it has been the custom to compare him to Voltaire; but he had little of Voltaire's destructive energy, and, if he must have another name than his own, we might rather call him the German Lucian in prose, and in verse perhaps even the German Byron.

L. F. Otterdinger, *Wieland's Leben und Wirken*; and especially Goethe's Address, *Ze brüderlichem Andenken Wielands* (1813), included in his works; Madame de Staël, *De l'Allemagne*.

Wiertz, ANTOINE (b. 1806, d. 1865), Belgian artist, was a native of Dinant, on the Meuse, and, inspired with a desire for fame, repaired to Antwerp, where he lived in the direst poverty, working assiduously at his art. He just managed to keep himself alive, and in 1821 received a small pension from the Government. In 1832 he gained the Prix de Rome, and was thus able to visit Italy. There he commenced his gigantic picture the *Combat over the Body of Patroclus*, which was enthusiastically admired by Thorwaldsen, but which was "akied" at the Paris Salon in 1836. His masterpiece, *Le Triomphe de Christ*, was painted after his removal to Brussels in 1848, and in 1858 a studio, now called the *Musée Wiertz*, was erected for him by the Government. Here he proceeded to execute in rapid succession a number of gigantic pictures, undoubtedly works of genius, but stamped by a growing delight in the revolting, as the titles of some of them show; for instance, *L'Enfant Brûlé*; *L'Inhumation Précipitée*; *Faim, Folie, Crime*; *Le Suicide*; and *Pensées et Visions d'une Tête Coupée*. On his death he was buried in the grounds of the Musée Wiertz.

Art Journal, vol. xxi.; *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. xl.; *Fraser's Magazine*, vol. lxxxv.

Wigan, ALFRED SYDNEY (b. 1814, d. 1878), actor, was a native of Blackheath, and began life as a teacher of music. In 1838, however, he took to the stage, making his first appearance at the St. James's, under the name of Sydney. In the following year he assumed that of Wigan, and appeared at Covent Garden in Sheridan Knowles' *Love*. In 1841 he married Miss LEONORA PINCOTT (b. 1805, d. 1884), an actress of repute. For the next fifteen years the Wigans played at the chief London theatres, and gained a high reputation as clever and finished delineators of character. Mr. Wigan's merits appeared in pieces like *The Bengal Tiger*, *The Lucky Friday*, *Still Waters Run Deep*, and *Retribution*. In 1853 he became manager of the Olympic, in 1860 of the St. James's, where he

remained until 1863; he then accepted an engagement at the Queen's, Long Acre; and played at the Gaiety in 1868 and 1869. The Wignans retired from the stage in 1874.

Wilberforce, SAMUEL, D.D. (b. Sept. 7th, 1805; d. July 19th, 1873), Bishop of Winchester and Oxford, the third son of William Wilberforce (q.v.), was born at Clapham Common, near London. There were three other sons, two of whom took orders, while the third was called to the bar; all of them became Roman Catholics between the years 1850 and 1854. Samuel Wilberforce was first educated by various private tutors, but probably the most powerful influence on his early life was that of his father, who wrote to him constantly, and determined him to look upon the Church as his future profession. In 1823 he went into residence at Oriel College, Oxford, and during his undergraduate career was an industrious reader, an accomplished horseman, and a frequent speaker at the Union. His views were at first Liberal, but a tour in France in 1827 opened his eyes to the activity of revolutionary ideas, and he became a strong Tory. He had taken his degree, with a first in mathematics and a second in classics, in the previous year; and he soon afterwards married Miss Emily Sargent, the daughter of the biographer of Henry Martyn. In 1828 he was ordained, and became curate-in-charge of Checkendon, near Henley. He was under the patronage of Bishop Sumner, a prominent member of the Church section of the Evangelical party. Wilberforce held very much to his opinion, and Sumner's influence is to be seen in his acceptance of the living of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight (1830), as well as in the subsequent refusal of that of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street. His stay at Brightstone ended in 1840, and the ten years were important ones in the history of the Church. They witnessed the growth in his own college, and among his most intimate friends, of the "Oxford Movement." From it Wilberforce stood aloof, and when it developed into a distinct party in the Church he protested against it. John Henry Newman eventually declined his contributions to the *British Critic* because he had preached against Dr. Pusey's theory of sin after baptism. During this period Wilberforce's literary activity was great. His monument to his father, *The Life of Mr. Wilberforce*, appeared in 1838, and two volumes of the latter's correspondence were published in 1840. The beautiful allegory, *Agathos and other Sunday Stories*, was published in the same year, and *Eucharistica* (prayers and meditations from the Anglican fathers), to which he wrote a preface. He was now a known man; he had already been select preacher at Oxford, he speedily became in rapid succession Archdeacon of Surrey, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, and rector of Alverstoke. In 1841 he was Bampton lecturer, and shortly after-

wards became chaplain to Prince Albert. In the same year occurred the great sorrow of his life, the death of his wife, but in other respects his career was one of unvarying prosperity. He was beloved by his parish, had a high reputation as a public speaker and university preacher, and was a great favourite at Court. In 1845 he was appointed Dean of Westminster, and in the same year, when only just forty, Bishop of Oxford. In his first appearance in the House of Lords he at once made his mark as an orator of the first rank, and proved in addition a successful administrator of his diocese. In 1847, however, he was involved in the unhappy Hampden controversy, and for many years had to face considerable unpopularity. Bishop Wilberforce had kept clear of the Tractarian Movement; he had severely condemned W. G. Ward's *Ideal of a Christian Church*, and was ready to take any steps against *Tract No. 90*. On the other hand, he was equally opposed to the Broad Church party, of which Dr. Hampden was champion. He therefore signed the protest of the thirteen bishops against his appointment to the diocese of Hereford. Lord John Russell declined to give way. Bishop Wilberforce saw a way out of the difficulty; he hoped to draw from Dr. Hampden a declaration of orthodoxy, and accordingly authorised a prosecution against him. Finding that the prosecution was likely to have no effect, he suddenly dropped it, thereby causing bitter resentment among the High Church party, and anger at Court, where his proceedings were objected to as an attack upon the Crown's right of nomination. Bishop Wilberforce speedily resumed his authority over the High Church party; but only to find that that party had become exceedingly unpopular with the bulk of the nation. The High Church many had now to endure the storm of indignation which had been roused by the Tractarian few. The revival of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical titles in England by the Pope in 1851, known as the "Papal aggression," kept suspicion alive, and so did the Gorham controversy on the doctrine of baptism. Further, there was the project of the revival of Convocation, which Bishop Wilberforce espoused with all his might, whereby he became further alienated from the Court, and even from his old friend Archbishop Sumner. Bishop Wilberforce had also to endure much personal unpopularity on account of the secessions to Rome of his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Manning, and of his brothers; in fact, so terrible was the latter disaster that he contemplated the resignation of his see. As it was, the various enterprises in which he was interested at this time were somewhat discredited; and his Theological College at Cuddesdon, opened in 1854, was the subject of numerous pamphlet attacks. Wilberforce nevertheless lived down opposition; some of his opponents were

disarmed by the charm of his manner, some were argued into silence, and some disappeared. His diocese, under his great powers of administration, became an organic whole instead of a collection of jarring elements, chiefly through his efforts to increase the efficiency of rural deans. As an instance of his energy it may be mentioned that in the last three years of his Oxford episcopacy he preached 226 times in the parish churches, while the numbers confirmed in his last three years were 20,028, against 14,059 in the three years ending in 1854. Cuddesdon was supplemented in 1857 by a society called the "Spiritual Help Society," for affording assistance to the more necessitous clergy in the maintenance of curates; and in 1860 a society was founded for augmenting the poorest benefices. In the House of Lords his reputation was unequalled. He spoke on secular as well as on ecclesiastical subjects, and his support of the repeal of the Corn Laws drew from the Prince Consort a letter in which that measure was characterised as lying outside the range of subjects upon which a bishop ought to speak. But he was above all things the "Bishop of Society," using his influence as a man of the world for the purpose of modifying those about him for good, and making them serve as his instruments for the furtherance of the objects which he had at heart. He was the most delightful of companions, and the wittiest talker of his time. Nevertheless, his judgments upon his distinguished contemporaries were unpleasantly severe, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Gladstone, for whom he entertained great admiration. Of his extraordinary versatility and extraordinary powers of work it is impossible to speak at length here; but both qualities are abundantly illustrated in his *Life* by Canon Ashwell. The retirement of Bishop Blomfield in 1856 left Wilberforce practically without a rival for the leadership among the English bishops; and he guided the Church during the troubled times that followed. The Evangelical party was conciliated by his opposition to the Broad Church views which were now spreading in the Establishment. In 1861 he condemned *Essays and Reviews* in a powerful contribution to the *Quarterly Review*, and throughout the Colenso dispute he maintained an attitude of the strictest orthodoxy. It was he who urged the bishops to collective action, and at the same time managed that the dispute should be conducted with urbanity. The important convocation of the Pan-Anglican Conference in 1867 was also his work, and he drew up the encyclical in which the Colenso case was reviewed at length. These controversies brought him into peculiarly intimate relations with the colonial clergy, who continually wrote to him for advice. In 1866 the Ritualistic disturbances began, and Bishop Wilberforce drew up the report of the First Ritual Commission, in which coercive mea-

sures were strongly discountenanced, although Ritualism was condemned. He acquiesced in the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, not because he thought that the change was likely to be beneficial, but because he regarded it as settled by the vote of the constituencies. In 1869 he was translated to the diocese of Winchester on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone; and threw himself into his new work with much of the energy that he had displayed in the old. The span of activity was, however, short; for while riding with Earl Granville near Dorking he was thrown from his horse, and died almost immediately. He was buried by the side of his wife in Lavington churchyard.

Life of Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., the first volume by Canon Ashwell; vols. ii. and iii. by his son, E. G. Wilberforce. Bishop Wilberforce published, besides the works mentioned above, *The Rocky Island*, and *Other Parables* (1840); *History of the Episcopal Church in America* (1844); *Heroes of Hebrew History* (1870). His *Essays Contributed to the Quarterly Review* were collected in 1874. Several series of *Charges*, and *Sermons Preached before the University of Oxford*, have also been republished. [L. C. S.]

Wilberforce, WILLIAM (b. 1759, d. 1833), the celebrated philanthropist, was the son of Robert Wilberforce, a merchant at Hull. At the age of twelve he was subject to deep religious impressions, which returned with varying fervour at different periods of his life, and on which he subsequently wrote in a vein of Calvinistic severity. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1776, where he was a general favourite, and he was elected M.P. for Hull in 1780 after a keen contest. He opposed the American War and Lord North's administration, but scarcely ever took any partisan side in politics. In 1787, along with Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, and a few others, he formed a committee to agitate for the abolition of the slave trade. The task was a formidable one, and it was wisely determined to work for gradual abolition. In 1789 he submitted his motion in a brilliant speech, and gained the support of Pitt, Burke, and Fox. After fifteen years' continuous agitation he succeeded in carrying his Bill through the Commons. Thus inspired by partial success, he redoubled his exertions on behalf of the wretched Africans, and in 1807 it finally passed into law. He next took up and became the advocate of negro emancipation. In 1825 length of days forced him to resign the leadership of the party in Parliament to Fowell Buxton, and three days after the Bill abolishing the institution of slavery was carried, he died.

Isaac and Samuel Wilberforce, *Life of Wilberforce*; *Edinburgh Review*, vol. lxxvii., p. 142, and vol. lxxviii., p. 188.

Wilde, SIR F. [TRURO, BARON.]

Wilde, SIR WILLIAM ROBERT WILLS (b. 1796, d. 1869), a distinguished physician, was the son of a doctor of Roscommon, and was

educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He soon established a considerable practice in that city, and became of great repute as an oculist and aural surgeon. In 1864 he was knighted. Sir William Wilde was surgeon-oculist in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was the author of *Practical Observations on Aural Surgery* (1853), *Ireland Past and Present* (1864), and a *Memoir of Béranger*, completed by his wife (1880). LADY WILDE, whose maiden name was Elgee, was married to Sir William in 1851, and is well known as the authoress of several translations from the French and German, but more particularly of poems, partly written under the name of "Speranza," of which *Ugo Bassi, a Tale of the Italian Revolution*, appeared in 1857, and *Poems* in 1864. *Driftwood from Scandinavia* was published in 1884.

Wilkes, CHARLES (b. 1801, d. 1877), American sailor, was a native of New York, entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1816, and became a lieutenant in 1826. He commanded a Government expedition sent for the exploration of the Antarctic regions, and having discovered many new islands and coasts, returned home in 1842. His *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition* was published in 1845. In 1861, having obtained the rank of captain six years previously, he caused great irritation between England and the Northern States of America, by seizing the Confederate commissioners, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, on board the British steam-packet *Trent*. His conduct was approved by Congress, but formal amends had to be made by President Lincoln to the British Government. Wilkes became commodore in 1862, and rear-admiral in 1866.

Wilkie, SIR DAVID (b. 1785, d. 1841), one of the most celebrated painters of the English school, was born at Cults, Fifeshire, where his father held the office of minister. His artistic talent developed itself early, and though rather against their will, his parents allowed him to follow his bent for art, and he was entered at the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh, where, in 1804, he gained a prize for the best painting of *Diana and Callisto*. The following year he came to London, and was admitted as a student to the Royal Academy. In 1806 his *Village Politicians* attracted the attention of the public, and his rapidly acquired fame was increased by the exhibition of *The Blind Fiddler* (1806), *Rent Day* (1807), *The Cut Finger* (1809), *The Village Festival* (1811), *Blindman's Buff* (1813). In 1825 his health gave way, and foreign travel was prescribed as a remedy. He remained abroad about three years, visiting France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, a perceptible change taking place in his art during the time spent on the Continent. Hitherto he had painted with much pathos and humour homely

Scottish scenes, every detail of the surroundings being given with loving accuracy and fidelity; but now he turned to historical subjects, treated in a larger and more ambitious style, where his peculiar genius had not so much scope, and it is hardly surprising that his later pictures never gained the popularity of his earlier ones. After the death of Lawrence (1830) he was appointed painter in ordinary to the King, being made a knight in 1836. In 1840 he undertook a journey to the East with a view to studying especially the localities of the events recorded in Scripture; he was, however, taken ill on his homeward journey, and died near Gibraltar, 1841. In addition to the pictures already mentioned, we may name:—*The Pedlar* (1814); *Reading a Will* (1820); *Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo* (1822); *The Parish Beadle* (1823); *The Confessional* (1827); *The Guerilla Council of War*, and *The Guerilla's Return to his Family* (1828); *The Preaching of Knox* (1832); *Spanish Monks* (1833); *The Cottar's Saturday Night* (1837); *Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle* (1837); *Sir David Baird discovering the Body of Tippoo Sahib* (1838); *Benvenuto Cellini and the Pope* (1840).

Allan Cunningham, *Life of Sir David Wilkie*.

Wilkins, WILLIAM, R.A. (b. 1778, d. 1839), architect, was a native of Norwich, and was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, graduating as sixth wrangler in 1800. He acquired a taste for architecture while visiting the Continent on the resources of a travelling fellowship. On his return to England he was employed in designing several important additions to the university buildings (for instance, the Fitzwilliam Museum), and in 1808 erected the Nelson monument at Dublin. He was elected A.R.A. in 1825, R.A. in 1826, and professor of architecture in succession to Sir John Soane in 1837. His chief works were the University Club in Pall Mall (1826); University College, Gower Street (1828), of which, however, the wings were completed after his death; and the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square (1838). This edifice was distinctly a failure; but in justice to Wilkins it should be mentioned that he was compelled to introduce into the original plan the portico of Carlton House, and was hampered by Government in countless ways. Among his less important works were St. George's Hospital, Haileybury College, and the plans of Downing College, Cambridge. He was also a writer of repute, and published, among other works, *Atheniemia* in 1816, and *Pro-lusiones Architectonicae* in 1837.

Wilkinson, SIR JOHN GARDNER (b. Oct. 5th, 1797; d. Oct. 29th, 1875), Orientalist, was born at Hardendale, Westmoreland, and educated at Harrow, and at Exeter College, Oxford. When quite a young man he visited Egypt for the sake of his health, and remained

there for twelve years, during which time he devoted himself to the study of Egyptian antiquities. A paper of his on *A Part of the Eastern Desert of Upper Egypt* was read before the Geographical Society in 1830, and was a record of a journey of exploration made with Captain Burton. The paper had been written, however, as early as 1823. In 1827-8 Wilkinson published his *Materia Hieroglyphica*, containing the Egyptian Pantheon and the Succession of the Pharaohs; his *Extracts from the Hieroglyphical Subjects* in 1830; *Thebes and Ancient Egypt* in 1833; and *The Topography of Thebes, and General View of Egypt*, in 1835. His magnum opus, *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians* (1837-41; 3rd ed. by Dr. Birch, 1878), is the standard authority on all matters relating to Egyptian art; and its value is enhanced by the beautiful illustrations with which it is enriched by its author. It is written to support no particular theory, but contents itself with picturesque description. It was followed by the very popular *Modern Egypt and Thebes* (1844), and a condensed edition entitled *Handbook for Travellers in Egypt* (1847). Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who had been knighted in 1839, then published a work on *Dalmatia and Montenegro* (1848); and, returning to Egyptology, *A Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians* (1854), *Egypt in the Time of the Pharaohs* (1857), and *The Architecture of Ancient Egypt* (1860); he also wrote *On Colour and the Necessity of a General Diffusion of Taste* (1858). He also contributed some most valuable notes and illustrations to the Egyptian chapters of Professor Rawlinson's translation of *Herodotus*. Most of his Egyptian collections are in the British Museum, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson also presented Harrow School with a museum of Egyptian art.

William of Brunswick. [Brunswick.]

* **William**, 1st GERMAN EMPEROR and 7TH KING OF PRUSSIA (b. 1797), descended from the Electors of Brandenburg through Augustus William, brother of Frederic the Great, was the second son of Frederic William III. and Louisa of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the brother of Frederic William IV., sixth King of Prussia. He had in his early years, through the poverty of the Prussian exchequer, the advantages of a frugal bringing up. At the tender age of seven this soldier-king began his military training under a sergeant of the Guards; these exercises were soon interrupted, and from the time of Jena to the Treaty of Tilsit the Prussian Royal Family had no settled place of abode. In 1807 the young prince was made a second lieutenant, and in the following year he lost his mother, to whom, doubtless on account of the care that his delicate constitution frequently called for, he was deeply attached. He found relief

from this blow in his military studies, and an earthwork traced out by him, and erected under his supervision in 1811, still remains in the park of Babolsberg. Prussia was meanwhile preparing to break the chains that had bound her since the disastrous rout of Jena, and the first blow was struck in the summer of 1813, under the guidance of Blücher. At first Prince William was kept back from active participation in the struggle. On receiving his commission as captain, however, he joined the head-quarters of the Allies at Frankfurt-on-the-Main as aide-de-camp to his father. This was at the end of 1813. He had thus an opportunity, if he chose, of studying Napoleon's art of warfare. He conducted himself in these campaigns with bravery, receiving from the Czar Alexander the Russian "Cross of St. George," and from his father the "Iron Cross," and on the fall of Paris, in 1814, he was promoted to the rank of major for gallantry in the field. After a short stay in Paris Prince William accompanied the Czar and his father to England, where they remained for three weeks, having every honour conferred upon them. Returning home with his father, he shared in the triumphal entry into Berlin. He did not participate in the Waterloo campaign, being at the time engaged in conforming to a practice imposed upon every member of the House of Hohenzollern, viz., the drawing up, previous to confirmation, of a profession of faith. In 1817 he escorted his sister Charlotte to St. Petersburg, whither she was repairing to be married to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who subsequently succeeded Alexander on the throne. In Russia Prince William created a good impression, and on leaving, after a stay of six months, had won golden opinions. In 1818, arriving at his majority, he was made a major-general. In 1821 he visited Italy, and under the guidance of Niebuhr and Bunsen made his acquaintance with all the objects of interest in Rome. In 1819 he married the Princess Augusta of Weimar, sister of the wife of his younger brother Charles, and took up his abode in the new palace on the Linden, where he has continued to reside ever since. The next important event in William's career was his father's death in 1840, for he thereby became heir-presumptive to the throne, his elder brother having no issue. He was appointed by his brother Governor of Pomerania, and on the latter's visit to England in 1842 he acted as regent. In 1844 William, now Prince of Prussia, visited England, and in company with Bunsen studied the working of representative institutions, for at that time there was a constitutional question fronting Prussia. Prince William opposed the demands of what he called "the modern parliamentary spirit," encouraged as it was by the popular risings in France, and by the vacillation of his brother, the King; and so offensive was his opposition

to the people of Prussia, or at any rate of Berlin, that on the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he received a twenty-four hours' notice to quit Berlin, with the further injunction to go out of the country as soon as he could. He went to England, arriving on March 27th at the Prussian Legation. He was visited by the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the ambassadors of the European Powers. Meanwhile an agitation was setting up in the Prussian provinces for the prince's recall. The inhabitants of Berlin were against this. They had, however, to give way, and on May 27th, just two months after his arrival in England, he received his recall. In the exciting events that followed his return and marked the struggle then waging between Crown and people, William stood firmly by the side of law and order, and his position is well expressed by the Prussian motto, which he quoted on the conclusion of his speech before the National Assembly made on accepting the Constitution that the King had been pleased to adopt, "With God, for King and Fatherland." After this matters became worse in Prussia, revolts against the constituted authorities were frequent, and it fell to Prince William to restore quiet. Meanwhile his brother's capacity for rule was giving way, and in 1857 William was called upon to act as regent. Thereupon he began to resuscitate the army. He had already succeeded in getting the needle-gun accepted as the weapon for the infantry; now he began to surround himself with officers of whose capacity he was assured, among these being Moltke and Roon. It was Roon who planned the system of army organisation that was adopted. That system was an extension of Scharnhorst's, improved, and adapted to Prussia's altered circumstances, and aimed at increasing the armed strength of the country, and at making that armed strength more speedily available. The leading features of this scheme have been adopted by the chief European Powers, so effective has its practical operation been proved to be. In Prussia the effect of using this plan has been that, in William's own words when he recommended its adoption in 1860, the Prussian army has become the Prussian nation in arms. On Jan. 2nd, 1861, on the death of his brother, William became King of Prussia. His chief difficulty lay in getting the army scheme accepted, and to this end he in 1862 called to his aid Otto von Bismarck (q.v.), whom he placed at the head of the ministry, with Roon as War Minister. It was now Bismarck's duty to thrust this system upon the nation in the teeth of a determined parliamentary majority. This he accomplished by over-riding the Constitution, adopting the scheme and raising the increased expenditure without the consent of the people's representatives. The Schleswig-Holstein question now came to the front, the

Duchies were occupied by Austrian and Prussian troops (1864), a quarrel arose over the spoil, and out of it grew the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, which vindicated the unconstitutional conduct of Bismarck and his royal master with regard to army reform. When the nation was still rejoicing over the victories of the Seven Weeks' War, Bismarck seized the moment for passing an Act of indemnity for his unconstitutional courses. The King actively participated in this war, and was ever at hand to be consulted by his generals. The battle of Sadowa he witnessed from a spot within range of the Austrian guns, and at a critical point of the engagement rallied some Prussian forces that were retreating, and sent them back to the front. To Prussia the results of this war with Austria were of great moment; it made her chief of the German States, and enlarged her dominions. King William's importance grew correspondingly. France now became jealous of Prussia's growing power, and sought to neutralise that power by the creation of a Confederacy of the South German States. The efforts of France in this direction were soon to be proved unavailing. A quarrel between these two nations almost broke out over the Duchy of Luxemburg; this, however, was settled by the Treaty of London (1867) declaring the Duchy to be a neutral State. Thereafter King William, with Bismarck, visited the Emperor Napoleon at Paris, during the summer of the Great Exhibition. The Czar was there, as well as the Crown Prince and Princess. These royal personages were brilliantly received and handsomely treated. William and Prince Bismarck had not long returned home when the event that led up to the war of 1870 happened. The Spanish throne was vacant, and there was the question of choosing a candidate. Among the suggested candidates was Prince Leopold, son of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, of which house King William was the head. In 1870 Prince Leopold agreed to accept the Spanish Crown if the Cortes chose him. Thereupon the war party in France began to denounce Bismarck, in its excitement seeing nothing but some deep design on the part of this arch-schemer, and considering him as the promoter of Leopold's candidature. Military preparations immediately ensued, and notwithstanding the withdrawal of Leopold's candidature war was declared between the two countries. On July 31st William left Berlin on his way to the battle-field, and on taking up the command he made this proclamation to the army:—"All Germany with one mind stands in arms against a neighbouring State, which has surprised us by declaring war against us without any cause. It is our duty to defend our threatened Fatherland, our honour and our hearths. To-day I undertake the command of the whole army, and I advance cheerfully to a struggle which

in former times our fathers, similarly situated, fought out gloriously." An old man of seventy-three advancing "cheerfully" to such a struggle is a fit subject for admiration, especially when it is remembered that nothing of importance was done in the whole campaign without his sanction. The best judge (W. H. Russell) of William's share in the struggle thus speaks:—"So far as I can see, there never was a more real commander-in-chief than this aged king. History will no doubt do him justice. At present his glory is swallowed up or eclipsed in the fame of Moltke and Bismarck; but the King exercises the most active influence and control over the military operations, and is absolutely and entirely paramount in his administration of the army and in his direction of its *personnel*. It was he who created this vast host, and it is he who knows how to use it." It is not possible for us to describe the campaign that William now entered upon and that resulted in a series of disasters to France that could never have been anticipated. By the end of September, 1870, Paris was surrounded by the German army, and by October the King had taken up his quarters at Versailles. Meanwhile the North German Parliament was preparing an address to the King, the purport of which may be gleaned from this extract:—"The North German Parliament, in unison with the Princes of Germany, approaches with the prayer that your Majesty will deign to consecrate the work of unification by accepting the Imperial Crown of Germany." This address proposing the unification of Germany was presented to the King at Versailles on Dec. 18th; he accepted the dignity thus offered him, and on Jan. 18th, 1871, he was proclaimed the German Emperor. At last Paris—the efforts of Gambetta to save her having failed—gave way. On Feb. 26th, 1871, the preliminaries of peace were signed, and Germany recovered Alsace and Lorraine, besides receiving a large war indemnity. On March 1st the German troops entered Paris, the Emperor holding a grand review on the Longchamp race-course in the Bois-de-Boulogne, and on the 7th William left Versailles, reaching his capital a few days later. Later in the same year he met Francis Joseph at Gastein, and it is supposed sowed the seeds of the Austro-German alliance, to which the adhesion of Russia was perhaps also marked by the visit of the Emperor to St. Petersburg in 1873. In the following year he visited Victor Emmanuel at Milan. What happened at these and other imperial and royal interviews is of course purely conjectural, but it can hardly be doubted that they tended to maintain the peace of Europe, to which also the rigid neutrality of Germany during the Russo-Turkish War of 1876-7 materially contributed. At home the fabric of Teutonic unity was completed in 1873 by the inauguration of the great national monument

commemorating the victories of 1864, 1866, and 1870; and with consummate skill Prince Bismarck succeeded in moulding the German Reichstag to suit his master's will. The Emperor's chief diplomatic difficulties were with the Vatican. In 1873 he carried on a vigorous correspondence with Pius IX. as to the Imperial jurisdiction over Catholic subjects in his dominions, and diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the German Court were closed. On the accession of Pope Leo XIII., however, conciliatory advances were made. In 1881 diplomatic relations were reopened, and in 1883 concessions were made to the Ultramontane party that ended the dispute. Another feature that has marked William's reign is the rise of Socialism, which has led to the passing of rather stringent measures. In 1878 his life was attempted twice by professed adherents of that party—first, on May 11th, by a mechanic named Hödel, the second by Dr. Charles Edward Nobiling. Both these attempts failed, and though the octogenarian emperor was severely wounded by Nobiling, he soon recovered his wonted health.

Schmidt and Otto, *Kaiser Wilhelm und seine Zeit* (1878), and the authorities on Prince Bismarck. [W. B. R.]

William II. and III. of HOLLAND. [HOLLAND.]

William IV., KING OF ENGLAND (*b.* Aug. 21st, 1765; *d.* June 20th, 1837), was the third son of George III. and Queen Charlotte. After the dull and inefficient early education which he and his brothers received, he was rated as a midshipman on the *Prince George*, the flagship of Admiral Digby, in 1779. First with the Channel fleet, and afterwards off the North American coast, he saw a good deal of service during the concluding years of the American War. In 1786 he attained the rank of captain, and sailed to the American and West Indian stations, of which the latter was then commanded by his friend Nelson. Returning home without orders, he was never again actively employed at sea, though he still was regularly promoted through all the stages of rank till he became admiral of the fleet in 1801. In 1789 he was made Duke of Clarence, and received from Parliament an income of £12,000 a year. Shortly after, his connection with the famous actress, Mrs. Jordan, began. He lived with her till 1811, and had by her a family of ten children, the eldest survivor of whom, George Fitzclarence, he made Earl of Munster after his accession. A Whig like his elder brother, Clarence adhered to Pitt when the French Revolution broke the Whig connection into two parties; though he afterwards supported Fox in 1806, and showed in later times more sympathies with his old friends than the Prince of Wales. He voted and spoke, however, against the abolition of

the slave trade. From 1811 onwards he several times contemplated marriage, and the death of Princess Charlotte at last drove him and his unmarried brothers to seek wives in great haste. On July 11th, 1818, he married the Princess Adelaide of Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom died within a few hours of their birth. His income was now raised by £6,000 a year, an augmentation so much smaller than he desired that he contemptuously rejected it; but finding he could get no more he accepted the advance with arrears. In 1820 his support to his brother in the latter's attempt to obtain a divorce drew upon him a scathing attack from Denman, which with characteristic good nature he afterwards forgave. During George IV.'s reign he proved himself the fast friend of Canning. On the Duke of York's death, in 1827, he became heir-presumptive to the Crown, and the ministry, though not without strong opposition, succeeded in raising his income to £38,500 a year. Soon after, when Canning became Prime Minister, Clarence was appointed Lord High Admiral, but without a seat in the Cabinet, and controlled by a council corresponding to the junior commissioners of the Admiralty. The appointment, continued after Canning's death by Goderich, and afterwards by Wellington, proved a great failure. His fussiness, want of tact, and extravagance, made his continuance in the post impossible. In 1829 he grossly insulted Lord Cockburn, one of his council, and as Wellington supported Cockburn, Clarence had no alternative but resignation. He voted for Catholic Emancipation, and soon after becoming king, on June 26th, 1830, called the Whigs into office, an act which ensured for him great popularity, and the reputation of a reforming monarch. During the next two years William IV. exercised a most important influence on politics, and loyally, though cautiously, supported Lord Grey. In 1831 he overcame his scruples to a dissolution. In 1832 he was ultimately persuaded to give his formal consent to creating enough peers to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords. But the timely surrender of the peers saved William from this extreme measure. He soon, however, became tired of the Whigs. He was suspicious of their constant proposals for change. He disliked the abolition of slavery; openly declared his hostility to their Irish Church policy, and particularly to the "appropriation clause," and distrusted Palmerston's foreign policy, and especially his alliance with France to secure the independence of Belgium. In November, 1834, he ventured upon the most daring exercise of prerogative during the whole of his reign. He dismissed Melbourne, and commissioned Wellington and Peel to form a Tory ministry. But the general election proved that the authors of the Reform Bill had not yet lost all their popularity with the

new constituencies. Probably William's rash act had helped them considerably. The Tories came back to Parliament with a large increase of their numbers, but were still in a minority. In April, 1835, William had the mortification of being compelled to ask Melbourne to form another ministry. The Whigs remained in power for the rest of his reign. William died at Windsor, after a short illness, in 1837. He was succeeded by his niece, Queen Victoria. William IV. was not distinguished by the possession of either intellectual or moral qualities of a very high order. Yet he was one of the least unpopular of George III.'s sons. He was very good-natured and kind-hearted in his way; careless of ceremony and etiquette, and with the virtues and vices of a commonplace sailor. His eccentricity was so extreme that many anticipated for him the fate of his father. But the extraordinary freaks which made it impossible for him to be continued in active service, or at the Admiralty, did not further develop as he grew older. Despite the narrowness of his intellect, he had some of the firmness and resolution of George III., qualities which were of material service to the country when placed at the disposal of Grey during the Reform Bill crisis, and which led him, in 1834, to emulate his father's action in 1783 and 1808. But he understood, as his correspondence with Lord Grey shows, the rôle of a constitutional king much better than George III. or George IV. His moderation and occasional Liberal sympathies were of great value in bridging over the gulf between the personal rule of his father and the more tempered exercise of the royal prerogative that had now become necessary.

Spencer Walpole, *History of England since 1815*; Miss Martineau, *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*; Molesworth, *History of England*; R. Pauli, *Geschichte Englands seit den Friedensschlüssen von 1814 und 1815*; Duke of Buckingham, *Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria*; *Correspondence of Earl Grey with William IV. and Sir Herbert Taylor, 1830-3*; Greville *Memoirs*; Croker *Papers*; *Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel*; Torrens, *Memoirs of Lord Melbourne*; Doran, *Memoir of Queen Adelaide*.

[T. F. T.]

Williams, JOHN (b. 1796, d. 1839), missionary, was a native of Tottenham High Cross, near London, and began life as an apprentice to an ironmonger. In 1816, having been ordained, he repaired to the South Sea Islands, and toiled there until 1834, sowing the seeds of the Gospel and civilisation among the natives. His success as an evangelist was altogether extraordinary, and the record of his labours, *A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands*, was received with great enthusiasm on its appearance in 1837. In the following year he returned to Polynesia, and was murdered on Nov. 20th, 1839, by the natives of the still heathen island of Erromanga.

E. Prout, *Memoirs of the Rev. John Williams*.

* **Williams, Sir Monier, C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D.** (b. 1819), Sanskrit scholar, the son of the late Colonel Monier Williams, was educated at King's College, London, Balliol College, and University College, Oxford (Boden Sanskrit scholar 1843, and B.A. 1844). He was professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury from 1844-58, a master at Cheltenham College from 1858-60, when he was elected Boden Sanskrit professor at Oxford. His great work at Oxford has been the formation of an Indian Institute, and for the promotion of his object he traversed India on three several occasions. He received the honour of knighthood in 1886, when the institute was opened by the Prince of Wales. The following are among the works of Sir Monier Williams:—*A Sanskrit Grammar* (1846), *An English-Sanskrit Dictionary* (1851), *Rudiments of Hindustani* (1858), *Indian Epic Poetry* (1863), *Indian Wisdom* (1875), *Hinduism* (1877), *Modern India and the Indians* (1878), *Religious Thought and Life in India* (1883).

Williams, Rowland, D.D. (b. 1817, d. 1870), divine, was a native of Halkyn, Flintshire, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. After taking orders he became chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, and in 1850 vice-principal, and professor of Hebrew at Lampeter College. Dr. Rowland Williams was select preacher to Cambridge University in 1854, and in 1859 was appointed to the vicarage of Broadchalk, Wilts. He felt it necessary to resign his professorship at Lampeter in consequence of a paper on Bunsen's Biblical Researches, which he contributed to the *Essays and Reviews*, although the condemnatory sentence of the Court of Arches was reversed by the Privy Council. He also wrote *Christianity and Hinduism* (1856), and *The Hebrew Prophets, a New Translation* (1868-71).

Life and Letters, and Stray Thoughts from the Note-books of Rowland Williams, by his widow.

Williams, General Sir William Fenwick, G.C.B. (b. 1800, d. 1883), the hero of Kara, was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, where his father, Thomas Williams, was Commissary-General and barrack-master. After a preparatory training at Woolwich, young Williams entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, and became a lieutenant two years later. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1840, from which year till 1843 he was employed in Turkey as British Commissioner at the conferences preceding the treaty signed at Erzeroum in 1847. In 1848 he was appointed British Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and received the brevet rank of colonel in that year for his military and diplomatic services. In 1854, while the British army was at Varna, he was appointed British Commissioner with the Turkish forces, and in 1855 he received

the local rank of brigadier-general. By his gallant defence of Kara, an episode in the Crimean War, General Williams won a permanent name. In September, 1855, the Turks had repulsed Mouravieff's army, and driven it from the field. Reinforcements for Williams, however, failed to arrive, and after suffering the direst privations he was compelled to capitulate on terms which reflected credit on the magnanimity of the Russian general. The siege lasted from June 16th to Nov. 30th. Williams was at once granted a pension of £1,000 a year for life, with a baronetcy, and many other honours. He entered Parliament as a Liberal, for Calne, in 1856, and retired in 1859 to assume the command of the British forces in Canada. From 1870 to 1875 he was Governor of Gibraltar, and in 1881 he was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, but resigned shortly after.

Times, July 28th, 1883.

* **Williamson, Alexander William, Ph.D., F.R.S., LL.D.** (b. 1824), man of science, studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, where he was a pupil of Liebig, and subsequently at Paris. In 1849 he was appointed professor of practical chemistry in University College, London, and in 1855 became, in addition, professor of chemistry. He examined in chemistry for some years for the University of London, and was appointed member of the senate in 1876. In 1876 he was appointed chief gas examiner to the City of London. Professor Williamson has been president of the Chemical Society, and of the British Association (1873); he was elected foreign secretary of the Royal Society in the same year, and treasurer of the British Association in 1874. He is corresponding member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Science at Berlin, and a fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society. His name is celebrated chiefly in connection with his discoveries concerning etherification and the constitution of salts. These discoveries were published in 1849, and in 1862 he was presented with the royal medal of the Royal Society. Professor Williamson's *Chemistry for Students* is a well-known text-book, and he has published many of his lectures and addresses.

Willis, Nathaniel Parker (b. 1807, d. 1867), American miscellaneous writer, was a native of Portland, Maine, and was educated at Yale College (B.A. 1827). He embraced a literary career, and became editor of *The Legendary and The Token* for S. C. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"). In 1828 he founded the *American Monthly Magazine*, subsequently merged in the *New York Mirror*. In 1831 he visited Europe, was for a while *attaché* to the American embassy at Paris, and settled for some time in England, where he married. There he published *Pencilings by the Way* (1835) and

Inklings of Adventure (1836). In the following year he returned to America, and once more became a power in literature as editor of the *New York Mirror* and *Home Journal* (1846). His writings were of an ephemeral nature, as *Hurrygraphs*, the title of one of them, implies. His sister, SARAH PAYSON WILLIS (b. 1811, d. 1872), was well known as a writer for children under the nom de plume of "Fanny Fern," and married Mr. James Parton, the journalist and *littérateur*.

Willis, THE REV. ROBERT, F.R.S. (b. 1800, d. 1875), scientific and architectural authority, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, of which foundation, having graduated with honours in 1826, he was elected a fellow. In 1830 he became F.R.S., and in 1837 was appointed Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and subsequently lecturer on applied mechanics at the Royal School of Mines. He was a mechanician of great skill, and invented an acoustic instrument called the lyphone. Mr. Willis is, however, chiefly remembered as a writer on architecture, and among his numerous works may be mentioned:—*Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages* and of *Italy* (1835), *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral* and of *Winchester Cathedral*, both written in 1845.

* **Wills**, WILLIAM GORMAN (b. 1828), dramatist, novelist, and artist, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He then practised as an artist, and was very successful as a portrait-painter. He next published several successful novels, among which may be mentioned:—*Old Times* (1857); *Life's Foreshadowings* (1859); *Notice to Quit* (1861); *The Wife's Evidence* (1864); *The Three Watches* (1865); and *The Love that Kills* (1867). His *Life of David Chantrey* was published in 1865. Mr. Wills's first play was written in conjunction with Dr. Westland Marston, and was followed by the pathetic *Man o' Airlie*, put on at the Princess's theatre in 1866, with Mr. Hermann Vezin in the title rôle. *Charles the First* was produced at the Lyceum by Mr. Irving in 1872, and still holds the stage; *Eugene Aram* was brought out with great success at the same theatre in the following year. *Marie Stuart* was played at the Princess's, with Mrs. Rousby in the principal part (1874), and *Buckingham* at the Olympic, with Mr. Neville in the chief character. In 1876 *Jane Shore* was brought out at the Princess's, and this fine play received a good rendering, Miss Heath being admirable in the title rôle. *Olivia*, at the Court theatre (1878), was finely acted by a company which included Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Hermann Vezin; on its revival at the Lyceum Mr. Irving took Mr. Vezin's part of Dr. Primrose (1885). It is founded on an incident in the *Vicar of Wakefield*; and

the materials are handled with great dramatic skill. In 1878 *Vanderdecken*, written in conjunction with Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, was brought out at the Lyceum; and *William and Susan*, founded on Douglas Jerrold's play, *Black-Eyed Susan*, at the St. James's in 1880. *Sedgemoor*, by Mr. W. G. Wills and his brother, Mr. Freeman Wills, was produced at Sadler's Wells in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Wills wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Hermann, the highly successful play *Claudian*, which was produced at the Princess's, with Mr. Wilson Barrett in the principal part. It was a fine play, and had, as it deserved, an enormous run. In 1885 Mr. Wills scored another success by his adaptation of Goethe's *Faust*, which was brought out at the Lyceum with Miss Ellen Terry as Marguerite, Mrs. Stirling as the Nurse, and Mr. Irving as Mephistopheles. Mr. Wills's poem *Melchior* was published in 1886.

Wilson, ALEXANDER (b. 1766, d. 1813), ornithologist, was a native of Paisley, and spent his youth as a weaver and poet. In 1793 he was imprisoned for some satirical verses on a Paisley magistrate, and resolved to emigrate to America. There he became a teacher, and spent his leisure hours in studying ornithology. The first seven volumes of his monumental *American Ornithology* appeared between 1808 and 1813; vols. viii. and ix. were edited by George Ord in 1814, and between 1825 and 1833 Prince Lucien Bonaparte (q.v.) published a continuation. He also wrote *The Foresters*, an account in verse of a visit to the Niagara Falls.

Sir R. Jardine's biographical preface to the *Ornithology*; A. P. Paton, *Wilson the Ornithologist*.

Wilson, SIR ARCHDALE, BART., G.C.B. (b. 1803, d. 1873), British soldier, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1819, and served at the siege of Bhurtpore from 1825-6. From 1848-9 he commanded the artillery with Wheeler's force in the Jullundar Doab, and in 1857 became brigadier-general and commander of the artillery at Meerut. On July 17th, 1857, by the successive deaths of General Anson and General Barnard, and the ill-health of General Reed, Wilson became commander of the small force of 7,000 men which was engaged in the apparently hopeless task of besieging Delhi, being in fact barely able to hold its own ground. General Wilson, however, clung tenaciously to his position on the ridge until the siege train arrived from the Punjab on Sept. 4th, and then proceeding to work with vigour took the town by assault on Sept. 20th. In 1868 he commanded the artillery at the siege of Lucknow. He was rewarded by a baronetcy.

* **Wilson**, SIR CHARLES RIVERS, K.C.M.G., C.B. (b. 1831), was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1853). He became a clerk in the Treasury in 1856, and

was Private Secretary to the Chancellors of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli (1867-8) and Mr. Lowe (1868-73). He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission on International Coinage of 1868. In 1874 he was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office, an appointment which he still holds. In 1876 he was sent on a financial mission to Egypt, but speedily returned, owing to a dispute with the Khedive; and was appointed an Administrator of the Suez Canal Company. In 1878 he was a Royal Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, and in the same year was acting President of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Resources of Egypt. In consequence of its report, a new Egyptian Cabinet was formed in 1878, in which Mr. Wilson was Minister of Finance; but the plan proved unworkable, and the Ministry was dismissed in 1879. Mr. Wilson was created a K.C.M.G. in 1880; and in the same year was appointed president of the International Commission for the Liquidation of the Egyptian Debt.

* **Wilson, Colonel Sir Charles William**, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L. (b. 1836), the son of Edward Wilson, Esq., was educated at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1855; in 1864 he became captain, major in 1873, lieutenant-colonel in 1879, and colonel in 1883. From 1858-62 he was secretary to the commissioner employed for marking out the boundary between Canada and the United States, and from 1864-6 was engaged in excavations in Palestine, for the Palestine Exploration Fund. He was a fellow-contributor with Sir Charles Warren to *The Recovery of Jerusalem* (1871), a work to which Dean Stanley contributed a preface; and subsequently edited *Picturesque Palestine, Sinai, Egypt* (1880), with the assistance of the most eminent Palestine explorers, as well as the German translation by Ebers and Guthe (1883). He also translated Baron Kuhn's *Strategical Importance of the Euphrates Valley Railway* (1873). After serving on the ordinance surveys of Scotland and Ireland, Colonel Wilson acted for a time as director of the topographical department of the War Office, and in 1878 acted as a commissioner to mark out the boundaries of Servia. He was consul-general in Anatolia from 1879-82, served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882-3, and as chief director of the survey in Ireland in 1883-4. Colonel Wilson acted as head of the Intelligence Department during the Sudan campaign of 1884-5, and when Colonel Stewart (q.v.) was wounded, he took command of the desert column, which was pressing on to the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. On Jan. 21st he made a reconnaissance upon Metammeh, but finding the place too strong for attack he embarked with three officers and twenty men on Jan. 24th in two of Gordon's steamers, which had come

down the Nile, and made a desperate effort to reach Khartoum. On Jan. 28th they drew near the city, but were received by a tremendous fire, and the Mahdi's flag on the citadel showed that the place had fallen. There was nothing for it but to return. On the voyage down stream Sir C. Wilson's steamer ran on a rock, and he was rescued from a most dangerous position by Lord Charles Beresford. His account of these thrilling events, *From Korti to Khartoum* (1885), is a brilliant piece of military writing, and does away entirely with the charges of unreasonable delay that were brought against Sir Charles Wilson under the first stress of disappointment. Sir Charles Wilson became D.C.L., Oxford, in 1883.

* **Wilson, Daniel**, LL.D. (b. 1816), archaeologist, was born at Edinburgh, and educated at the University. For some years he was secretary to the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, but in 1853 went to Canada as professor of history and English literature in the University of Toronto. Dr. Wilson was president of the Canadian Institute in 1859-60, and in 1881 became president of the Toronto University. His chief works are:—*Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time* (1846-8, new ed. 1875); *Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate* (1843); *The Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* (1851, new ed. 1863); *Prehistoric Man* (1862, revised 1876); *Chatterton, a Biographical Study* (1869); *Caliban, the Missing Link* (1873); and a volume of poems, *Spring Wild Flowers* (1875).

Wilson, The Right Hon. James (b. 1805, d. 1860), financial authority, was a native of Hawick, where his father was a woollen manufacturer. He was educated for the profession of teaching, but adopted the trade of a hatter, and in 1824 set up a business in London. He lost the greater part of his capital in 1836 in speculations in indigo; but the business was re-established, and Wilson retired in 1844. Meanwhile he had become conspicuous as a writer on finance, through his pamphlets, *The Influences of the Corn Laws* (1839), *The Fluctuation of the Currency* (1840), *The Budget* (1843). On the refusal of the editor of the *Examiner* to accept his articles, he founded and edited the *Economist*, which became a powerful advocate of the cause of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In 1847 Mr. Wilson was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, and became in 1848-52 Secretary to the Board of Control. In Lord Aberdeen's ministry he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and held that post until 1858. In the same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in the year before his death the first financial member of the Council of India. He died at Calcutta shortly after he had commenced his new work with high hopes and resolutions.

Wilson, Sir James Erasmus, LL.D., F.R.S. (b. 1809, d. 1884), a celebrated surgeon, studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and at Aberdeen, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1831. He was a very celebrated operator, but is chiefly remembered on account of his highly successful treatment of skin-diseases and blood-poisoning, a study that he took up in the first instance to alleviate the sufferings of the London poor. He was elected F.R.C.S. in 1843, a member of the council in 1870, and its president in 1881, when he was knighted. Sir Erasmus Wilson's gifts to medical institutions were munificent; he founded the Chair of dermatology in the College of Surgeons in 1869, and the Chair of pathology at Aberdeen University in 1881, and erected a new wing to Margate Infirmary (1881), and the master's house at the Epsom Medical College (1872). He also paid for the transport of Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to London.

Wilson, John, D.D. (b. 1804, d. 1875), missionary and Orientalist, a native of Berwickshire, was educated at Edinburgh University. In 1828 he was despatched to Bombay by the Scottish Missionary Society, and became a member of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. During the whole of his life he laboured incessantly in the cause of the Gospel, travelling over the length and breadth of India, founding schools and missions, writing against the slave-trade and the practice of suttee. In 1870 he paid a visit to his native land, having been elected moderator of the Free Church Assembly, but returned to India, and died at Bombay. Dr. Wilson was a linguist of extraordinary powers, and his works on India are full of valuable knowledge of every kind. Among them were: *The Parsi Religion* (1842), *India Three Thousand Years Ago* (1857), *Memoirs in the Caves-Temples of India* (1859), *The Lands of the Bible* (1867), and *Indian Caste* (1877). His son, **Andrew Wilson** (b. 1830, d. 1881), was editor of the *China Mail* for several years, and the author of the popular books, *With the Ever-Victorious Army*, an account of General Gordon's Chinese campaign; and *The Abode of Snow*.

George Smith, *Life of John Wilson, D.D.*

Wilson, John ("Christopher North") (b. 1785, d. 1854), essayist, novelist, and poet, was a native of Paisley. He was educated, first at the University of Glasgow, and subsequently at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1807, and took his M.A. in 1810. He gained the Newdigate prize for poetry, and left the university with "the reputation of being the best boxer, the highest leaper, the most ardent cocker, and the fastest runner among his fellow-students." In these early days also he was known as a Radical and Democrat of the most advanced type. Wilson was lineally de-

scended on the female side from the great Marquis of Montrose. He inherited from his father, a wealthy manufacturer, a fortune of £40,000, but a great part of it was lost by the failure of a mercantile concern in which it had been embarked, and he was obliged to sell his estate of Ellersay, on Lake Windermere, where he had become intimate with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey. After some letters contributed to Coleridge's *Friend*, he published in 1812 his first work, *The Isle of Palms*, a poem of four cantos in irregular verse. In 1816 appeared *The City of the Plague*. These poems revealed much tenderness and pathos, a lively fancy, and a reverent appreciation of nature. Wilson, who was now resident in Edinburgh, issued, in 1822, his *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, sketches whose scope and purpose are indicated by their title. This work was followed, in 1823, by his exquisite story entitled, *The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay*. At this time Wilson was one of the principal writers in *Blackwood's Magazine*, a periodical with which he was still more closely identified after the removal of Lockhart and Maginn to London. His criticisms in *Blackwood* became as famous for their destructiveness as for their literary style. Wilson was placed in receipt of a fixed income by being elected to the Chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, when he had for his opponent Sir William Hamilton, the distinguished logician. The new professor was now as ardent a Conservative in politics as he had formerly been a Radical. In 1825 Wilson wrote his tale of *The Foresters*, and the same year a collective edition of his *Poems and Dramatic Works* appeared. Wilson sustained a severe blow in 1837 by the death of his wife (*née* Miss Jane Penny), to whom he was most devotedly attached, and he never entirely recovered from the shock. It has been pointed out that his writings, subsequent to this bereavement, betrayed more of effort with less of power than his earlier productions. An *Essay on the Life and Genius of Robert Burns* appeared in 1841, and in the following year his *Recreations of Christopher North* were published. The contributions to literature by which Wilson will be best remembered are the papers he contributed to the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, a series of seventy-one imaginary conversations, which appeared in *Blackwood* between the years 1822 and 1835. Wilson's share consisted of thirty-nine of these contributions, which were republished with notes in the edition of Wilson's works issued by Professor Ferrier in 1855-8. The conversations were supposed to take place between Christopher North (Wilson), Tickler (Sym), the Ettrick Shepherd (Hogg), and others, in the blue parlour of a tavern kept by one Ambrose, and situated at the back of Princes Street, close to the Register Office, Edinburgh. But although Ambrose's hotel

had "a local habitation and a name," the true Ambrose's only existed in the prolific brain of Professor Wilson. Though the *Noctes* dealt chiefly with contemporary persons and current topics, many of the conversations deserve to take rank as English classics. Dr. J. Hill Burton edited a selection from the *Noctes*, which appeared in 1876 with an introduction; Wilson sometimes used as a pseudonym in his writings the name of "Mordecai Mullion," which was intended as a personification of the people of Glasgow. An attack of paralysis obliged Wilson to abandon his professorship in 1853, when a pension of £200 per annum was conferred upon him by Lord John Russell. He only enjoyed it for a few months, however, as he died at Edinburgh, April 3rd, 1854. One of Wilson's daughters was married to Professor Ferrier, and another to Professor W. Edmonstone Aytoun, who succeeded Wilson in the editorship of *Blackwood's Magazine*. A third daughter—the wife of Mr. Thomson Gordon, some-time sheriff of Midlothian—published a *Memoir* of her father in 1862. Speaking of "Christopher North's" contributions to *Blackwood*, Sir Archibald Alison has observed that "the whole literature of England does not contain a more brilliant series of articles:" and they likewise drew enthusiastic praise from the judicial Hallam. Other critics, while doing justice to Wilson's splendid and extraordinary powers, which should have made him the very first literary man of his generation, have regretted that much of his prowess went to waste for want of stringent self-regulation.

Christopher North, a memoir of John Wilson, by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon (1862); *The Recollections of Christopher North* (1869). [G. B. S.]

Windham, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM (b. 1750, d. 1810), statesman, was born at Felbrigg Hall, in the county of Norfolk, March, 1750, and at twelve years old was sent to Eton, where he remained till he was sixteen. He then passed a year at the University of Glasgow; and in 1767 entered as a gentleman commoner at University College, Oxford. At Oxford he seems to have divided his time pretty equally between literature and those athletic sports in which he was always a proficient, and was already recognised as one of the finest gentlemen of the time. In 1778 he was elected a member of the Literary Club, where he made the acquaintance of Burke, Johnson (to whom he had been introduced the year before), and the whole of that brilliant circle of which they were the chief ornaments. With Johnson and Burke he contracted the warmest friendship, and Johnson, only three months before his death, while he was trying to recruit his strength in a remote part of Derbyshire, relates how Windham came forty miles out of his way to pay him a visit, and to cheer him with literary talk. He was one

of the friends who watched the sage's last moments. He entered Parliament in 1782 for the borough of Norwich, and attaching himself to the Whig party was appointed Secretary to Lord Northampton, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in April, 1783. It was on this occasion, when Windham expressed doubts of his due fitness for the post, that Johnson told him not to be afraid, he would soon make "a very pretty rascal." He only held his first appointment for six months, being compelled to relinquish it by the state of his health in October, 1783, and two months afterwards followed his friends to the Opposition Benches. During the next ten years there is not much of public interest to be recorded of him. But when the rupture of the Whig party took place in 1794, Windham was one of those who, with the Duke of Portland, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Lord Spencer, joined Mr. Pitt's Government, he himself being appointed Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet (July 11th, 1794). He occupied this position till the year 1801, when he retired with Mr. Pitt; and so zealous was he in the discharge of his duties that in the autumn of 1794 he visited the English headquarters to judge for himself of the wants of the army and the prospects of the war. He himself belonged to the extreme war party, of which Burke was the head, and never thought that enough was done by any of the ministries. Consequently, when the Peace of Amiens (March 27th, 1802) was concluded by Mr. Addington, Windham was one of its fiercest assailants, and a speech which he delivered in the month of April, containing a character of the first Napoleon, is still among our finest specimens of Parliamentary eloquence. Pitt himself admired it very greatly. But the Peace was so universally popular in the country that at the general election in June Windham lost his seat for Norwich. He had already, that is, in July, 1800, made the acquaintance of Cobbett, who had just returned from America, and regarded him with great admiration as a forcible and fearless writer. For some years they continued to be close allies. Windham helped him to start the *Political Register*, the first number of which appeared in January, 1802, and which it cannot be doubted contributed powerfully to the overthrow of the minister whom Windham hated. His zeal, however, occasionally outran his discretion, and we cannot forgive his opposition to the Volunteer movement of 1803, on which he lavished all his powers of sarcasm. But when the object was gained, and Pitt returned to power in May, 1804, Windham remained in opposition with the Grenvilles, rather than consent to the exclusion of Mr. Fox, and was only in office again for a short time under Lord Grenville, when he resumed his position at the War Office, but quarrelled with his old friend Cobbett, whom he had refused to assist in ferreting out some official

scandal. While in office, however, he carried through Parliament some important military reforms, among others a measure for limited terms of service, renewable at the end of seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years. But he went out of office with Lord Grenville in the spring of 1807, and remained in opposition till his death, lamenting to the last the inadequate war policy of the Government, of which he did not live to see the triumphant sequel. It was in the month of July, 1809, that Mr. Windham, walking home to Pall Mall about midnight, observed a house on fire in Conduit Street, in immediate proximity of the house of Mr. Frederick North, his great friend. In helping to save Mr. North's library he fell and bruised his hip. The result in the end was that he was obliged to undergo an operation, from the effects of which he sank, and expired on June 4th, 1810, in the sixty-first year of his age. He is remembered not only as a statesman and an orator, if not in the very first rank, among the very first of the second rank, but as a gentleman, a scholar, and a sportsman, who could have vied with Chesterfield or Bolingbroke in all the graces of demeanour, who could talk on equal terms with Johnson, and who would have held his own in the field or in the ring with Assheton Smith or Osbaldeston. He was equally an enemy to either a foul blow or a false quantity; and represented, in fact, a combination of qualities which has now almost passed away from among us, but which eminently entitle him to the rank of a representative man. [T. E. K.]

* **Windhorst**, **LUDWIG** (b. 1812), German politician, was born at Osnabrück, and having studied law at Göttingen and Heidelberg, began to practise at Osnabrück. In 1849 he entered the Second Hanoverian Chamber, and as chief of the Ministerialists was made President of the Chamber (1851) and Minister of Justice (1851-3). In 1862 he became a member of the reactionary Prussian Cabinet, and pushed on the alliance with Austria which resulted in the annexation of Hanover to Prussia. He then organised the Hanoverian opposition, and was returned to the Prussian Chamber. He was a member of the Catholic Congress of Berlin, which memorialised against the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope's utterances *ex cathedra*; nevertheless, after the creation of the German Reichstag, he became leader of the Ultramontane party, and Prince Bismarck's most able opponent. He addressed himself particularly against the system of repression established in Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Prussian Landtag against the Falk Laws. In 1879, however, when Falk was dismissed, and Prince Bismarck seemed disposed to rest upon Conservative support, Herr Windhorst adopted a more conciliatory attitude. He was thus able to gain important

concessions for the Roman Catholics in 1882 and 1883.

Winslow, **FORBES BENIGNUS**, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.L. (b. 1810, d. 1874), physician, was educated in Scotland and at Manchester. He began the study of medicine in New York, and continued it in London. He was for some time a parliamentary reporter to the *Times*, and in 1831 published an essay entitled *Application of the Principles of Phrenology to the Elucidation and Cure of Insanity*. Insanity was his constant theme, and he was often called as a witness in criminal cases where insanity was set up as a plea. He delivered the Lettoman lectures on insanity in 1837, and established two private asylums. In 1835 he passed the College of Surgeons in London; in 1849 graduated M.D. at Aberdeen, and was appointed F.R.C.P. of Edinburgh; in 1859 he became F.R.C.P. of London, and had conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. by Oxford. He published many works, among them:—*Physic and Physicians* (1837); *Anatomy of Suicide* (1840); *Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases* (1843); *Obscure Diseases of the Brain, and Disorders of the Mind* (1850); *Light, its Influence on Life and Health* (1867); and *Uncontrollable Drunkenness Considered as a Form of Mental Disorder* (1866). He was the founder, and for seventeen years editor, of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*.

* **Winslow**, **JOHN A.** (b. 1811), American sailor, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, entered the United States navy in 1827, was made lieutenant in 1839, and commander in 1855. In 1863 he was placed in command of the *Kearsage*, and ordered to the coast of Europe to watch for rebel cruisers. On June 19th, 1864, he met the *Alabama*, under Captain Semmes, off Cherbourg, and sank her after a vigorous engagement. Winslow was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1866, and of rear-admiral in 1870.

Wint, **PETER DE** (b. 1784, d. 1849), artist, was a native of Stone, in Staffordshire, where his father practised as a doctor, and was a pupil of J. R. Smith, the engraver. He also studied at the Royal Academy, where he formed a lifelong friendship with Hilton the painter, whose sister he married in 1810. De Wint first exhibited at the Royal Academy in the same year, also at the Water-Colour Society. Eventually he confined himself to water-colour, and became known as one of the chief exponents of the old and simple style of painting. His scenes were generally taken from the neighbourhood of Lincoln.

Wiseman, **NICOLAS PATRICK** (b. 1802, d. 1865), cardinal-priest and Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was, according to the German translator of his *Hors Syrie* (1828), "descended from an Irish family, born in Spain, educated in England, consecrated in Italy, Syrian scholar." He entered

the Catholic College at Ushaw, near Durham, in 1810, and was removed to the English College at Rome in 1818. He was made D.D. in 1824, he was promoted to the priesthood in 1825, and became, in 1827, professor of Oriental literature, and afterwards, in 1828, rector of the English College. In 1835 he lectured in the Catholic Chapel at Lincoln's Inn Fields on *The Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church*. In 1840 he was chosen bishop-coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, the Vicar Apostolic of the Central District in England, and was consecrated Bishop of Malipotamus in *partibus* at Rome by Cardinal Frenzoni. He soon arrived at Oscott, and presided over St. Mary's College till 1847, when he was removed to the London district. In 1850, on the establishment of the hierarchy, he was nominated Archbishop of Westminster, and was made cardinal-priest of the title of St. Pudenziana. His conciliatory attitude during the storm that followed was highly commended by several of the leaders of the Whig party, and throughout his life he was the object of the deep veneration of all Roman Catholics. Cardinal Wiseman has been characterised as a great Biblical scholar, a profound divine, a judicious critic, an able linguist, and a scientist of note. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1865, gives a complete list of his works, in which appear:—*The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion* (1836); *Real Presence* (1836); *Lives of Five Saints Newly Canonised* (1839); *Prayers for the Conversion of England* (1840); *Papal and Royal Supremacy Contrasted* (1850); *The Hierarchy* (1850); and *Fabiola* (1854).

G. White, *Life of Cardinal Wiseman*; *Cornhill Magazine*, May, 1865.

* **Witt, HENRIETTE GUIZOT DE** (b. 1829), authoress and translator, the eldest daughter of M. Guizot, became the wife of M. Conrad de Witt in 1850. She has published a number of stories, children's books, and translations, amongst which may be mentioned:—*Contes d'une Mère à ses Petits Enfants* (1861); *Une Famille à la Campagne* (1862); *L'Histoire Sainte racontée aux Enfants* (1865); *Une Sœur* (1874); *Abrégés des Chroniques de Froissart* (1880); *Vieux Amis* (1884); *Normands et Normandies* (1884). She edited from her father's notes *L'Histoire de France racontée à mes Petits Enfants*; *L'Histoire d'Angleterre racontée à mes Petits Enfants*; and *L'Histoire Contemporaine*. Several of her tales have been translated into English by Mrs. Craig.

Wöhler, FRIEDRICH (b. 1800, d. 1882), German chemist, was born at Escherheim, and studied at Marburg and Heidelberg. In 1824 he went to Sweden, and received some lessons from Berzelius. In 1832 he was appointed to the Chair of chemistry at Cassel, and there discovered a new method of obtaining nickel in a state of purity. In 1836 he was appointed to the Chair of medicine at

Göttingen. His great feat was the isolation of aluminium, for which he received many honours and distinctions. Wöhler was the author of an admirable *Treatise on Chemistry: Part I. Organic, Part II. Inorganic*, which has been several times translated.

Wolcott, JOHN, better known as PETER PINDAR (b. 1738, d. 1819), satirist, was born in Devonshire, and educated for medicine, subsequently becoming medical attendant to Sir William Trelawny, the Governor of Jamaica. He united with his medical duties the work of vicar of a living he had received from the governor. On the death of Trelawny he returned to Truro to practise as a physician, and in 1780 he removed to London, where he soon acquired a reputation as a satirist. His chief objects of ridicule were the Royal Academicians of that day (see his *Lyric Odes*), George III., and his ministers. *Peeps at St. James's* and the *Lousiad* are perhaps his best works. His works were collected and published in 4 vols. in 1796, and have been frequently republished since.

Gentleman's Magazine, 1819.

Wolf, CHRISTIAN WILHELM FRIEDRICH AUGUST (b. 1759, d. 1824), the Homeric critic, was born at Hainroda, near Nordhausen, and went in 1778 to study under the philologists of Göttingen, of whom Heyne was then the chief. As a thesis for his Doctor's degree he wrote an essay on the Homeric poems, in which his subsequent theories were foreshadowed. After leaving the university, and acting for a time as a schoolmaster at Ilfeld, where he published his edition of the *Symposium*, he was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle in 1783. In the same year he published an edition of the *Odyssey* and of *Hesiod*. His *Iliad* appeared two years later, and in 1795 the *Prolegomena ad Homerum*, on which his reputation rests. In this treatise he sought to establish, with remarkable acuteness and learning, the theory now for the first time advanced, that the Homeric poems were not the work of one poet, but a collection of the epic songs of rhapsodists or Homeridæ, who had usually chosen the tale of Troy as their theme, and that these separate fragments had been united into the present whole at a comparatively recent date. This supposition excited among scholars a contention that has not yet been laid to rest, the supporters of Wolf trusting chiefly to history and comparative criticism, whilst his opponents appeal to internal evidence, and the unity of the poems as works of art. His old master, Heyne, attacked Wolf's position vigorously, and was answered in the *Letters to Heyne, a contribution to the latest investigations on Homer (Briefe an Heyne, etc., 1797)*. In 1807 Wolf was forced to leave Halle owing to the French occupation, and was invited to Berlin, where he resided till nearly the end of his life, taking a prominent part in the

foundation of the university. He had already displayed his interest in education by advising the establishment of "gymnasiums," and arranging the relations between them and the universities almost on their present footing. Wolf died at Marseilles. Besides the works above-mentioned, he edited several of the classics, as several orations of Cicero (1792-1803), Demosthenes' *Contra Leptinem* (1791), Aristophanes' *Clouds* and *Acharnians* (1811-12), etc.

R. Volckmann, *Geschichte und Kritik der Wolfischen Prolegomena zu Homer* (1874); Matthew Arnold's *Higher Schools and Universities in Germany*.

Wolfe, CHARLES (b. 1791, d. 1823), poet, was a native of Dublin, educated at Trinity College, and took orders in the Established Church in 1817. He became rector of Donaghmore; but his career was short, and he fell an early prey to consumption. The *Burial of Sir John Moore*, the poem by which his name is remembered, first appeared in the *Newry Telegraph*, with his initials, but without his knowledge. It was written in 1817, and a volume of Wolfe's *Remains* was published in 1825.

* **Wolff**, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (b. 1830), diplomatist and politician, the son of the celebrated missionary mentioned below, was educated at Rugby, and entered the Foreign Office in 1846. In 1852 he was appointed *attaché* at Florence, and was called upon to act as *chargé d'affaires*. He then acted successively as assistant-secretary to Lord Malmesbury, and secretary to Sir E. B. Lytton. In 1857 he was appointed secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, and held that office until 1864, when the British Protectorate was abandoned. In 1874 he was returned for Christchurch in the Conservative interest. In 1878-9 he was British commissioner on the European commission for the organisation of Eastern Roumelia (South Bulgaria). At the general election of 1880 Sir Drummond Wolff was returned for Portsmouth, and was an energetic member of the small body of independent Conservatives who organised themselves under the leadership of Lord R. Churchill (q.v.). In 1885 Sir Drummond was admitted to the Privy Council, and sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Sultan. A convention was concluded; and he proceeded to Egypt, where, in conjunction with the Turkish envoy, Moukhtar Pasha (q.v.), he proceeded to elaborate a plan for the reorganisation of the country. Sir Drummond was thus absent from England during the general election of 1885, and to that fact was to a large degree attributable his defeat at Portsmouth.

Wolff, JOSEPH, D.D. (b. 1795, d. 1862), traveller and missionary, the son of a Jewish

Rabbi, was born at Weilersbach, near Bamberg. He determined to embrace Christianity, and after experiencing considerable privations in consequence, was received into the Church of Rome in 1812. Four years later he went to the Eternal City, and was presented to the Pope. In 1818 he was expelled from the College of the Propaganda where he was studying on account of his heretical opinions, and after entering for awhile the Redemptorist Monastery of Val-Sainte, in Switzerland, he came to London in 1819. Wolff was speedily received into the Established Church, and studied Oriental languages at Cambridge before starting as a missionary to the Jews under the direction of the London Missionary Society. His first expedition, described in his *Journal of Missionary Labours*, occupied the years 1821-6, and included Mount Sinai, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Ispahan, and Tiflis. After marrying Lady Georgina Walpole, daughter of the second Earl of Orford, he journeyed through Persia, Bokhara, India, and Egypt (*Journal of Missionary Labours*, 1827-8). The third journey, begun in 1836, included Abyssinia, Arabia, India, and the United States, where he took the degree of D.D. and was ordained priest. In 1843 he went once more to Bokhara to discover the fate of the British envoys Stoddart and Conolly (*Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara*, 1845). On his return he was presented with the living of Isle Brewers, where he died.

Wolff's autobiography, *Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D.*

Wollaston, WILLIAM HYDE (b. 1766, d. 1828), chemist, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1793. He practised medicine at Bury St. Edmunds, and in London, but without much success, and finally withdrew from his profession on being defeated for the appointment of physician to St. George's Hospital. Dr. Wollaston betook himself to scientific experiments, and invented an admirable sliding rule of chemical equivalents. His great discovery was the malleability of platinum, for which in 1828 he gained the gold medal of the Royal Society.

Wollstonecraft, MARY. [GODWIN.]

* **Wolseley**, GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (b. June 4th, 1833), the son of the late Major Garnet Joseph Wolseley, was born at Golden Bridge House, co. Dublin, and entered the army as ensign in 1850. He served in the second Burmese War of 1853, when he was wounded, during the greater part of the Crimean War, and the whole of the Mutiny, for the most part as a member of the staff of Sir Hope Grant. In 1858 he became major in the 90th Foot, and lieutenant-colonel in 1859. In 1860 he served under Grant in China, as head of the topographical department, and was

despatched to Canada in 1861. In 1868 he became major-general. His first independent command was in the Red River expedition of 1870, which he conducted with complete success. Wolseley received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed assistant-adjutant-general at the Horse Guards (1871). In 1873 he was selected to command the expedition to the Gold Coast for the punishment of the Ashantee king, Coffee Calcali. The campaign was brief; Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, was burnt on Feb. 3rd, 1874, and the Treaty of Fommannah concluded with the king as the army approached the coast. Sir Garnet received the thanks of Parliament, a grant of £25,000, the honour of K.C.B., and the freedom of the city of London. In 1874 he was sent to Natal as administrator of the Government; and by reducing the council, and reorganising the militia, introduced order into the colony. In 1878 he was sent to Cyprus as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, and in May, 1879, after the defeat of our troops by the Zulus at Isandlwana, was despatched to South Africa as Governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and High Commissioner. Before his arrival the Zulu forces had been crushed at Ulundi; and it remained for Sir Garnet to attempt a settlement of the country, which he did by dividing it into a number of petty chiefships, and to reduce the chief Sikukuni, who was still in arms. He also severely rebuked the Boers for wishing to shake off the British connection. From 1880-2 he was quartermaster-general at head-quarters. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force sent to crush the military revolt of Araby Pasha in Egypt. Sir Garnet landed at Alexandria on Aug. 15th, and after smart affairs at Tell-el-Mahuta and Kassassin, stormed the rebel leader's lines at Tell-el-Kebir on Sept. 13th, with the loss of only thirty-four killed, and 124 wounded. The war speedily ended with the surrender of Araby. Sir Garnet left Egypt on Oct. 14th, and, on his return to England, received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley, county Stafford. He was promoted to the rank of general, and was adjutant-general of the forces from 1882 to 1885, when he was reappointed. Several speeches which he made at this time in defence of the short-service system attracted considerable attention in military circles. In 1884-5 he commanded the Nile expedition sent to crush the Mahdi of the Soudan, and to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum. He left England on Aug. 30th, and, as soon as the expedition could be got ready, started up the Nile, and by the end of December had collected a strong force at Korti. Sir H. Stewart (q.v.) was then sent to march across the desert to Metemmeh, and the column, after several severe actions, arrived before the place, but found it too

strongly occupied to be attacked. Sir Charles Wilson (q.v.), who had taken command, went on by steamer to Khartoum, but found that the place had fallen, and that Gordon was dead (Jan. 28th). Lord Wolseley thereupon sent home for instructions; and, though it was at first determined that Khartoum must be retaken at all costs, received orders to retire upon Korti. Meanwhile, a force under General Earle had been advancing along the Nile, but was now withdrawn by Colonel Brackenbury, General Earle having fallen. Towards the end of May the English forces were withdrawn within the frontier of Upper Egypt. On his return to England Lord Wolseley was elevated to the rank of viscount. In 1886 his hostile comments upon Mr. Gladstone's Irish schemes were the subject of considerable discussion. Lord Wolseley is the author of an invaluable little work, the *Soldier's Pocket-Book for Field Service* (1st ed. 1869, 4th ed. 1882), which conveys scientific instruction of great practical worth in plain and simple language. He is also the author of the *Field Pocket-Book for the Auxiliary Forces* (1873), and a *Narrative of the War in China in 1860* (1861), besides numerous contributions to periodical literature.

C. R. Low, *A Memoir of Sir Garnet Wolseley* (1878).

Wood, Sir Charles (b. 1800, d. 1885), statesman, subsequently created Viscount Halifax, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A., with a double first-class, 1821), and in 1825 was returned to Parliament for Grimsby in the Liberal interest. In 1831 he was returned by Warham, and in the following year by Halifax, which he represented for thirty-two years. In the same year he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1835 was transferred by Lord Melbourne to the Admiralty, where he remained until 1839. When Lord John Russell came into office in 1846 Sir Charles Wood was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and retained that office until 1852. He was a painstaking, but by no means brilliant, financier, and his three Budgets of 1848 were mercilessly quizzed by Mr. Disraeli. In the Aberdeen Ministry he became President of the Board of Control, and in 1853 he introduced a Bill which modified the Government of India. He retained office under Lord Palmerston, and became First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's reconstituted ministry (Feb. 1855-8). In the Palmerston ministry of 1859 Sir Charles Wood became Secretary of State for India, and entered upon a period of honourable activity. In 1860 came his Bill for the reconstitution of the Indian army; in 1861 those establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, and defining the functions of the Legislative Council. Sir Charles Wood began with a deficit, but in 1865 was able to show that the

equilibrium of Indian finance had been nearly restored. In the same year he sustained a serious accident in the hunting-field, and was compelled to resign his office in 1866, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax. Lord Halifax spoke very seldom in the House of Lords, although he was Lord Privy Seal from 1870 to 1874, and in 1878 was chosen to move an amendment to Lord Cranbrook's resolution charging the expenses of the Afghan War on the Indian revenues. He will be chiefly remembered as Sir Charles Wood, and as an accurate, punctual, and painstaking official.

* **Wood, ELLEN** (b. circa 1820), a well-known lady novelist, was born in Worcestershire, and married very early in life to Mr. Henry Wood. Her early novel, *East Lynne* (1861), had an enormous success, reaching a fifth edition within a year; and several adaptations have been put on the stage. Other popular works of hers are:—*The Channings* and *Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles* (1862); *The Shadow of Ashlydyat* and *The Foggy Night at Offord* published for the benefit of the Lancashire Fund (1863); *St. Martin's Eve* (1866); *A Life's Secret* (1867); *Roland Yorke*, a sequel to *The Channings* (1869); *Dene Hollow* (1871); *Johnnie Ludlow*, stories reprinted from the *Argosy* (1874–80), a second and third series published respectively in 1881 and in 1885; *Edina* (1876); *Pomeroy Abbey* (1878); *Court Netherleigh* (1881); *About Ourselves*, a religious work (1883). Mrs. Henry Wood has contributed constantly to periodical literature, and is also the editor of the *Argosy*, a monthly magazine. Her well-constructed plots and the dramatic power with which she tells her story have made her a great favourite with the novel-reading public.

* **Wood, GENERAL SIR HENRY EVELYN**, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C. (b. 1838), the son of the late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, was educated at Marlborough College, and entered the Royal Navy in 1852. He served with distinction in the Naval Brigade during the Crimean War as aide-de-camp to Sir William Peel. In 1855 he transferred his services to the army as ensign in the Light Dragoons, and became lieutenant in 1856, captain in 1861, and major in 1862. He served in the Mutiny campaign of 1858–9, and gained the Victoria Cross, distinguishing himself especially as a commander of irregular horse. In 1873 he took part in the Ashantee campaign, and led the advance to the river Prah. He also commanded the right column at the battle of Amoafu, and in the capture of Coomaasie. For these services he was made C.B. In 1874 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. In the Zulu War of 1879 he commanded the fourth column, and advanced until he heard the news of the disaster at Isandlwana, when he entrenched himself at Kambula Kopp. Thence he sent expeditions

to make raids on the neighbourhood, and on April 29th beat off a most formidable attack on his camp. In the final advance upon Cetewayo's kraal, he led the flying column, and played a brilliant part in the battle of Ulundi. He was second in command to General Colley in the Boer War of 1881, and was hurrying up to his aid with reinforcements when he heard of the fatal disaster of Majuba Hill. He then, as commander-in-chief, negotiated an armistice with General Joubert (March 6th), and served on the Commission to determine the Transvaal boundary and the measures for the protection of the natives. In 1882 he was appointed to command the Chatham district, and in the Egyptian expedition of that year commanded the second division of the second brigade. He was commander of the army of occupation in Egypt from 1882–5; commanded the base and lines of communication during the Nile expedition of 1884–5; and in April, 1886, was made major-general of the eastern district of England.

* **Wood, MRS. JOHN**, *née* VINING (b. circa 1845), actress, daughter of Mrs. Henry Vining, an old Surrey favourite, made her *début* at the Southampton Theatre. Shortly afterwards she went to the United States, where she gained a great reputation in burlesque, and became manageress of the Empire Theatre, New York. In 1866 she appeared for the first time before a London audience at the Princess's Theatre, and in 1869 became manageress of the St. James's Theatre, where she appeared with great success as Pocahontas in the burlesque *La Belle Sauvage*, as Georgette in an adaptation of Sardou's *Fernande*, and as Princess Lydia in *The Danischeffs* (1877). During this period she paid a visit to America, and played at the Criterion and other theatres, appearing in 1874 as Mrs. Page in a revival of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. In 1878 she made a great hit at the Haymarket as Mrs. Denham in *The Crisis*, a version by Mr. Albery of Emile Augier's *Les Fourchambault*. Subsequently she appeared in *Where's the Cat?* at the Criterion (1880), a revival of *The Overland Route* at the Haymarket (1882), and in 1882 was a great success at the Court in Bronson Howard's *Young Mrs. Winthrop* and a dialogue *My Millner's Bill*, in *The Magistrate* (1885), and *The Schoolmistress* (1886).

* **Wood, THE REV. JOHN GEORGE**, F.L.S. (b. 1827), naturalist, was educated at Ashbourne Grammar School, and Merton College, Oxford, where he was elected Jackson scholar, and took his degree in 1848. Ordained in 1852, he was chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital from 1856–62. His chief work is his admirable *Illustrated Natural History* (1st ed. 1853); and *Homes Without Hands* (1865), and *The Natural History of Man* (1868–70), are also books of importance. Among the numerous writings that have made Mr. Wood's name a household word in many

an English home are *Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life* (1854-5); *My Feathered Friends* (1858); the delightful *Common Objects of the Country* (1858); *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History* (1859); *The Boy's Own Book of Natural History* (1861); *Glimpses in Pollard* (1863); *Our Garden Friends and Foes* (1864); *Common Objects of the Sea Shore* (1866); *The Modern Playmate* (1870); *Insects at Home* (1872); *Insects Abroad* (1874); *Man and Beast: Here and Hereafter* (1874); *Pollard Revisited* (1884); *Horse and Man* (1885); and *My Back-Yard Zoo* (1886).

Woodward, BERNARD BOLINGBROKE, F.S.A. (b. 1816, d. 1869), librarian to the Queen, was a native of Norwich, and was educated there at a private school, and at London University. In 1843 he became minister of a Congregational church at Wortwell, Norfolk, but resigned his office in 1849, and devoted himself to literature in London. He was elected F.S.A. in 1857, and in 1860 librarian in ordinary to the Queen at Windsor. He was the author of *A History of Wales* (1853); *Windsor Castle, Picturesque and Descriptive* (1870); and an admirable *Encyclopædia of Chronology*, written in conjunction with Mr. W. L. R. Cates (1872).

* **Woolner, THOMAS, R.A.** (b. 1825), a celebrated sculptor, was born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and placed at the age of thirteen under the tuition of William Behnes. His life-size group, *The Death of Boadicea*, exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, attracted much attention, and the fame of the young sculptor was increased by the exhibition of *Puck, Titania, and Eros and Euphrosyne* exhibited in 1848. In 1850 he joined the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," and contributed to their journal, *The Germ*, a series of poems, which have since been collected in a volume bearing the title, *My Beautiful Lady* (1863), showing the artist to be also endowed with poetic powers of no mean order. He has also published two other poems, *Pygmalion* (1881) and *Silenus* (1884). Among his most celebrated works are:—*Constance and Arthur, Virgilia Bewailing the Banishment of Coriolanus* (the form of Virgilia being in alto, the background in basso relievo), *In Memoriam* (also in relief), *Elaine, Ophelia, Achilles, and Pallas Shouting from the Trenches*. Among his best known statues and busts are those of Carlyle, Dickens, Tennyson, Darwin, Newman, Gladstone, Kingsley, Maurice, Huxley, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Whewell, Professor Sedgwick, and Lord Frederick Cavendish (a recumbent figure), exhibited in the Academy of 1885. He was elected A.R.A. in 1871, and R.A. in 1876, and from 1877-9 was professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy.

Portfolio for 1871, article by John L. Tupper.

Wordsworth, THE RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER, D.D. (b. 1807, d. 1885), Bishop of

Lincoln, the son of Christopher Wordsworth, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a nephew of the poet, was educated at Winchester College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where after a brilliant undergraduate career, during which he distinguished himself as an athlete as well as a classic, he became a fellow, and in 1836, having taken orders in the meantime, he became public orator at Cambridge. In the same year he became headmaster of Harrow. Dr. Wordsworth soon began to acquire fame as an author by his descriptive works on Greece; *Athens and Attica* appeared in 1836; *Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical*, in 1842. In the same year he edited the *Correspondence of Bentley*. In 1844 he was nominated Canon of Westminster by Sir R. Peel. Dr. Wordsworth was now of celebrity as a leader of the Moderate High Church party, and his *Theophilus Anglicanus* (1843) is a well-known manual of Anglican theology. His *Memoirs of William Wordsworth*, his uncle, appeared in 1851. For a quarter of a century Dr. Wordsworth remained Canon of Westminster. His admirable edition of the Greek Testament appeared between 1856 and 1860, and the *Holy Bible, with Notes and Introductions*, between 1864 and 1870. His *Sermons Preached in Westminster Abbey* have gone through many editions. Canon Wordsworth played a prominent part in controversial theology, and in 1864, when Dr. Stanley was appointed Dean of Westminster, he protested against the appointment. Nevertheless, it was on the recommendation of Stanley that Wordsworth became Archdeacon in the following year; and the two men remained perfect friends until 1869, when Dr. Wordsworth was appointed Bishop of Lincoln. He laboured vigorously in the diocese; and in 1883 the new Bishopric of Southwell was founded to relieve him of part of his labours.

* **THE VERY REV. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, D.D.** (b. 1806), Bishop of St. Andrews, the elder brother of the above, was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and took a distinguished degree in 1830, having been a member of the Oxford eight and cricket eleven in the previous year. In 1835 he was appointed second master of Winchester College; Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1836, an institution to which he presented the chapel; and Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, in 1852. He was one of the Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the New Testament, and the author of the well-known *Græca Grammaticæ Rudimenta* (1839), *Christian Boyhood at a Public School* (1846), *The College of St. Mary, Winton* (1848), and *The Outlines of the Christian Ministry* (1872).

Wordsworth, WILLIAM (b. 1770, d. 1850), was the son of a Cumberland lawyer, who died early, leaving a family of five

children scantily provided for. The future poet received the first rudiments of his education at a dame's school at Penrith, from which he was removed in his ninth year to the grammar-school at Hawkshead. In 1787 he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. But his academical career was undistinguished: he was "not for that hour nor for that place." His intellectual food was drawn rather from irregular reading than from application to any definite course of study. After his college career was over Wordsworth spent some years in an unsettled condition. He would bind himself to no profession, and yet he did not possess the means of independent livelihood. In 1790, and again in 1791, he visited France, staying on the latter occasion rather more than a year. He was seized with the full fervour of the revolution, and by his sympathy with the Girondist party even exposed his life to some danger. The progress of the revolution, however, alienated his sympathies. He had no nervous horror of blood, and was ready to pardon considerable excesses; but the disappointment of his hopes for liberty he could not forgive. After his return from France Wordsworth for some years resided here and there with friends who, displeased with his refusal to choose a profession, did not welcome him very warmly. At last, in 1795, he settled at Racedown in Dorset, living henceforth with his sister Dorothy, the only member of the Wordsworth family who exercised any considerable influence over the poet's life. The period of unsettlement was past. He had now definitely chosen poetry as his vocation, and henceforth no life could be more uneventful than his was. A few modest journeys and tours, a few changes of residence, are its only landmarks. The means of living independently had been supplied by a legacy of £900 left by a young man named Raisley Calvert, one of Wordsworth's earliest admirers. For already he figured as a poet, having published in 1792 *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*. These attracted no attention from the public, but Coleridge read them, and declared that they announced "the emergence of an original poetical genius above the literary horizon." Thus interested, Coleridge visited Wordsworth at Racedown; and the latter, to be near his friend, who was living at Nether Stowey in Somerset, removed to Alfoxden. Shortly afterwards Coleridge and Wordsworth undertook a walking tour, memorable because it gave origin to the *Lyrical Ballads*. To defray their expenses each agreed to write a poem. Coleridge's contribution was the *Ancient Mariner*; Wordsworth, though he wrote nothing so important, filled the rest of the volume. The *Ballads* were published in the autumn of 1798 by Cottle of Bristol. Though they were little read, their appearance marks an epoch in English literature. In his contributions to this volume Wordsworth's distinctive poetic

style first appears. In his earlier publications there are strong traces of the influence of a previous generation; but in the *Lyrical Ballads*, in pieces like *We are Seven*, we find unequivocal proof of the working of new forces. The style of uncompromising simplicity, which Wordsworth learnt from Burns and perfected for himself, is already fully developed—sometimes excessively developed; for now, as always, Wordsworth seems unable to distinguish between a noble simplicity and mere poverty and deadness both of thought and language. Soon after the publication of this volume Wordsworth and his sister, still in company with Coleridge, set out for Germany, where they spent the winter of 1798-9. On their return the Wordsworths settled at Grasmere, where they lived till 1808, when they removed to Allan Bank. Except for a temporary residence at Grasmere Parsonage, one more change, in 1813, to Rydal Mount, completes the history of Wordsworth's migrations: in the last-named place he lived till his death. The Grasmere period was poetically by far the most noteworthy of Wordsworth's life. Before it he had only been maturing his powers, afterwards he too often misses his aim, and becomes prosy when he intends to be philosophical; but during these years almost all his work is good, and much of it is excellent. Through all the long period of his residence among the Lakes the record of Wordsworth's life is to be sought in his books. He undertakes a few tours, now to Scotland, now on the Continent, from which he always thriftily contrives to extract poetic capital. But leaving these aside, the events of fifty years can be summed up almost in a sentence. His marriage in 1802 hardly broke the calm; his appointment, in 1813, to the office of distributor of stamps for Westmoreland is important, because it furnished him with a competence; and his accession to the laureateship in 1843, after he had resigned that office, again assured him of a fixed income. External occurrences are not, indeed, lost on him, as is proved, for example, by the impassioned prose essay on the Convention of Cintra; by a number of poems referring to the struggle with Napoleon; and, at a later time, by the stir in his mind over the question of Catholic Emancipation. But the interest he takes in things is at most the interest of an observer, not of an actor, nor of one who might possibly be an actor. The course of "plain living and high thinking" which Wordsworth mapped out for himself was fruitful of books but barren of incident. Of the books, the most remarkable from a biographical point of view is the *Prelude*, in which he traces the history of his own mind up to the point at which he "was emboldened to hope that his faculties were sufficiently matured" for higher things. The *Prelude* was written between the years 1799 and 1805, but was not published till after Wordsworth's

death. From it he passed on to the *Excursion*, a production intended to form part of a more elaborate poem, the *Recluse*, which was to have "for its principal subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement." This great projected poem Wordsworth likens to a Gothic church, to which his minor poems would "bear the relation of little cells, oratories, and sepulchral recesses." The *Recluse*, however, was never finished, and the *Excursion* appeared in 1814 as a fragment. In the following year the *White Doe of Rylstone* was published. To the years 1814-17 belong chiefly the poems of a classical type, such as *Laodamia*, *Dion*, etc. The choice of subjects is explained by the fact that during these years Wordsworth was led by his interest in the education of his eldest son to read the Latin poets once more. Other poems are sprinkled liberally over the remaining years of his life, but comparatively few of them reach a high standard of excellence. During the eight or ten years preceding his death Wordsworth himself seems to have recognised the failure of inspiration, for in these years he wrote little or nothing. He died of a cold caught in the spring of 1850. Wordsworth has exercised more influence over English poetry than any other man of this century. He has done so mainly by virtue of his originality, for he is pre-eminently original. It is, of course, true that we find among his predecessors, and especially in Burns, anticipations of his style, and, at times, of his mode of thought. It is also true that the spirit of Wordsworth is simply the spirit of his time poetically expressed. Wordsworth gives a poetic exposition of the cry of Rousseau for a return to nature, and in making it less a theory makes it much more profoundly true. But it is just in this that his originality consists. He gives a clear expression to tendencies which before his day had been vague and undefined. To do so he breaks boldly with the past, and enters upon a path of his own, a path which had been missed just because it is so very obvious. Wordsworth's great principle is to be in all things natural, natural in thought, natural in language; to avoid far-fetched ingenuities of fancy and expression, and to trust for success to the force of simple truth. This principle not only pervades Wordsworth's writings but governs his whole life. In obedience to it he retires from the world, convinced that he will find the truth by quiet meditation "on man, on nature, and on human life" rather than by taking an active part in affairs; and in that retirement, also in obedience to this principle, he shuts his books and opens his own mind. These convictions regarding the nature of poetic truth, and the mode of reaching it, are at the root of all that is good and much that is bad in Wordsworth. He was a methodical man, and would not be content with *feeling* what

was beautiful; he must reduce his opinions to a theory. And it is in the attempt to follow out this theory that Wordsworth so often becomes flat and stale; for no great poet has ever written a larger body of worthless stuff, perhaps none has ever written so much. In his later productions especially, and in his longer pieces whenever written, Wordsworth is apt to sink into a dreary, moralising drone, the lamentable result of a too conscious attempt to embody philosophy in poetry. But when he follows his theory instinctively rather than deliberately, Wordsworth's work is nearly perfect. To find him at his best we must turn to his shorter pieces; for in his case the "cells, oratories, and sepulchral recesses" have much more of beauty in them than the main body of the church. But even if we confine ourselves entirely to these less ambitious efforts, there is in their number and variety an ample basis for Wordsworth's fame. In ballads like *Lucy Gray*, in odes like that on *Intimations of Immortality*, in sonnets like the sonnet on the *Subjugation of Switzerland*, and in lyrics such as *I wandered lonely as a cloud*, or *She dwelt among the untrodden ways*, we see the depth and the breadth of Wordsworth's powers. Each of these in its own way is almost faultless; taken together they show a range of power calculated to surprise those, still numerous, who regard Wordsworth merely as the poet of nature in the guide-book sense of the word.

Wordsworth's poems have passed through many editions; but, as little is needed for their elucidation beyond his own notes, all editions which contain these are pretty much on a level. Knight's *English Lake District as interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth* is a valuable accessory. The poet's life may be read in the *Memoirs* by his nephew, Christopher Wordsworth, which, though uninteresting, are authoritative [H. W.]

Worsley, PHILIP STANHOPE (b. 1835, d. 1866), poet, was a native of Kent, and educated at Cholmely School, Highgate, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was elected scholar and subsequently fellow. In 1857 he gained the Newdigate prize, the subject being *The Temple of Janus*, and in 1863 he published a volume of *Poems and Translations*. He is, however, chiefly remembered for his translation of Homer's *Odyssey*, Bks. I.-XII. (1861) and *Iliad*, Bks. I.-XII. (1865) into Spenserian verse, one of the most admirable of the many admirable attempts of the kind in our language. After being for many years a prey to consumption, he died at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, on May 8th, 1866.

Wrangel, FRIEDRICH ERNST, COUNT VON (b. 1784, d. 1877), entered the Prussian dragons in 1796, and fought in the wars against Napoleon. In 1815 he became full colonel. Having risen to the rank of lieutenant-general, he received in 1848 the command of the second corps of the army of the German

Federation in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In 1856, having seen sixty years' service, he became field-marshal, and was appointed Governor of Berlin. In 1864 he commanded the Austro-Prussian army in the Danish campaign, and conducted operations with great ability but some barbarity. He was in the month of May replaced by Prince Frederick Charles, and elevated to the title of count. The veteran was present, without a command, at the Bohemian campaign of 1866.

Wraxall, SIR NATHANIEL WILLIAM (b. 1751, d. 1831), traveller, a native of Bristol, in 1769 entered the Civil Service of the East India Company, and acted as Judge-Advocate and paymaster of the forces for the presidency of Bombay. In 1772 he returned to England, and then for several years travelled on the Continent, visiting almost every country from Naples to Lapland. In 1780 he entered Parliament; at first he supported Lord North, subsequently, however, going over to Pitt, and in 1813 he was made a baronet. In 1815 he was brought up on a charge of libelling Count Woronzoff, and was sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. His published writings include:—*History of the House of Valois* (1777), *Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna* (1799), *History of France, and Historical Memoirs of my own Time* (1815). It is in this book, which is replete with anecdote, that the libel against Count Woronzoff is contained. Three volumes of *Posthumous Memoirs* were published in 1836. He also published descriptions of several tours. An edition of his historical and posthumous memoirs, edited by H. B. Wheatley, was published in 1884. He is one of the most trustworthy authorities for the period of the Fox and North coalition and the formation of Pitt's first ministry.

Wright, THOMAS, F.S.A. (b. 1810, d. 1877), was educated at Ludlow Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. After taking his degree he established himself in London, and wrote quite a hundred books on antiquarian subjects. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society and of the Percy and original Shakespeare Society. His chief works are a *History of Domestic Manners in England in the Middle Ages* (1862) and a valuable *History of Caricature and of the Grotesque in Literature* (1865). He also translated Napoleon III.'s *Histoire de Jules César*.

Württemberg, THE KINGS OF, date from 1805, when the country was raised from an electorate to a kingdom by the treaty of Presburg. The first king was FREDERICK I. (b. 1754, d. 1815); he was the husband of the Princess Royal of England, eldest daughter of George III. His external policy was very clever; he was one of the first of the German princes to attach himself to Napoleon, and in

consequence was raised from a duke to an Elector in 1803, and became a king in 1805; nevertheless, he contrived to be on the side of the Allies during the campaign of 1813, and so kept his honours and gains on the downfall of the Empire. WILLIAM I. (b. 1781, d. 1864), eldest son of the above, was his successor. During his youth he had led a retired life, being angry at his father's pliancy before France; but he fought on the side of the Allies in 1813, and distinguished himself in the campaign. On his accession to the throne William I. was received with enthusiasm, and during a reign of nearly fifty years was looked upon as a liberal and honest prince. In the course of this period many important reforms were introduced: serfdom was abolished in 1818, and in the following year the people received representative institutions. On the Schleswig-Holstein question and German disputes generally his sympathies were wholly Austrian. *CHARLES I. (b. 1823), the eldest son of the above, was his successor. He had married Olga Nicolaiévna, the daughter of Nicholas I., of Russia, in 1846. King Charles was crowned on June 25th, 1864. Two years afterwards came the crisis of the Austrian and Prussian War. Württemberg sided with the former; the king's troops were defeated at Tauberbischofsheim, and peace was concluded in August, Württemberg paying a war indemnity of eight million florins, and forming an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia. To these terms King Charles was faithful during the Franco-German War of 1870, and his troops greatly distinguished themselves in the campaign.

Stälin, *Württembergische Geschichte*.

Wyatt, RICHARD JAMES (b. 1795, d. 1850), sculptor, was at an early age articled to Charles Rossi, R.A., and prosecuted his studies at the Royal Academy with such success as to merit recognition on more than one occasion. While still a pupil of Rossi's he executed a monument to the memory of Mr. Hughes in the Church of Esher, and another in a chapel at St. John's Wood. In 1821 Wyatt, on the invitation of Canova, who had promised him the use of his studio at Rome, proceeded to Italy, and there continued chiefly to reside, revisiting his native country only once. It was on this occasion, in 1841, that he received the honour of a commission from the Queen, and the result of this was *Penelope*; this, with the *Nymph Entering the Bath*, *Nymph Leaving the Bath*, *Shepherdess with a Kid*, *Musidora*, *Ino and the Infant Bacchus*, and *Glyceria*, are the chief productions of his chisel. He was a most industrious worker, and might be seen wending his way to the Café Greco, a resort for artists, with the rising sun in summer and long before it in winter. There were several other artists of the name, among whom may be mentioned BENJAMIN DEAN WYATT (b. 1775,

d. 1850), architect, the designer of Apsley House and the Duke of York's Column; MATTHEW COTES WYATT (b. 1777, d. 1862), the sculptor who created the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, formerly at Hyde Park Corner, now at Aldershot; and SIR MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT (b. 1820, d. 1875), Slade professor of art at Cambridge, and co-designer with Sir Gilbert Scott of the India Office, Whitehall.

* **Wyndham**, CHARLES (b. circa 1840), comedian, made his first appearance on the stage at the Olympic Theatre, New York, under the management of Mrs. John Wood. During the Civil War he served as a surgeon in the Southern States. In 1866 he made his *début* on the London stage at the Royalty Theatre in *All that Glitters is not Gold*, and in the following year had an engagement at the St. James's. In 1869 he returned to New York, and appeared at Wallack's Theatre with great success as Charles Surface in *The School for Scandal*. After remaining for some years in the United States he reappeared in London at the Royalty, where, in 1878, he appeared as Rover in O'Keefe's *Wild Oats*, a thoroughly finished impersonation. In 1877 Mr. Wyndham became lessee of the Criterion Theatre, and produced a number of successful pieces, chiefly adaptations by Mr. Albery from the French, in which he, as a rule, sustained the principal part. He became known as the most accomplished light comedian since the younger Mathews, and his company attained a uniformity of excellence which was without a rival in London. Among the successful pieces produced by Mr. Wyndham were *Pink Dominoes* (1877); *Truth*, by Mr. Bronson Howard (1879); *Betsy*, by Mr. Burnand (1879); *Where's the Cat?* (1880); *Butterfly Fever* (1881); *Fourteen Days*, by Mr. Byron (1882); *Featherbrain* (1884); and *The Candidate*, by Mr. J. H. McCarthy, M.P. (1885). In 1886 he resumed his admirable impersonation of Rover, ably supported by Mr. David James and other well-known actors; and in November of that year essayed Sothorn's well-known part of David Garrick.

Y

Yakoub Khan. [AFGHANISTAN.]

Yarrell, WILLIAM, F.L.S. (b. 1784, d. 1866), naturalist, son of a newspaper agent in London, to whose business he succeeded, was led by his love of sport to take up natural history as a study; and from 1826, the year in which he contributed his first paper (*Some Rare British Birds*) to the *Zoological Journal*, to his death he continued to be one of the most active naturalists in the country. In 1824 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and contributed many papers to their *Transactions*.

He was also one of the originators of the Zoological Society, and took a constant interest in their gardens in Regent's Park. His scientific papers show great dissecting skill, such as could be attained only by frequent practice. Among his discoveries is the one that whitebait is a distinct species of fish, and not, as was long believed, the young of some other species. His chief works are:—*The History of British Fishes* (2 vols., 1836), and *The History of British Birds* (2 vols., 1843). He died from an attack of paralysis at Yarmouth.

* **Yates**, EDMUND HODGSON (b. 1831, son of Frederick Henry Yates (b. 1797, d. 1842), the well-known actor and manager of the Adelphi Theatre during the famous run of *Green Bushes*, was educated at Highgate School, and in Germany. In 1847 he entered the Post Office Service, and was for ten years head of the missing letter branch of the Secretary's office. His first literary engagement (1852) was as dramatic critic to the *Court Journal*. He became a contributor, among other journals, to the *Illustrated London News*, the *Weekly Chronicle*, the *Inverness Courier*, *Illustrated Times*, and dramatic critic of the *Daily News*. In 1855 he became editor of the *Comic Times*, which was started as a rival to *Punch*, and was very short-lived. He afterwards became sub-editor of *Temple Bar*, in which his novel, *Broken to Harness*, was first published. After a visit to America he became the London representative of the *New York Herald*, accepted the editorship of *Tinsley's Magazine* in 1867, and in 1874 established *The World*. *Time*, a monthly magazine, was another of his literary projects (1879). In 1883 he was prosecuted for a libel which unfortunately appeared in the *World*, and sentenced to imprisonment, but his health breaking down he was released before the expiration of the sentence. Among his published writings are:—*Land at Last*; *Broken to Harness*; *The Forlorn Hope*; *Black Sheep*, subsequently dramatised by the author and Mr. Palgrave Simpson (1841); *Kissing the Rod* (1866), which was successfully dramatised by Mr. G. W. Godfrey under the title of *The Millionaire*; *The Rock Ahead* (1868), *A Righted Wrong* (1870), *Castaway* and *Nobody's Fortune* (1872), *The Impending Sword* (1874). They are all works of power, and their place in the fiction of our time is undoubtedly a high one. Other works of his are several farces, of which the best known is perhaps *Double Dummy* (1850); *Celebrities at Home* (reprinted from the *World*, 1877, etc.); *Edmund Yates: his Recollections and Experiences* (1884, 4th ed. 1885). Mr. Yates wrote, in conjunction with F. E. Smedley, *Mirth and Metre* (1855); and subsequently edited Smedley's *Gathered Leaves* with a memorial preface (1865). He also edited Albert Smith's *Mont Blanc* (1860).

* **Yeames, WILLIAM FREDERICK, R.A.** (b. 1835), a well-known painter of modern times, was born at Taganrog on the Sea of Azoff, where his father held the office of British Consul. He studied in England, Florence, and Rome, exhibiting his first picture, *The Staunch Friends*, at the Academy of 1859. This was followed in 1861 by *The Sonnet*, and in 1862 by *The Rescue*, the engraving of which picture has become very popular in England owing to its dramatic character. Mr. Yeames especially excels as an historical painter, treating his subjects with the earnestness and solemnity befitting great national events. As typical examples of his historical paintings we may mention:—*The Meeting of Sir Thomas More with his Daughter after his Sentence to Death* (1863), *La Reine Malheureuse* (1864), *Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors after the News of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew* (1866), *The Dawn of the Reformation* (1867), *Lady Jane Grey in the Tower* (1868), *The Fugitive Jacobite* (1869), *Dr. Harvey and the Children of Charles I.* (1871), *Prince Arthur and Hubert* (1882). Other well-known pictures of his are:—*The Buttery Hatch* (1865), *Maundy Thursday* (1870), *Exorcising* (1871), *Amy Robart* (1877), *La Bigolante* (1879), *Il Dolce far Niente* (1881), *The March Past* (1882), *Tender Thoughts* (1883), *The Toast of the Kit-Cat* (1884), *Prisoners of War* (1885). The design on the subject of architecture was executed by him for the frieze of the Albert Hall, and also the figures of Torregiano and Holbein in the series of artists' portraits at South Kensington Museum. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1878.

The Portfolio for 1871, article by Mr. Tom Taylor.

* **Yonge, CHARLOTTE** (b. 1823), a popular authoress, was born at Otterbourne, Hants, and published her first work, *Abbeychurch*, in 1844. Her well-known story, *The Heir of Redclyffe* (1853), achieved remarkable success, passing rapidly through many editions, and being translated into various languages. The proceeds of this work, as also of the hardly less popular *Daisy Chain* (1856), are said to have been set aside by the author for philanthropic purposes. To give a complete list of her books would be here impossible, but among her best known works we may mention:—*Landmarks of History* (1852-3-7-82), *Heartsease and The Little Duke* (1854), *Dynceor Terrace* (1857), *The Young Stepmother* (1861), *The Trial and A Book of Golden Deeds* (1864), *The Clever Woman of the Family* (1865), *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest* (1866), *The Chaplet of Pearls* (1868), *The Pupils of St. John the Divine* (1868), *The Pillars of the House* (1873), *My Young Alcides* (1875), *The Three Brides* (1876), *Stray Pearls* (1883), *The Two Sides of the Shield* (1885), and *A Modern Telemachus* (1886). Miss Yonge

has also published a number of historical books for children, and became the editress of the *Monthly Packet*, in which her *Cameos from English History* originally appeared. Her books, which are especially adapted for the young, are written in a simple and pleasant style, and their tone is pre-eminently healthful and religious. The moral of her stories tends to inculcate the opinions of a high churchwoman.

Yorck, JOHANN DAVID LUDWIG (b. 1759, d. 1830), Prussian soldier, belonged to an English family established in Pomerania. He entered the Prussian army, but was forced to leave it in 1782 in consequence of a duel, and passed into the Dutch service. About five years afterwards, however, he re-entered the Prussian service with the rank of captain. Yorck greatly distinguished himself in the disastrous campaign of 1806, when he covered the Prussian retreat across the Elbe, and offered a brave resistance at the siege of Lübeck. He became one of the hopes of the national party, and was therefore appointed second in command of the corps sent to aid Napoleon in the Russian campaign, under the veteran Graweit, who promptly retired on the ground of illness. Yorck took care to engage the enemy as seldom as possible, and during the autumn retired to Riga. As soon as the news of the ruin of the Grand Army was received he had to decide whether to adhere to the French or to cast in his lot with the Russians. The crisis was a momentous one in the history of Prussia, but Yorck did not hesitate, and on his own responsibility signed a convention with the Russians (Dec. 30th, 1812) by which the Prussian corps was withdrawn from Napoleon, and Königsberg placed in the hands of the Russians. His act was at first disavowed by the feeble King of Prussia: the convention was declared null and void, and Yorck was ordered to be tried by court-martial. Events, however, soon declared in his favour, and Prussia declared war against France (March 4th, 1813). Yorck served under Blücher in the campaign of that year, put Marmont to flight in the attack on Paris (March 30th, 1814), and was created Count of Wartemberg, and commander of the army of Silesia and Posen. On the death of his only son in 1815 Yorck retired from public life.

Droysen, Leben des Feldmarschalls Yorck.

York and Albany, H.R.H. FREDERICK, DUKE OF (b. 1763, d. 1827), the second son of George II., was elected Prince Bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany, in the year after his birth. In 1770 he was made brevet-colonel in the army, and went to study the art of war at Berlin. In 1784 he was created Duke of York and Albany, and on his return from the continent in 1787 took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1789 he fought a duel with Colonel Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond, in which he was dangerously wounded. The

Duke of York married in 1791 the Princess Frederika Charlotte, eldest daughter of the King of Prussia. In 1793 he was placed at the head of the British forces sent to oppose the French in Flanders, and proceeded to besiege Dunkirk; but was forced to retreat with the loss of his artillery, and in the following year was defeated at Turcoing. In October he was recalled. He was created field-marshal and commander-in-chief, and appointed to command the English detachment in the joint Russian and English expedition to Holland. The Dutch fleet submitted to him; but he blundered in strategy, failed to act harmoniously with the Russians, and was compelled to return to England under a convention that was little less than a total surrender. In 1809 he was accused in the House of Commons by Colonel Wardle of being influenced by his mistress, Mrs. Clarke, in making appointments. The charge was disproved; the Duke, however, was acquitted by such small majorities that he felt compelled to resign his post of commander-in-chief, but two years afterwards was restored to office. Though anxious to perform his duties thoroughly, the Duke of York was never popular in the army, but towards the end of his life he became the hero of a certain section of the Tory party through his bitter opposition to Catholic Emancipation. His speech in the House of Lords in 1826 obtained the rejection of the Catholic Relief Bill, but on Jan. 5th of the following year he died.

Young, ARTHUR (b. 1741, d. 1820), writer on agriculture, was born at Bradfield in Suffolk, and settled as a farmer in Essex. In 1770 he published the results of his experiences in agriculture in two volumes, and followed them up by some acutely observant accounts of *A Tour through the Southern Counties of England, A Six Weeks' Tour*, and an *Eastern Tour*. In 1772 he commenced his *Farmer's Calendar*, and wrote his *Political Arithmetic*. His *Annals of Agriculture* began to appear in 1784. In 1788 he paid a visit to France, and on his return published the *Agricultural Survey of France and The Example of France a Warning to Britain*, in which he foretold with remarkable prescience the approaching revolution. In 1801 his works were collected by the order of the French Directory, and translated into French. He was for many years Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Young, BRIGHAM (b. 1801, d. 1877), the so-called prophet and ruler of the Mormon community, was the son of a New England farmer, without education, and an occasional preacher in Baptist churches. He joined the Mormons in 1832, while they were yet in the State of Ohio, attained the position in their hierarchy of an "apostle," and was sent out to make proselytes, in which labour he was very successful. At this period the Mormon

community was in its infancy, and Smith, the founder, was still at the head. It was commonly looked upon as one of many combinations of fanatics and impostors that would soon die out. [SMITH.] At this time, however, the greatest harm ever done by the Mormons was in local swindling. They set up banks, and flooded the region in which they lived with currency which they never intended to redeem. For practices like this they were driven first from Ohio, then from Missouri, and they settled in Illinois, and built the city of Nauvoo on the Mississippi in 1840. They did not practise polygamy. They preached the early coming of the end of the world. Smith was killed by the people of a neighbouring place in June, 1844. The charter of Nauvoo was repealed by the Legislature, and the Mormons were driven out. At this crisis Young was chosen president of the Mormon community. He was the first man of force and will who had had any relation to it, and saw what might be done; and in his hands it rose from a vulgar nest of sharpers to an organisation that threatened the civilised institutions of modern States. Young led his "Latter Day Saints" in 1846 across the great plains to Salt Lake Valley, which he assured them was the promised land of a special revelation. Salt Lake City was built in 1847, and Young was the absolute ruler of all there. In 1850 the Mormons formed a State, which they called Deseret, and applied for admission to the American Union. This was refused, but the State was organised into a territory of which Young was made governor for four years. In 1852 Young proclaimed polygamy as a divine institution, which he declared had been "revealed" to Smith. Smith's relatives denied this. The truth was that Smith had in 1843 pretended such a revelation in defence of his own practices, but it had caused a scandal, and the Mormon Church then formally declared against polygamy. But the hierarchs had in secret indulged in a plurality of wives, and the institution was openly acknowledged, accepted, and defended as of divine origin, and as the corner-stone of the State, at Young's instigation in 1852. In 1854, upon the expiration of Young's warrant as governor, the President of the United States appointed in his place a man who was not a Mormon. A conflict of authority followed immediately, and the Mormons drove out of the country all United States officers, including the judges. Although there was division in the State, Young's will was absolute, as in addition to being the head of the Church he was also the head of a secret society called the Danites, the members of which were sworn to do the will of their superior. In 1856 the United States Government sent 2,600 troops, commanded by General A. S. Johnston, to accompany the new Governor. The State was occupied as a

military post, and a *modus vivendi* was agreed upon between Young and the national authorities.

T. B. H. Stenhouse, *The Rocky Mountain Saints* (New York, 1873). [G. W. H.]

Young, CHARLES MAYNE (b. 1777, d. 1856), actor, was the son of a celebrated surgeon, who treated him with great cruelty. Part of his boyhood was spent in Denmark, where the king offered to educate him if he would become naturalised. He was educated at Eton and Merchant Taylors' School, and was for awhile a clerk in a West India house, but determined to go on the stage, and in 1798 made his *début* at Liverpool in the character of Douglas. He was then engaged to play leading parts at Manchester, and in 1804, while playing at Liverpool, fell in love with Miss Grimani, who died in the following year. In 1807 he made his first appearance at the Haymarket as Hamlet, and gained a most favourable reception. His style was dignified and classical to a degree, modelled, in fact, on that of Kemble, and in complete contrast to that of Kean. Young played, among other parts, during his first season, Petruchio, the Stranger, and Sir Edward Mortimer in Colman's *Iron Chest*. When the Haymarket was burnt down (1808) Young went to Covent Garden, and in 1811 replaced Kemble, who was ill, as Macbeth, with Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth. In 1812 he played Cassius to Kemble's Julius Caesar, and in 1822 at Drury Lane played Othello and Iago on alternate nights with Edmund Kean. The success of this experiment was complete, and Young again played with Kean at Covent Garden in 1823-4. He declined an offer of £12,000 for a ten months' tour in the United States, and retired from the stage in 1832, appearing for the last time as Hamlet.

Life of Charles Mayne Young, by his son, the Rev. Julian Young.

Young, THOMAS, M.D. (b. 1773, d. 1829), natural philosopher, was a native of Somerset, and received a very considerable education at a London hospital, Edinburgh, Göttingen, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1800 he established himself as a doctor in London, but becoming the possessor of a considerable fortune, devoted himself chiefly to scientific investigation. From 1801-3 he was professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, and there delivered a *Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts* (published 1807), in which he made an important addition to the knowledge of the undulatory theory of light by promulgating the theory of interferences. Young was lecturer on science at Middlesex Hospital from 1809-10, and in 1811 became a physician at St. George's Hospital. In 1818 he was appointed secretary to the Board of Longitude. Young's *Miscellaneous Works* were republished

in 1855 by Peacock and Leitch. The last volume contains his ingenious but not altogether successful attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics of the Rosetta Stone.

G. Peacock, *Life of T. Young* (1865); *Memoir of T. Young* (1851).

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Zanzibar, THE SULTANS, or more properly **THE SEYYIDS** OF, were originally identical with the Imāms of Muscat, the country forming part of the dominions of those potentates. The founder of the line, AHMED-BIN-SA'ID, was elected Imām in 1741; his grandson, SA'ID-BIN-SULTAN (b. 1791, d. 1856), ascended the throne in 1804, and during his long reign aided the British in joint expeditions against the Wahabees and pirates, making treaties with the Indian Government as a sovereign power; and having transferred the seat of his empire from Muscat to Zanzibar, annexed large portions of country in the interior. He never assumed the title of Imām, but preferred that of Seyyid or Lord. Of his fifteen sons, THUWAINY succeeded at Muscat, and MAJID at Zanzibar, and so the two kingdoms became permanently separated. After a peaceful reign the latter died in 1870, when he was succeeded by his fifth brother, *BURGASH-BIN-SA'ID (b. 1835), who on the death of his father had claimed the throne of Zanzibar, and in consequence was deported to India. He became reconciled to his brother, however, in 1866, and on his death succeeded him without opposition. At first he encouraged the slave trade; but in 1873, after a mission of Sir Bartle Frere on behalf of the English Government, he made a treaty by which he promised to prohibit the trade by sea and the more public sale of slaves in his dominions. In 1875 he visited England, and concluded a second treaty, which he carried out in good faith. Ten years afterwards he was menaced by the colonial enterprises of Prince Bismarck, and thought it advisable to surrender the territory under dispute, which lay between Cape Delgado and the mouth of the Juba river.

Dr. Badger, *Imāms and Seyyids of Omdā*; Sir H. Bartle Frere in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. xiii.

* **Zebehr Bahama PASHA** (b. circa 1830), known as the Black Pasha, an Arab slave-dealer. After a youth about which nothing appears to be certainly known, he first appears about 1870 as chief of the slave-dealers in equatorial Africa. He established himself in a position of complete independence of the Khedive of Egypt, his nominal sovereign, who feebly attempted to conciliate him by making him first a bey, then a pasha. Finding that Zebehr would be content with

nothing less than the office of governor-general of the Soudan, the Khedive sent first Sir S. Baker, and then General Gordon into the Soudan to uphold his authority. In 1873, when Gordon was appointed governor of the Soudan, Zebehr, having been deprived of the governorship of Darfour, went to Cairo to plead his cause. There he was detained; but his son, Suleiman, rose against the new governor in obedience to his orders, and was not subdued until after twelve bloody battles. For this act Zebehr was sentenced to death, but the sentence was remitted, and he remained at Cairo. In 1884, General Gordon, who had been sent to Khartoum to effect, if possible, the relief of the Egyptian garrison which was being besieged by the Mahdi, astonished the public by requesting that Zebehr should be sent up to Khartoum as his successor. The Government were unable to comply with so bold a demand. In March, 1885, Zebehr was arrested in Cairo by the order of the British Government for treasonable correspondence with the Mahdi and other enemies, and conveyed to Gibraltar.

* **Zeller, EDUARD** (b. 1814), German philosopher, was born at Kleinbottwar, in Würtemberg, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen and Berlin. In 1847 he was appointed to a Chair in the University of Berne, and two years later to a professorship at Marburg. He became professor at Heidelberg in 1862, and at Berlin in 1872. Herr Zeller is known as the author of numerous and important philosophical works, among which may be mentioned:—*Studies on Plato* (1839); *A History of Greek Philosophy* (1844–52, Eng. trans. 1881); *The Contents and Origin of the Acts of the Apostles* (1854, Eng. trans. 1873); *Strauss and Renan* (1866); *Socrates and the Socratic Schools* (trans. 1868 and 1886); *Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics* (trans. 1870 and 1880); *Church and State* (1873); *D. F. Strauss* (1874, trans. 1874); *History of German Philosophy since Leibnitz* (1875); *History of Eclecticism* (trans. 1883); and *Outlines of the History of Greek Philosophy* (trans. 1885).

* **Zimmern, HELEN** (b. 1846), authoress, was born in Hamburg, but at the age of four became a resident in England. Her chief work is the *Epic of Kings: Stories Retold from Firdusi*, which appeared in 1882 in a costly *édition de luxe*, with two etchings by Mr. Alma-Tadema, and a prefatory poem by Mr. Gosse. She tells her stories from the French version of the *Shah Nameh*, and though ignorant of Persian, has been successful in preserving the spirit of the original and the peculiar beauties of Eastern imagery and description. Other works of hers are:—*Stories in Precious Stones* (1873), *Arthur Schopenhauer, his Life and Philosophy* (1876), *G. E. Lessing, his Life and Works* (1878), *Half-hours with Foreign Novelists* (1880), *Tales from*

the Edda, with illustrations by Kate Greenaway (1883), and *Maria Edgeworth*, in the *Eminent Women Series* (1883).

* **Zola, ÉMILE** (b. April 2nd, 1840), the leader of the "naturalist" school of French novelists, the son of an Italian engineer, spent his youth in the South, and completed his studies at the Lycée St. Louis, Paris. He was at first employed by the publishing company of Hachette, but at the same time wrote freely for the press, among other papers for the *Petit Journal*. Already he had made his *début* as a writer of fiction with *Contes à Ninon* (1863), which were very well received. His peculiar bent was first perceived in the "physiological" study, *La Confession de Claude* (1865), followed by *Thérèse Raquin* (1867), *Les Mystères de Marseille* (1868), subsequently republished under the title of *La Famille Cayol*, and *Madeleine Féral*. M. Zola is most notorious, however, for his collection of novels known as *Les Rougon-Macquart*, *Histoire Naturelle d'une Famille sous le Second Empire* (1871–80), and comprising *La Fortune des Rougon*, placed in the time of the *comp d'état*; *La Curée*, based on the irregularities of Parisian high life between 1860–70; *Le Ventre de Paris*, chiefly concerning the *halles*; *La Conquête de Plassans* and *La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret*, the scenes of which are in the South and the subject the priesthood; *Son Excellence Eugène Rougon*, a malignant sketch of M. Rouher (q.v.); *L'Assommoir*, a terrible picture of the evils of drink; and *Nana*, which closes the hideous series and deals with the moral decadence during the last days of the Empire. M. Zola's subsequent works include *Pot-Bouille* (1882) and *Germinal* (1885), the dramatisation of which was forbidden by the censorship on the ground of its Socialistic tendencies, and *L'Œuvre* (1886). He is the author of various plays, of which *Thérèse Raquin* (1873), *Les Héritiers Rabourdin* (1874), and *Le Boulon de Rose* (1878), were not very great successes; but *Nana* and *L'Assommoir*, on the other hand, when dramatised by other writers, had long runs. M. Zola has also published criticisms, such as *Mes Haines*, on literature and art (1866), and a life of the artist *Edouard Manet* (1867). Without doubt M. Zola imagines that he has a mission upon earth; he has given his school the name of "naturalist" rather than "realist," and claims to treat fiction scientifically, representing human life exactly as it is, laying bare its anatomy with the dissecting knife, and teaching by description the hideousness of vice. Unfortunately the lesson is often entirely obscured by the narrative; and, when not nauseating, the author often pays such minute attention to trivialities as to be unutterably dull. Moreover, much of his so-called "naturalism," notably in the *delirium tremens* scene in *L'Assommoir*, is improbable, if not absolutely impossible. At the same

time, it would be unjust to deny the extraordinary power displayed in isolated passages, such as the description of the wanderings of Gervaise through the snow in *L'Assommoir*, and that of the death of Nana while the mob below is shouting "À Berlin."

* **Zorilla**, MANUEL RUIZ (b. 1834), Spanish politician, was born in Castille, and having studied at Valladolid became a lawyer at Madrid, and in 1856 was returned to the Cortes by the Progressist party. After the revolution of 1868 he became a member of the Provisional Government as Minister of Public Affairs. Under Serrano's regency (1869) he was Minister of Justice, and in 1870 President of the Cortes. He advocated the candidature of Amadeus of Savoy, was Minister of Public Works in the King's first ministry (1871), and after serving in most of his Cabinets, accompanied him on his departure from Spain. Zorilla then joined the Republican party, and was in consequence exiled by King Alfonso. He thereupon engaged in numerous conspiracies against the monarchy; and in 1886 representations were made to the French Government for having him expelled from Paris.

Zululand, THE KINGS OF ("The Land of the Heavens"), the rulers over the most important of the Kafir tribes of South Africa, owe their eminence to CHAKA (1810-28), the natural son of the chief of the tribe. Born in 1787, he spent his youth in the army of Dingiswayo, the King of the Umtetwa, who placed him on the throne on the death of his father. Chaka introduced into Zululand the military system of the Umtetwa, who had in turn imitated that of the English at the Cape; and carried his arms into the neighbouring tribes, conquering and annexing large districts of territory. He was a tyrant of the worst possible character, but always kept on friendly terms with the British, and made no opposition to the foundation of the colony of Natal in 1824. DINGAAN, Chaka's brother (1828-40), succeeded him, and maintained his brother's relations with the English in Natal, although claiming to be their king; but with the Boers, who had emigrated from Cape Colony into Natal, he was at loggerheads. Dingaan invited their leaders to a conference, and then massacred them, after which he invaded Natal, and scoured the whole country, destroying every vestige of civilisation. In 1838, however, the Boers, under Andreas Pretorius (q.v.), avenged this defeat by a terrific slaughter of the enemy on the Blood River, and in 1840 Dingaan was defeated by his brother Panda, and slain while attempting to escape. PANDA (1840-72) was less of a man of action than his predecessor, although equally cruel. He placed himself under the control of the Boers, but did not interfere when the British Government abolished the Dutch republic of Natalia,

and made Natal a British colony. For many years harmonious relations prevailed, except on occasions when the traders of Natal encouraged Zulu slaves to escape across the frontier, and the natives in consequence exacted reprisals. During his last years Panda was extremely feeble, and enormously fat. He was troubled by succession disputes, which he settled in 1856 by allowing his sons Umbulazi and Cetewayo to fight the question out on the battlefield. Cetewayo won the day, and during the remainder of Panda's life acted as his regent, the king retaining the emblems of sovereignty. The regent, who had been born in 1821, adopted, at first, a conciliatory attitude towards the people of Natal, who, in turn, did their best to prevent the entrance of Zulu refugees into the colony. He was, however, much harassed by the land-grabbing and cattle-lifting propensities of the Boers of the Transvaal, and in 1862 an English commission of inquiry convicted the latter of fabricating grants of land, and other immoral acts. On the death of Panda CETEWAYO (1873-8; restored 1883, d. 1884) succeeded without opposition, and was formally crowned by an official representing the Natal Government. He appears, at first, to have attempted to govern uprightly as far as his imperfect idea of good government went; but the aggressions of the Boers were a continual source of uneasiness to him, and his relations with the English Government became strained when, by the annexation of the Transvaal republic, we became responsible for the action of that state. In November, 1878, Cetewayo was further alienated by an award of Sir Bartle Frere, the High Commissioner of South Africa, by which the Boer settlers were left in possession of a disputed district of land to the east of the Blood River, and he was compelled to receive a British resident. He became sullen and suspicious, while his Government rapidly developed into undisguised tyranny. A series of petty incidents widened the breach; in December, 1878, an ultimatum was sent to Cetewayo by Sir Bartle Frere; he refused to send a definite answer, and war accordingly began in January, 1879. The Zulus fought bravely; a considerable blow was inflicted upon our prestige by their surprise of the British camp at Isandlwana, but partially avenged by the gallant defence of Rorke's Drift by Chard and Bromhead, and Lord Chelmsford retired into Natal. Wood and Pearson, however, the commanders of the other columns, held their own at Kambula Kop and Ekowe, and the final advance, made in June, resulted in the capture of Cetewayo's kraal at Ulundi. The king fled, but was hunted down, and surrendered on Aug. 28th. He was sent as a prisoner to Cape Town, and his country was divided among thirteen petty chiefs by Sir Garnet Wolseley (q.v.). It was speedily discovered that Zululand was thereby handed over

to anarchy; and the English Government determined to restore Cetewayo. In August, 1882, he was brought to England, stayed for three weeks in Melbury Road, Kensington, and was granted a personal interview by the Queen. He was dissatisfied with the terms of his restoration, by which Usibepu and John Dunn, an Englishman who had formerly acted as his factotum but had deserted him in his troubles, were allowed to retain their lands and authority. His subjects at first received him with enthusiasm (January, 1883), but he tried to drive out Usibepu, was utterly defeated by him, and took refuge in the bush. On Oct. 15th he surrendered to the British resident, Mr. Osborne, and was taken to Ekowe. After an attempt to escape, he died rather suddenly at Ekowe on Feb. 9th, 1884. A state of warfare ensued, in which Usibepu was heavily worsted by the Boers, who professed to be the champions of the cause of Cetewayo's son, Dinizulu. The strength of the nation was thereby utterly broken, and

the Zulus seemed in considerable danger of altogether losing their independence.

Farrer, *Zululand and the Zulus*; Miss F. E. Colenso, *History of the Zulu War*. [L. C. S.]

Zumpt, CARL GOTTLÖB (b. 1792, d. 1849), scholar, was born at Berlin, educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, became professor extraordinary in 1827, and in 1836 ordinary professor of Roman literature. His principal work is his *Latin Grammar*, which appeared in 1818. It has been translated several times into English, the best version being that of Schmitz (1845). His nephew, AUGUST WILHELM ZUMPT (b. 1815, d. 1877), a native of Königsberg, was educated at Berlin, and became, in 1851, professor at the Friedrich-Wilhelm gymnasium of that city. His chief works are:—*Commentationes Epigraphicæ* (1850-4), *The Criminal Law of the Roman Republic* (1865-9), and *The Criminal Process of the Roman Republic* (1871).

A. W. Zumpt, *De C. G. Zumptii vita et Studiis Narratio*; Fandelletti, *A. W. Zumpt*.

THE END.

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